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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

CALENDAR
OF THE
MANUSCRIPTS
OF THE
MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, K.P.
PRESERVED AT
KILKENNY CASTLE.
New Series, Vol. VIII.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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This Report has been prepared and edited by MR. F.
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Historical Manuscripts Commissioners. The Index was com-
piled by the late MISS M. BRADSHAW.

INTRODUCTION.

This volume completes the Calendar of the correspondence and papers in the Evidence Room at Kilkenny Castle. Between the years 1871 and 1879 five reports on the collection were issued by the Commission. The first report was written when the collection was uncatalogued and unarranged. It contains an account of the Marquess of Ormonde's ancestors compiled from external sources.* The second report was written as soon as the collection had been divided into (i) documents on vellum, (ii) manuscript books, and (iii) correspondence and papers. It contains a list of correspondents prior to the year 1688, and letters relating to the acquisition in the seventeenth century of papers then in the possession of the Fitzwilliam family.† The third report contains a catalogue of the dated letters and papers prior to the year 1664, arranged in chronological sequence. In the case of the letters, the date and names of the writer and recipient are given, and in the case of the papers the date and subject. Some specimens of the letters are appended.‡ With one exception,§ these letters have been reprinted in the Calendar. The fourth report contains a continuation of the catalogue of the dated letters and papers from the year 1664 to the year 1679. As in the previous report, specimens of the letters are appended.|| With few exceptions,¶ these letters have been reprinted in the Calendar. The fifth report contains the completion of the catalogue of the dated letters and papers, covering the period 1679 to 1788, and a similar catalogue of the undated letters and papers. It gives also some account of the closing years of the life of the first Duke of Ormonde, of the lives of his sons the Earls of Ossory and Arran, and of the life of his grandson the second Duke of Ormonde, and touches upon the lives of some of those with whom they had correspondence.** A number of the letters enumerated in

* *Hist. MSS. Com. Rept.* 2, pp. xxi, 209–10.

† *Ibid.* 3, pp. xxv, 425–31.

‡ *Ibid.* 4, pp. xxiv, 539–73.

§ Duke of Guise, concerning Queen Christina of Sweden.

|| *Hist. MSS. Com. Rept.* 6, pp. xix, 719–80.

¶ 1665, Feb. 8, W. Penn to Sir G. Lane; 1674, Aug. 25, Lord Clare to Ossory; 1675, June 22, E. Nelthorpe to G. Matthew; 1676, April 15, Sir M. Hale to Ormonde; Dec. 2, J. Boyd to Bishop of Ossory; 1677, Jan. 26, Ormonde to Earl of Orrery; Oct. 16, Friar Walsh to Sir R. Southwell; Dec. 17, G. Montgomery to H. Montgomery; Dec. 29, R. Maunsell to Arran; 1678, Jan. 7, R. Maunsell to Ormonde; Jan. 12, Ormonde to Viscount Massereene; Jan. 18, Viscount Massereene to Ormonde; June 10, Earl of Orrery to Ormonde; Aug. 15, Friar Moyer to Sir H. Hamilton; Dec. 1, Lord Clare to Ormonde; 1679, Aug. 4, Cooke to Ormonde; Oct. 4, Ormonde to Ossory.

** *Hist. MSS. Com. Rept.* 7, pp. xvii, 737–834.

the catalogue are printed. With few exceptions,* these letters will be found in the Calendar. In addition, the report contains letters acquired from the library of the Rev. Philip Bliss, the editor of Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, and a catalogue of these letters is given at the end of the report. To these letters, which are of the time of the second Duke of Ormonde, references will be found in the present volume.

The first calendar of papers in the collection was issued between the years 1881 and 1885, being a Calendar of Petitions addressed to the first Duke of Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to his son the Earl of Ossory, while acting as his Deputy.†

It was followed by a calendar entitled "The Manuscripts of the Marquis of Ormonde preserved at the Castle, Kilkenny." The first volume, which was issued in 1895, contains some early documents; letters of the sovereigns, of members of the royal family, of peers, and of Sir Audley Mervyn, sometime Speaker of the Irish House of Commons; papers relating to the army in Ireland; and extracts from a manuscript volume of verses. The second volume, which was issued in 1898, contains papers relating to the army in Ireland; a survey of the fortifications of that country; letters and papers relating to Captain William Cadogan; letters from the first Duke of Ormonde to Sir Robert Southwell; and proclamations. In 1909 an index to these volumes was issued.

The present "Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquess of Ormonde, K.P., preserved at Kilkenny Castle" began in 1902. The first volume contains general correspondence from the year 1572 to the year 1660. The second volume, which was issued in 1903, contains letters relating to the government of Ireland during the rebellion of 1641, papers relating to the early life of the first Duke of Ormonde and to the life of Lord Bellasyse, and extracts from Charles the First's table and cellar book. The third volume, which was issued in 1904, contains general correspondence from the year 1660 to the year 1675, papers relating to the Irish revenue, and letters from the first Duchess of Ormonde. In the same year, 1904, a review of the contents of these three volumes appeared in the Commissioners' report.‡ The fourth volume, which was issued in 1906, contains general correspondence from the year 1675 to the year 1678, letters from Sir Robert

* 1680, April 30, Ossory to Ormonde; Aug. 18, Prince of Orange to Arlington; Aug. 19, Prince of Orange to Ormonde; Aug. —, John Evelyn to Countess of Ossory; Sept. 30, R. Hanlon to Bishop of Clogher; 1681, Feb. 4, Examination of J. Gardner and J. Red; March 1, Petition of Lord Clare; March 4, Ormonde to W. Lucas; April 3, W. Lucas to A. O'Hanlon; April 27, Anonymous; July 21, Minute concerning Lord Kinsale; July 30, A. Sall to Ormonde; —, A. Sall to H. Gascoigne; Nov. 23, Examination of J. Hawkins and N. O'Mellaghlin.

† *Hist. MSS. Com. Rept.* 8, pp. xviii, 499-552; *Rept.* 9, pp. xix, 126-81; *Rept.* 10, p. xliv, App. v, pp. 1-106.

‡ *Rept.* 16, pp. 11, 122-132.

Southwell, letters relating to Oxford University and the King's household, and licences for the Irish wool trade. In the following year, 1907, this volume was reviewed in the Commissioners' report.* The fifth volume, which was issued in 1908, contains general correspondence from the year 1678 to the year 1681. The sixth volume, which was issued in 1911, contains general correspondence from the year 1681 to the year 1683. And the seventh volume, which was issued in 1913, contains general correspondence from the year 1683 to the year 1688.

The present volume, the eighth of the last Calendar of the Marquess of Ormonde's Manuscripts, comprises the correspondence of the second Duke of Ormonde from his succession to the title in the year 1688 to his departure from England in the year 1715, with a Diary of Events in Ireland during the reign of James the Second. Of the value of the second Duke of Ormonde's correspondence high hopes were entertained,† but it has proved to be disconnected, and to be almost entirely confined to the administration of Ireland during his tenure of the office of Lord Lieutenant between the years 1703 and 1707 and 1710 and 1713. As the notices of him are far from full, some further particulars of his life may be of interest.

JAMES SECOND DUKE OF ORMONDE

was known in his own time throughout Europe as one of the great figures in the Court of William and of Anne, and was regarded as an example of the magnificence and splendour of the nobility of England. To him a character of charm, no less than of virtue, has been attributed by Swift in the "Enquiry into the Behaviour of the Queen's last Ministry." His affability, his generosity, and his sweetness of temper were, Swift says, no less conspicuous than his justice and charity, his true sense of religion, and his undoubted valour; and an invincible modesty, Swift adds, rendered him all the more amiable to his friends. But as it led him frequently to defer his own judgment to that of persons of less understanding, this modesty was believed by Swift to have been Ormonde's bane.

HIS EARLY YEARS 1665—1682.

His birth took place on April 29, 1665, while his father, the gallant Ossory, was acting as Lord Deputy in Ireland, during the absence of his own father, and occurred in the Castle of Dublin.‡ The event was notified by Ossory to the first Duke of Ormonde in the following terms:—

* *Rept.* 17, p. 139.

† *Hist. MSS. Com. Rept.* 2, p. xxi; *Rept.* 7, p. xvii.

‡ According to an early account of his life, he was born at sea: *Life*, Lond., 1716; cf. *Life*, Lond., 1739.

"I can now answer the latter part of your letter wherein you were pleased to express a most obliging impatience for news of my wife's delivery, which was this morning of a boy, which the women say according to custom is very lusty and not ugly. I wish he may prove such as your name in him may receive no dis-honour, else my satisfaction will be very imperfect."*

Of Ormonde's childhood there is no mention until the opening months of the year 1676, when some references to him appear, and show that his health was a subject of apprehension. In January his aunt, Lady Arran, writing to her husband from Kilkenny, says that he is not well; and in March Lord Arran, who was at Duncannon, refers to his having come there for change of air, and to the motion of a coach being thought likely to be injurious to him.†

In the following year, 1677, Ormonde was sent abroad, for the recovery of his health, as his grandfather remarks, rather than for the purpose of education.‡ He was placed in charge of a governor, and was attended by a small train of servants. As Carte has recorded,§ the governor, a Frenchman called de Lange, proved untrustworthy, and took Ormonde off to Orange, then described as "an uncouth and desolate country," where he contracted much debt,|| but kept Ormonde and his servants in a state of poverty. Of de Lange's character there seems to have been no suspicion until Ormonde's grandfather sent in the summer of 1678 a gentleman of his household to see Ormonde, and received from him an unfavourable report. In consequence of it de Lange's engagement was terminated.¶ But a few years later Ormonde's grandfather, with characteristic generosity, in spite of de Lange's behaviour, recommended a member of his family for an honorary degree at Oxford.** In the present volume there is a letter from de Lange appealing to Ormonde for help,†† and also references to one James Allary, who was instrumental in saving Ormonde from being burnt to death while he was in Orange.††† For this service de Lange took credit to himself at the time in a letter to which Ormonde appended two lines, "signifying his escape and magnifying the care of Monsieur de Lange."§§§

Before the termination of de Lange's engagement, which was not accomplished until November, Ormonde was brought to Paris, where his grandfather's gentleman, Barrington by name, provided such things as were then thought essential for one of "Ormonde's birth and age"—handsome lodgings, a lavish table and rich liveries for his servants. He had also to obtain clothes for him, as both he and his servants

* *Carte Papers*, ccxx, 230.

¶ *Supra*, vol. iv, pp. 146, 223.

† *Supra*, vol. iv, pp. 6, 8.

** Wood's *Fasti*, ii, 386.

‡ *Supra*, vol. iv, p. 306.

†† *Intra*, p. 150.

§ *Life of Ormonde*, iv, 632.

††† *Intra*, pp. 33, 120, 143.

|| *Supra*, vol. iv, p. 451.

§§§ *Supra*, vol. iv, p. 451.

were almost naked, and proposed as soon as these were ready that Ormonde should call on the Comtesse de Grammont, and be introduced by her at the French Court.* Possibly it was at that time that a service of plate, which is said to have been bought for Ormonde in France, was obtained. Besides the usual table appointments it included a basin and ewer weighing a hundred and fourteen ounces, an ink-stand weighing fifty-five ounces, and mountings for a screen and a porter's staff.†

Ormonde's grandfather, who bore all expenses in connection with him, was inclined to be autocratic in regard to the arrangements, and although his Duchess urged consideration for her son's wishes, he wrote from Ireland that Ormonde was to remain in Paris. But meantime Ormonde's father, who was in London, had given directions for Ormonde's return to England, and could not countermand them before he had started.‡ Difference of opinion then developed as to the next step. Ormonde's grandfather considered that it would be best to send him to Oxford University without delay, while his father, who had the support of his wife's brother-in-law, Lord Arlington, considered that one of the Parisian academies, where physical rather than mental training was the aim, would be preferable.§ For a time the question was in suspense, and attention was concentrated on finding another governor, for Barrington, although a good young man who deplored "the liberties and indecencies" of Whitehall, where Ormonde was now installed, was not thought calculated to secure the reverence that was desirable.|| Notwithstanding the serious condition of public affairs at that time, Ormonde's grandfather carried on an interminable correspondence with Sir Robert Southwell about persons eligible to be in Sir Robert's words "governor to a prince,"¶ and debated whether an envoy-extraordinary, or a future minister-at-war, could be induced to accept that position.**

In the end after five months' consideration, on the recommendation of Lord Arlington, another Frenchman, the Rev. Peter Drelincourt, was appointed.†† He was the son of the author of "Les Consolations de l'Ame contre les Frayeurs de la Mort," and his elder brothers were at the time of his appointment as Ormonde's governor distinguished in the paths of both divinity and medicine, but his own attainments were not of so high an order, and he proved to be singularly unfit for his charge. From the first, Sir Robert Southwell had misgivings about "the young spark," and before many months had passed Drelincourt allowed Ormonde

* *Supra*, vol. iv, p. 238.

† *Supra*, vol. vii, p. 512.

‡ *Supra*, vol. iv, pp. 168, 223, 230, 243.

§ *Supra*, vol. iv, pp. 269, 289, 291.

|| *Supra*, vol. iv, pp. 220, 261, 303.

¶ *Supra*, Series I, vol. ii, p. 284; vol. iv, p. 449.

** Thomas Henshaw and William Blathwayt, *supra*, vol. iv, *passim*.

†† *Supra*, vol. iv, p. 296.

"to rogue him like a lackey,"* and gave Ormonde's grand father cause to exclaim that he would have nothing more to do with Frenchmen.†

The close of his fourteenth year saw Ormonde established in Christ Church, Oxford, where it was at last decided to send him until he should have gained strength for the exercises in an academy.‡ The arrival at the University of the grandson of its chancellor was looked upon as a great honour. The arrangements for furnishing his rooms, and the embroidery of his gown, received the personal attention of the head of the house, John Fell, Bishop of Oxford,§ and although lack of employment for them was dreaded, a valet, a page, two footmen and a groom were thought as few servants as would suffice.|| As his tutor, Ormonde was assigned Henry Aldrich, afterwards Bishop Fell's successor, and widely known for his accomplishments and love of conviviality. He has been described by Lord Macaulay as a polite though not profound scholar, but his learning was sufficient to confuse rather than to help Ormonde, and at the end of eighteen months' residence at Oxford it was discovered that Ormonde was in need of a plainer method of teaching than the University afforded.¶ Probably whatever he learned there was due less to Aldrich than to Drelincourt, who wrote a graphic description of the efforts to teach Ormonde "the Latin tongue," in which he improved "so much as his love of it permitted," and arithmetic, in which the multiplication table was a hindrance.**

It was towards the end of February, 1679, that Ormonde came to Oxford, and the first month of his residence was signalled by a quarrel between him and the second son of Lord Berkeley of Stratton, who ultimately succeeded to that title. Berkeley was two years older than Ormonde, and, as Aldrich observed, the quarrel would have been no great matter if left to themselves and others of their own age.†† But a conflict between Aldrich, who took Berkeley's part, and Drelincourt, who took Ormonde's part, was the outcome, and as it was never entirely healed, it cannot but have had an injurious affect on Ormonde's college career. It is possible that Drelincourt had more right on his side than most people allowed, for in later life Berkeley was noted for his jealous and domineering disposition, and Ormonde's grandfather was of opinion that Aldrich did his best to put himself in the wrong.‡‡ In connection with the quarrel a curious light is thrown on the life of these children, as Aldrich calls them, and no less on the life of their pastors and masters. On a Sunday night Drelincourt, albeit a clergyman, is seen pursuing Berkeley, a boy of sixteen, through all the ale houses in the

* *Supra*, vol. iv, pp. 497, 550.

¶ *Supra*, vol. v, p. 416.

† *Supra*, Series I, vol. ii, p. 286.

** *Supra*, vol. v, pp. 130, 141.

‡ *Supra*, vol. iv, p. 306.

†† *Supra*, vol. v, p. 12.

§ *Supra*, vol. iv, p. 319.

‡‡ *Supra*, Series I, vol. ii, p. 286.

|| *Supra*, vol. iv, p. 314.

town in order to administer chastisement, and when brought to book, pleading that it was the only course to prevent Ormonde, a boy of fourteen, "fighting with the sword." On the other hand, it is disclosed that Aldrich, who was supposed to take Ormonde for half-an-hour twice a day four times in the week, reduced the time often to a quarter of an hour, and on one occasion never came near him for three weeks.*

Ormonde's health continued to be a source of disquietude. In Paris he was well, but on his landing in England he was again attacked by illness, and the aid of a Canterbury physician, a man of "skill and fortune," was sought. As his condition caused anxiety, the opinion of a second physician was obtained on Ormonde's arrival in London.† A tendency to corpulency and a weakness of the right hand were the symptoms then mentioned, and subsequently there are references to twitchings of his face and body.‡ A doctor at Oxford expressed the opinion that the college diet and the Oxford climate were not desirable, but his grandfather attributed the advice to its accord with Drelincourt's own inclination, and paid no heed, although Ormonde's father and his uncle, Lord Arlington, took the same view as the doctor.§

Soon afterwards Ormonde went on a visit to his father at Windsor, and on his return to Oxford could not be induced to rise at five-thirty, then the college hour. In despair Drelincourt invoked the aid of Ormonde's grandfather.|| The aged statesman wrote his grandson two letters of admonition, of which the second is still extant, and has been described as "an admirable example alike of the style appropriate to such a relationship, and of the first Duke of Ormonde's stately conception of the obligations of a great position."¶ A letter from Ormonde, which crossed his grandfather's first letter, and in which the hand of a friend is visible,** did not moderate his grandfather's indignation, who refers in his second letter, as has been said, "with sardonic scepticism to its fine sentiments." In the autumn his grandfather's old friend, Sir Robert Southwell, visited Ormonde at Oxford. A sanguine constitution was, in his opinion, at the root of Ormonde's ill health, and exercise was, he believed, the best cure. Of riding Ormonde was fond, but owing to the weakness of his right hand tennis was a difficulty. A shuttlecock, instead of a ball, was suggested by Sir Robert, and the disuse of a wig, which Ormonde was apparently in the habit of wearing, was recommended by him. As regards the state of Ormonde's education, Sir Robert said that he repeated some verses of Virgil and construed them fairly well, but to another book selected by Aldrich, the epigrams of Martial, there is no reference.†† Subsequently Ormonde corresponded with

* *Supra*, vol. v, pp. 13, 47, 157.

¶ *Supra*, vol. v, pp. vii, 214.

† *Supra*, vol. iv, pp. 238, 274, 487.

** *Supra*, vol. v, p. 201.

‡ *Supra*, vol. iv, p. 549.

†† *Supra*, vol. iv, pp. 549-51

§ *Supra*, vol. v, pp. 130, 165.

vol. v, p. 156.

|| *Supra*, vol. v, p. 195.

Sir Robert, and although his letters left something to be desired in regard to spelling and style, they exhibited an open and frank character, which much pleased his grandfather.*

At Christmas Ormonde's grandfather would not allow him to leave Oxford, but he sought to lessen the disappointment by promising him a new horse, and by a present of globes and maps, which, although they cost fifteen guineas, are hardly likely to have been much appreciated.† The result was another dutiful letter, in which the hand of a friend is again evident.‡ During that winter Ormonde hunted,§ and began to earn the character of an expensive man, which Swift gives him in the *Journal to Stella*. His first twelve months at Oxford cost his grandfather eleven hundred pounds, and one of the chief items of expenditure would appear to have been clothes, of which he had a new suit every month ; “a larger wardrobe,” remarks his grandfather, “than any of his forefathers had.”|| But his moral conduct was all that could be desired, and his attention to the calls of religion is more than once mentioned.¶

His quickness of apprehension had impressed Aldrich on his coming to Oxford,** and his natural abilities stood him in good stead in what was to prove his last appearance there as an undergraduate. A few months after he had attained the age of fifteen, in July, 1680, the Act took place, and he recited at it a thesis in a manner that gained for him the utmost applause. From a letter of Bishop Fell to John Ellis, then his father's secretary, it is evident that his elocution and demeanour were the subject of general remark,†† and in writing to his grandfather the Bishop said that if Ormonde spoke with the same assurance in parliament or at the head of an army his grandfather would not be disappointed.†††

A few weeks after the Act the death of his father, which conferred on Ormonde the title of Earl of Ossory, brought his Oxford life to a close. Notwithstanding the protests of Bishop Fell, who had been enjoined by Ormonde's grandfather not to allow him to go to London,§§ Lord Arlington had insisted after his father's death on his coming there, and had carried him to Windsor, where he presented him to the King and Queen.|||| He began also to urge the advantage of sending him to an Academy which had been opened in London. But Ormonde's grandfather, who was evidently annoyed by Lord Arlington's interference, considered it in

* *Supra*, Series I, vol. ii, p. 296.

† *Supra*, Series I, vol. ii, p. 298; vol. iv, p. 568.

‡ *Supra*, vol. v, p. 261.

§ *Supra*, vol. v, p. 348.

|| *Supra*, vol. v, pp. 333, 345.

¶ *Supra*, vol. iv, p. 550; vol. v, p. 141.

** *Supra*, vol. v, p. 12.

†† *Add. MSS.* 28927, f. 14.

††† *Supra*, vol. v, p. 347.

§§ *Supra*, vol. v, p. 358; *Add. MSS.* 28927, f. 18.

|||| *Supra*, vol. v, pp. 373, 378.

dangerous proximity to Whitehall,* and on the ground that he had not seen Ormonde for three years, and wished to judge for himself the best course to pursue, he desired that he should join him in Ireland, and that until arrangements were made he should return to Oxford. In order to escape "the storms of Michaelmas," Ormonde's departure was hastened,† but before he left Oxford, on September 6, the Vice-Chancellor conferred on him the degree of a Master of Arts, for which the orator introduced him with a speech.‡

Eighteen months had been passed by Ormonde at Oxford, and a like period was now to be spent by him with his grandfather in Ireland. The duty of conducting him thither was entrusted to his father's secretary, John Ellis, and after some doubt Drelincourt was left behind.§ Long before that time he had been pronounced unfit to act as governor outside the college precincts, and when Ormonde had been in London and at Windsor, others had been appointed to attend him,|| but as a search for a substitute proved unsuccessful he followed Ormonde to Ireland in two months, and was restored to his old position.¶ At that time it was the intention of Ormonde's grandfather to send him abroad the next year. His health had improved, and although there was little to boast about in regard to his proficiency in letters, he did tolerably well in exercises.** The difficulty about a governor was, however, as great as ever. Drelincourt did no better in Ireland, where he was occupied in looking out for preferment, than in England, and as it was found not compatible with his profession for him to accompany Ormonde into all the places and companies that were allowed him, a search was begun once more for a successor.†† Finally the services of Thomas Burnett, the future master of the Charter House, were secured, his

* *Supra*, vol. v, pp. 301, 345, 375, 385. In a letter dated August 9 (*Carte Papers*, cxxxii, 66) the first Duke of Ormonde wrote to Arlington as follows:—"I am not able to judge of the advantage of his [Ossory's] son appearing so early, but if the Doctor [Fell] has delayed the sending him on your summons till he hears from me, as by a letter from him I find his intention was, I desire he may be left there, till I am in ease to offer your Lordship my sense concerning the disposing of him for the time to come; and if the youth be with you, I wish he may be sent back as soon as you have produced him where you think fit."

† *Supra*, vol. v, pp. 385, 405, 416.

‡ *Wood's Fasti*, ii, 378.

§ *Supra*, vol. v, p. 417; *Add. MSS.* 28,875, f. 124.

|| *Supra*, vol. v, p. 417; *Add. MSS.* 28,875, f. 124.

¶ *Supra*, vol. iv, p. 549; vol. v, pp. 184, 375.

** *Supra*, vol. v, pp. 573, 585.

†† In the spring of that year, 1681, Drelincourt was given by Dublin University the degree of a Master of Arts, and on August 18 he was appointed Precentor of Christ Church Cathedral. After the battle of the Boyne, John Ellis asked Ormonde to obtain further preferment for him, on the ground of the perfection to which he had brought the music in Christ Church (*Add. MSS.* 28,876, f. 235), and on February 18, 1691, Drelincourt was appointed Dean of Armagh, and was subsequently given the degree of a Doctor of Laws by Dublin University. In the present volume there is a letter from him soliciting additional favour from Ormonde, but the application was unsuccessful.

"Telluris Theoria Sacra," which had just been published, being in the opinion of Ormonde's uncles, Arran and Arlington, proof of Burnett's fitness to be Ormonde's guide. But some months later Ormonde's grandfather was perturbed by finding that Burnett, although wearing the garb of a layman, was in holy orders,* and gave up all idea of Ormonde's travelling with a governor, "a good and faithful one being so hard to find, the youth so hard to govern, and the prosperity or ruin of his family depending so much on him."†

HIS MARRIAGE, 1682—1688.

Hitherto Ormonde's grandfather had discouraged matrimonial schemes, as, in his experience, of the early alliances then common "few held and fewer prospered." Before Ormonde was fourteen years of age, at the time that he returned from Orange, his aunt, the Duchess of Devonshire, had tried to arrange an alliance between him and the heiress of the Percies, afterwards renowned in the Court of Queen Anne as the wife of the sixth Duke of Somerset. She was then a child of eleven, and Ormonde's grandfather would not allow the project to be pursued.‡ On the death of her first husband, Lord Ogle, whom she married at the age of twelve and lost when she was thirteen, the question of this alliance had been again raised by Colonel Edward Cooke, the sporting friend of Ormonde's grandfather.§ Shortly before, Cooke had proposed an alliance with a niece of his own, a daughter of the third Lord Poulett, which Ormonde's grandfather had declined with a charming grace, saying that Ormonde must be made more fit for the conversation and conduct of a wife before he could aspire to the hand of Miss Poulett,|| and Cooke's second venture met with no better fate.

But in December, 1681, as Ormonde could not be induced to cultivate his natural advantages, his grandfather made up his mind that a good wife was the only remedy, and that the question of marriage must be seriously taken in hand.¶ For more than a year and a half the idea of an alliance with the daughter of a certain Simon Bennett, known as the rich man of Buckinghamshire, had been mooted, but in the eyes of Ormonde's grandfather the prospect of a fortune of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds was not compensation for lack of high birth, and no progress was made.** Lord Arlington,

* It is recorded by Carte (*Carte Papers*, cxlvii, 10) that Burnett was wont to wear a sword; when he stood for the Mastership of the Charter House, the Bishops on the Board opposed his election on the ground that though he was a clergyman, "yet he forgot his profession so far as to go habited like a layman": they were, however, outvoted.

† *Supra*, vol. vi, *passim*.

‡ *Supra*, vol. iv, pp. 215, 223, 229.

Supra, vol. v, p. 475.

|| *Supra*, vol. v, pp. 371, 405, 424, 449.

¶ *Supra*, vol. vi, p. 550.

** *Supra*, vols. v and vi, *passim*.

who was a cousin of the young lady, was most persistent in pressing the alliance, and finally in the spring of 1682 persuaded Ormonde's grandfather to bring Ormonde to England in connection with it.* Proximity did not further the project, and before Ormonde and his grandfather had been many weeks in London the negotiations were broken off, and enquiries began about a sister of Lord Ogle,† afterwards the wife of the sixth Earl of Thanet, who had been mentioned by Lord Arran a year before.‡ But rumours had reached her father, the Duke of Newcastle, of the fortune expected from the rich man of Buckinghamshire, and he declined to enter into competition with him. At last inspiration came to the Duke of York, and before Ormonde had been two months in London a marriage with the Duke's niece, Lady Anne Hyde, the eldest daughter of his brother-in-law Laurence, first Earl of Rochester, was arranged, and in July it took place, the ages of the bridegroom and bride being then respectively seventeen years and three months and fourteen years and six months.

In his loyalty to the royal family Ormonde's grandfather forgot his objection to young matches, and as Ormonde's indolent habits increased he had soon cause to repent his lack of prudence. In March, 1683, Ormonde could find nothing better to do than to accompany his father-in-law to Newmarket,§ and twelve months later he was passing his time yachting in the Channel with Lord Dunblane, afterwards the second Duke of Leeds, when he was reported to have been lost at sea, but was at the moment safe in Calais harbour drinking champagne.|| In May, 1683, the University of Oxford voted him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law on the occasion of a visit from the Duke and Duchess of York, but he did not take the trouble to attend to receive it,¶ and in August his uncle Arran, who was then acting as Lord Deputy of Ireland, nominated him as a colonel of horse, but could not tempt him to Ireland, although he was staying at the time with his sister, Lady Derby, at Knowsley.** But in the spring of 1684 his opportunity came and his *métier* was found. It had been for some time intended that if war broke out in the Netherlands he should be a spectator of the operations,†† and in April the siege of Luxemburg began, and as soon as arrangements could be made he was hurried off to the French camp.†††

* *Supra*, Series I, vol. ii, p. 301; vol. vi, p. ix.

† *Supra*, vol. vi, p. 378.

‡ *Supra*, vol. v, p. 554.

§ *Supra*, vol. vi, p. 546.

|| *Supra*, vol. vii, p. 214; cf. letter incorrectly dated, *Ellis Correspondence*, i, 77.

¶ Wood's *Life*, iii, 46, 54.

** His sister Elizabeth married in 1673 William, sixteenth Earl of Derby. She was probably older than Ormonde, but at the time of her marriage cannot have been more than thirteen years of age.

†† *Supra*, vol. vii, p. 11.

††† *Supra*, vol. vii, p. 224; Luttrell, May 1.

He was attended by a Major Lawless and by Thomas Burnett, who on the fall of Luxemburg wrote that Ormonde was to enter the town in the train of Marshal Créque.* Unfortunately, as his aunt the Duchess of Devonshire believed,† his stay abroad was cut short, as his grandfather was obliged to return to Ireland, and summoned him back to accompany him thither.

Ormonde's grandfather had been two years absent from Ireland, and his return to it was attended with much sorrow. As he was on the point of leaving London, his Duchess died, and not many months after his arrival in Dublin, on January 24, 1685, Ormonde's wife died.‡ Before her death it had been arranged that Ormonde's grandfather was to be relieved as Lord Lieutenant by her father, Lord Rochester, with whom she and her husband were to have remained, but the death of Charles the Second caused Lord Rochester's appointment to be cancelled.§ In the latter part of March, Ormonde's grandfather left Ireland, however, bringing with him Ormonde, who developed smallpox on the journey, and had to stay with his sister at Knowsley.|| In May he was appointed by James a Gentleman of his Bedchamber,¶ and during Monmouth's rebellion he accompanied the army as a volunteer.** He was present at the battle of Sedgemoor, and after it he entered the town of Bridgwater, riding at the head of a troop of gentlemen. At the time his health was not good, and the Bath waters were suggested by his physician.††

Within a few weeks of the death of Ormonde's wife his grandfather began a correspondence with Sir Robert Southwell about finding another for him,‡‡ and wrote to Ormonde while he was at Knowsley on the subject. In reply Ormonde assured his grandfather of his readiness to obey him in that respect as well as in everything else,§§ and as a result of negotiations carried on by Sir Robert Southwell,¶¶ he was on August 3 married to Lady Mary Somerset, the eldest daughter of Henry first Duke of Beaufort, a nobleman who in his character and princely mode of living bore a remarkable resemblance to Ormonde's grandfather. Three days before Ormonde came of age he was called by writ to the House of Lords, but the Earl of Bradford drew attention to the fact that he was still a minor, and prevented his taking his seat until the three days were expired.||| In the same year,

* Add. MSS. 28,875, f. 381.

† Supra, vol. vii, p. 251.

‡ Egmont Manuscripts, i, 149.

§ Supra, vol. vii, pp. vii-xii.

|| Supra, vol. vii, p. 339; Egmont Manuscripts, i, 151.

¶ Buccleuch Manuscripts, i, 342.

** Supra, vol. vii, p. 343.

†† Carte Papers, xl, 420; lxxii, 611.

‡‡ Supra, vol. vii, p. 335; cf. Carte's *Life of Ormonde*, iv, 677.

§§ Hist. MSS. Com. Rept. 7, App., p. 753, note.

¶¶ Egmont Manuscripts, i, 152. ¶¶ Carte Papers, cclxvi, 10.

1686, Ormonde succeeded on the death of his uncle Arran to the command of the foot-guards in Ireland,* and a correspondence with his grandfather in the month of May shows that however prodigal he was with his own means, he was anxious to save his officers any unnecessary expense.† His complete submission to his grandfather is also very evident from these letters. He appears to have been abroad in the summer of 1686,‡ but during the three years that elapsed between his second marriage and the death of his grandfather, Ormonde's time was principally spent in attendance on him in town or country, with interludes while he stayed with his father-in-law at Badminton or was in waiting on the King.§ A son and heir was born to him on September 24, 1686, an event which gave his grandfather intense pleasure,|| but the boy survived Ormonde's grandfather little more than six months, his death taking place on February 26, 1687, and Ormonde never had another son.

HIS PART IN THE REVOLUTION, 1688—1689.

At the age of twenty-three, on July 21, 1688, Ormonde succeeded on the death of his grandfather to the dukedom. It was a momentous time in the history of England, and he was but slenderly equipped for the part that was to fall to him. Misfortune, as his aunt the Duchess of Devonshire said, had pursued every early step,¶ and his dependence upon others was necessarily great. His grandfather had foreseen that this would be the case, and had urged him to be most cautious in selecting his friends, commanding to him particularly Sir Robert Southwell, in whose fidelity and prudence he advised him to place the utmost confidence.** This advice Ormonde had not forgotten, and in one of his first letters after his grandfather's death he asks his kinsman, Lord Galmoye, to obtain leave of absence for his grandfather's old and tried secretary, Henry Gascoigne,†† from offices held by him in Ireland, in order that he might assist him not only in arranging his grandfather's papers, but also in his own business.‡‡ Gascoigne's help was especially valuable to Ormonde in connection with the office of Chancellor of Oxford University, to which he had been elected in his grandfather's place two days after his grandfather's death. This hurried proceeding was due to the

* *Ellis Correspondence*, i, 34.

† *Supra*, vol. vii, pp. 420–1.

‡ *Carte Papers*, ccxx, 130.

§ *Add. MSS.* 28,875, f. 436.

|| *Supra*, vol. vii, p. 458.

¶ *Supra*, vol. vii, p. 251.

** *Carte's Life of Ormonde*, iv, 680.

†† Gascoigne's wife, Lady Catherine Mildmay, is frequently mentioned in the correspondence. She was a sister of Sir Richard Steele's father, and widow of Sir Humphrey Mildmay, of Danberry, whom she married in 1662, as his second wife. See Colonel Herbert Mildmay's *Memoir of the Mildmay Family*, pp. 97, 254.

‡‡ *Infra*, p. 3.

anticipation of a mandate from James, and on the following day an order arrived for the election of Lord Chancellor Jeffreys. When he heard that the University had forestalled his mandate James was much displeased, and desired Ormonde not to accept the office, but after an interview with Lord Rochester he changed his mind, and four days after the election he received Ormonde very graciously on the occasion of his delivering up his grandfather's insignia as a Knight of the Garter.* On August 23 Ormonde was formally installed as chancellor at his house in St. James's Square by a deputation from the University. His short reply in English to the eloquent Latin addresses of the members of the deputation was supplemented by a banquet of a regal character for which a building was specially erected in the garden, and to which five hundred persons, including many peers of the realm, sat down,† and a present of plate was subsequently sent to the vice-chancellor and proctors.‡ In the case of the University of Dublin, of which he was also elected chancellor in place of his grandfather, some misapprehension arose, and a delay in sending a reply to a letter from the authorities was resented.§ He succeeded his grandfather in addition as steward of Westminster and as a governor of the Charter House.||

What Ormonde's feelings had been up to that time towards James there is no sign, beyond a casual observation of one of his suite two years before his grandfather's death, that he seemed to grow shy of the Court,¶ but there can be no doubt of James's wish to bind him to his side. It was that desire which induced James to desist from pressing Jeffreys on the University of Oxford, and upon William's expedition to England becoming a matter of certainty that desire was further evinced by Ormonde's election to the Garter vacated by his grandfather, which took place at a Chapter of the

* *Clarendon's Diary*, pp. 183, 489-92; *Ellis Correspondence*, ii, 80-82; *infra*, p. 1.

† *Ellis Correspondence*, ii, 132, 141; *Wood's Life*, iii, 278 and *Fasti*, ii, 403.

‡ *Infra*, p. 5.

§ *Infra*, p. 4; *Ellis Correspondence*, ii, 141. Writing from Dublin on August 10, John Ellis says that the University had chosen Ormonde as Chancellor, but owing to a report that Ormonde had declined the Chancellorship of Oxford, deferred an announcement. The letters the day before had shown that the report was false.—*Carte Papers*, cxvii, 291.

|| Ormonde's grandfather had held also the Stewardship of Winchester. Under a patent of survivance it passed to Lord Clarendon, but as a mark of respect the Bishop of Winchester sent Ormonde a like patent of survivance, which Ormonde resented, not understanding that the Bishop could do no more.—*Carte Papers*, cclxvi, 16.

¶ *Ellis Correspondence*, i, 103. On the authority of the Earl of Egmont, Carte states (*Carte Papers*, lxix, 97) that the first Duke of Ormonde knew before his death of William's design, and said that he would neither draw his sword against King James nor for him. It is further related by Carte that he enjoined his grandson neither to fight for James nor against him, and that his grandson did not do so until pressed by William to attend him in Ireland in the field. His consent, according to Carte, was due to the persuasion of the Earl of Rochester, who gave him a present of 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.*

Order held on September 28.* He was at that time much in the company not only of Lord Rochester, but also of his brother Lord Clarendon,† which tended to make James the more rely upon him, and early in October he was commissioned to enlist in his service volunteers of high rank.‡ His regiment of guards was brought from Ireland, and on being reviewed by James at the end of October, it was found to comprise seven hundred men, "young and spritely," averaging six feet in height, with uniforms of the newest style and frocks to keep them clean.§ The false confidence of James and his entourage is very apparent from this incident, and also from the letters received in the autumn of 1688 by Ormonde. None of his correspondents anticipated anything but the speedy defeat of William's forces, and the officer, who brought over Ormonde's guards from Ireland, considered new hats for the review quite as pressing a need as bayonets, with which the regiment was unprovided.|| No less striking is the absence of any indication that William was known to have friends in England. Even Ormonde's father-in-law, the Duke of Beaufort, believed that if the army was sufficiently strong to defend the kingdom from the invaders, James had nothing to fear.¶

But Ormonde was under no such delusion, and was in communication with those who were preparing the way for William. According to the Earl of Ailesbury,** who was married to the Duchess of Ormonde's half-sister, in the month of August he was actively engaged in obtaining support for William, and according to Lord Torrington†† about the middle of October he was in conference with officers of the navy and army friendly to William, and discussed with them how far the forces of the Crown were likely to be favourable to William's enterprise. In the opinion of Lord Ailesbury, Ormonde was influenced towards William by Lord Drumlanrig, afterwards the second Duke of Queensberry, but Ormonde's descent through his mother from William's own ancestors can hardly but have been a predisposing cause, and there is reason to believe that he took the part which he did with the knowledge of the Princess Anne and her husband Prince George. He is mentioned by Lord Ailesbury as consulting with Prince George's groom-of-the-bedchamber in matters concerning William, and before he succeeded to the dukedom he had been on such confidential terms with Prince George as to have had communicated to him by the Prince knowledge of a design by persons in a

* *Clarendon's Diary*, p. 191; *Ellis Correspondence*, ii, 82, 226.

† *Clarendon's Diary*, p. 194.

‡ *Ellis's Correspondence*, ii, 242.

§ *Le Fleming Manuscripts*, pp. 217-18.

|| *Infra*, pp. 6, 7.

¶ *Infra*, p. 8.

** *Memoirs*, p. 179.

†† *Memoirs*, p. 27.

high station on the life of Bishop Burnet.* It was in the company of Prince George, as well as of Lord Drumlanrig, that Ormonde took the final step and left James on the night of November 24 at Andover. Churchill had gone to William the preceding day, and they would probably have accompanied him but for the fear of detection, which was evidently considerable, as their junction with William was not effected for five or six days.† When calling on the Duchess of Ormonde a few days later, Lord Clarendon‡ formed the impression that she was unaware of Ormonde's intention to leave James, but Lord Ailesbury held a different opinion, and believed that she was fully aware of it, and from what he says it is evident that her brother Lord Worcester must have been so.§

During the Convention that called William and Mary to the throne, Ormonde was assiduous in his attendance as a member of the House of Lords, but he did not take the line which might have been expected from the alacrity with which he threw in his lot with William. In the first division on the proposal of a regency, which was defeated by only two votes, he was one of the minority.|| Subsequently he is said to have "strengthened the party for a king."¶ But in the last division on the question of the throne being vacant, which was carried then by fifteen votes, he appears again in the minority.** In the presentation of the declaration to William and Mary he took no part, but at the opening of their first parliament he was present, and he was one of the first peers to take the oaths.†† There is ground to believe that in the line which he took in the Convention he had again the approval of the Princess Anne and Prince George, or at least of the Prince, who, according to Lord Clarendon,†† was more opposed to the proceedings of the Convention than the Princess. In the first and last divisions, Ormonde voted in company with the fathers of both his wives, the Earl of Rochester and the Duke of Beaufort, but his brother-in-law, the Earl of Derby, and his uncle, the Duke of Devonshire, voted invariably for the Revolution.

At that time, the opening months of 1689, the position of the minority in Ireland much engaged Ormonde's attention. Owing to the state of that country he had given directions that the contents of Kilkenny Castle should be secured,§§ and after the arrival of William he was foremost in the consultations of peers and gentlemen belonging to Ireland, who

* Burnet's *History*, Lond., 1815, i, xxxi, and Foxcroft's *Supplement*, p. 269.

† Foxcroft's *Supplement*, pp. 531, 533; *Marchmont Papers*, iii, 99; *Leyborne-Popham Manuscripts*, p. 267.

‡ *Diary*, p. 208.

§ *Memoirs*, p. 181.

|| *Clarendon's Diary*, p. 256.

¶ *Echard's History*, p. 1142.

** *House of Lords' Journal*, Feb. 6.

†† *Ibid.*, Feb. 18, Mar. 2.

†† *Diary*, pp. 254, 257, 259.

§§ *Infra*, p. 29. The letter is incorrectly dated.

met to the number of two hundred in his house in St. James's Square, and recommended that an attempt should be made to detach Tyrconnel from James.* From Dublin urgent appeals for help reached him, and also from Bristol in regard to the minority in the south of Ireland.† Kilkenny Castle was seized by James's army, and although Ormonde sent orders that everything of value was to be shipped off to Poole in Dorsetshire, for conveyance to Kingston Hall, where his grandfather died, nothing was done, as most of his agents and servants had taken up arms for James.‡ In order to save his Irish property he was then recommended by Lord Ailesbury§ to retire to Kingston Hall, but he could not be tempted from his allegiance to William, and for seven years he would not speak to Lord Ailesbury.

Amongst Ormonde's correspondents during that period, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, Gilbert Ironside, is prominent. In September he asks Ormonde to request James to withdraw a writ of *quo warranto* which had been served on the University,|| and tells him that he will be seconded by Jeffreys, to whom Ironside had sent an apology for his not having been elected chancellor.¶ Three months later Ironside informs Ormonde of the adoption of an address to William in response to gracious words from him, and in the following March he requests a dispensation for a son of Lord Lindsey, no less on account of his principles than of his learning.** From Ireland the wife of Lord Longford, who had been previously married to Ormonde's uncle, the Earl of Gowran, sends Ormonde, soon after his grandfather's death, a letter in which condolence is mingled with anxiety about her jointure, and just when Ormonde was joining William, Lord Longford recommends to him a member of his uncle Arran's household as "too ingenuous and too much a gentleman to play fast and loose."†† At the same time Sir John Meade, one of the judges of Ormonde's palatinate, writes about a new sheriff, and tells Ormonde that in the absence of the present one, his grandfather's nephew, George Mathew, in the service of James, the gaol is neglected and the prisoners are escaping.†† Before William's arrival, James's friends in Ireland regarded Ormonde as their best solicitor at his Court. An Irish officer writes to him from Cornwall about a scuffle between his

* *Clarendon's Diary*, p. 242; Luttrell, Jan.

† *Add. MSS.* 28876, ff. 162-6, 172, 181; *infra*, pp. 15, 17.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 15-17.

§ *Memoirs*, p. 248.

|| The *quo warranto* had regard to the pretended right of the King's printer and company of stationers to control the University Press. In the month of May the University had to resist "two suits of law," and in the month of June, on a petition of the King's printer, setting forth that he could not suppress seditious pamphlets unless he had power to regulate the Oxford printing-press, the *quo warranto* issued.—*Carte Papers*, cxxxii, 281.

¶ *Infra*, p. 3; cf. Wood's *Life*, iii, 269; *Ellis Correspondence*, ii, 76.

** *Infra*, pp. 11, 17.

†† *Infra*, pp. 1, 10.

†† *Infra*, p. 11.

men and some of the inhabitants, and Lord Kinsale expects Ormonde to obtain leave for him to come to England.* Even after William's arrival James's adherents sought his aid, and letters are preserved from Simon Luttrell, James's governor of Dublin, and Sir George Barclay, the Jacobite conspirator, asking him to obtain permission for them to leave London.† On the other hand refugees from Ireland, the late surgeon-general of the army and an anonymous correspondent, send him accounts of the sufferings of their friends in that country, and Lady Mountjoy looks to him to secure the release of her husband from the Bastille.‡ But the letters are as a rule applications for, or acknowledgments of, Ormonde's favour as Chancellor of Oxford University and as Governor of the Charter House, one of the acknowledgments being from Thomas Shadwell, the dramatist, who thanks him for the election of his son as Fellow of All Souls.§

HIS CAMPAIGNS, 1689—1697.

For nine years from 1689 to 1697 Ormonde spent every summer in the field. As in the case of other persons his votes in the Convention did not divert Williams' favour from him. In the month of February, 1689, his appointment as a Gentleman of the Bedchamber was announced. On April 5 he was installed at Windsor as a Knight of the Garter, and on April 11 he appeared at the coronation as Lord High Constable.|| In the latter month he was appointed also colonel of the second troop of life guards, a command which he held for more than twenty years. As its colonel he accompanied Marlborough that summer to the Netherlands, and his troop formed part of the cavalry, at whose head Marlborough charged at the battle of Walcourt.¶ Ormonde's conduct, according to the Prince of Waldeck, who was in supreme command, gave general satisfaction,** and in September he had become so conspicuous that the French were said to have laid a plot to carry him off with Marlborough to their camp.†† In the beginning of November he returned to England with Marlborough,‡‡ but he left his troop behind in winter quarters.

Owing to his gallantry in the Netherlands, Ormonde had now become a first favourite with William. When William made an offering in the Chapel Royal on the feast of the Circumcision in 1690 it was Ormonde who was selected to bear the sword before him, and on Twelfth-night he had the

* *Infra*, pp. 6, 7.

† *Infra*, pp. 13, 17.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 18–20.

§ *Infra*, p. 8.

|| Luttrell.

¶ Arthur's Household Cavalry, i, 235–37.

** S.P. Dom., July 16.

†† Luttrell.

‡‡ *Ibid.*

honour of entertaining William at one of his houses.* In March it was reported that he was going to the Netherlands as "general of all the English forces there,"† but he was making preparations at the time to accompany William to Ireland, where his presence had long been desired by William's adherents.‡ His troop was ordered home, and as it was designated for service in Ireland, early steps were taken by Ormonde to provide forage at Liverpool,§ and after it had landed at Spithead in May great baskets of wine and hams for Ormonde's use were sent from Kingston Hall to be added to the baggage.|| In the end it did not get further than London, and was left there to guard Queen Mary.¶ But Ormonde set out with William in June for Ireland, and was present at the battle of the Boyne. Thence he was sent to secure Dublin for William, and a week later he entertained William in his own castle at Kilkenny, which they found fortunately in good order "with a cellar well stored."** He returned to England with William, who stayed at Badminton on his journey from Bristol to London, and as a mark of appreciation of his services he was named by William a member of the Irish Privy Council.††

During the great congress at the Hague in the beginning of 1691 Ormonde was in attendance on William, and rivalled in his mode of living the sovereign princes. At the banquet a seat was provided for him at the King's table, and to him alone of the English nobility the electors were said to have drank.‡‡ He had shared William's perilous landing on the shores of Holland, and returned also in April with him. §§ In May William went back to Holland, and Ormonde joined him in the Netherlands with his troop,|||| and participated in what has been described as a costly parade.¶¶ Not the least costly part was that taken by Ormonde. His equipage in the field was as sumptuous as his establishment at the Hague. As his chaplain wrote,*** in him his father and his grandfather were concentrated. His table had the reputation of exceeding that of the King, yet for the ninth time he had ordered that it was to be further improved, and his expenditure was so prodigious that his chaplain,††† although accustomed to his grandfather's house was in consternation. It was the prevalent idea then that Ormonde would be given by William

* S.P. Dom., Jan. 2, 13.

† Ibid., Mar. 27.

‡ Ibid., Dec. 24, 1689; *infra*, p. 28.

§ Infra, p. 31.

|| Infra, p. 32; Luttrell.

¶ Arthur's *Household Cavalry*, i, 239.

** Kennet's *History*, iii, 564.

†† S.P. Dom., Nov. 6.

‡‡ *Actions*, Lond., 1716.

§§ Infra, p. 33.

|||| Luttrell.

¶¶ Wolseley's *Life of Marlborough*, ii, 238.

*** Add. MSS. 48926, f. 25.

††† John Hartstongue, afterwards Bishop of Ossory.

the Irish viceroyalty, which had not yet been filled.* He considered himself that he had an hereditary right to the office, and it was possibly with a view to emphasize his connection with Ireland that after his return to England he entertained Ginkel and his staff on their arrival from Limerick.†

The place which Ormonde had come to occupy in William's confidence is indicated by rumours that he was the bearer of messages in the spring of 1692 to the Princess Anne with regard to the Duchess of Marlborough, messages which if they were entrusted to him must have taxed his ability to couch in diplomatic terms.‡ Early in March he saw William off to Holland,§ whence a commission was issued giving him the rank of major-general, and a few weeks later he joined William with his troop, which had remained at Breda that winter.|| During that summer he was given command of a brigade,¶ and was present at the disastrous battle of Steinkirk. There his military ardour is said to have been restrained, but apparently not before his courage had exposed him to considerable danger.** In October he returned to England with William, and soon afterwards had the unpleasant experience of having his house broken into by one of the bands of robbers that then infested London.††

With the year 1693 an opportunity came for a display of prowess on Ormonde's part that has been celebrated by Dryden and Prior, and brought him much fame. On the last day of March he sailed from Gravesend with William,††† and continued at his side until the battle of Landen. There when the crisis of the day drew near he charged with the first squadron he could find in line, and fought, as d'Auvergne has recorded,†††† amongst "the thickest of the enemies" with such incomparable bravery as became "the son of the great Ossory and the heir of the virtues of a family of heroes."††††† His horse was shot under him, and if a gentleman of the French guards had not come to his rescue he would have been killed. His heroic courage, as d'Auvergne says,††††† vanquished his victorious enemies "even when he fell into their hands dyed in his noble blood," and every mark of respect was paid to him. He was brought to the commander of the French horse, the Duc d'Elboeuf, who sent him to his own

* *Infra*, p. 23; Luttrell, Oct. 29.

† Luttrell, Dec. 29.

‡ *Ibid.*, Feb. 23, Mar. 1.

§ *Ibid.*, Mar. 5.

|| *Ibid.*, April 5.

¶ Add. MSS. 28,926, f. 44.

** Macaulay's *History*, iv, 281; *infra*, p. 34.

†† Luttrell, Oct. 22, Nov. 21.

††† Kennet's *History*, iii, 660.

†††† *Campaign of 1693*, p. 76.

††††† It has been said, but without ground, that he was seeking to save William. *Life*, Lond., 1716; *Memoirs*, Lond., 1716; *Life*, Lond., 1739.

††††† Campaign of 1695, dedication.

quarters in his coach, and directed the best surgeons to dress his wounds. He was afterwards taken to Namur, and was there treated with every attention, as he acknowledges in a letter in the present volume,* by the Governor, Count Guiscard, whose brother he was destined to meet twenty years later when he attempted to assassinate Harley. Ormonde's captivity lasted only a month, as he was exchanged for the Duke of Berwick, who was in William's hands,† but it was sufficiently long to allow of his distributing five thousand guineas, which William had sent for his own use, amongst his fellow prisoners, an act of generosity that was never forgotten by the people.‡ In sending this money to Ormonde, William evinced a regard for him that is even more strikingly exhibited in a letter written by Queen Mary at that time to the Duchess of Ormonde :

"In the letter I received from the King this morning he charges me to let you know that the Duke of Ormonde is quite out of danger, and to assure you that he will take all the care he can to procure his liberty before any other person. He thinks himself obliged to it upon so many accounts, that though I am very ill at wording what the King would have me say, I am sure you may depend upon his care to show all the kindness he can on this occasion, his having the Duke of Berwick in his hands will make it, I believe, the easier. I am very glad I can give you so good an account, and hope the Duchess of Ormonde will do me the justice to believe that nobody can rejoice more than I do with her, and that I shall be very glad of any occasion to show myself really her friend.

—MARIE R."§

Before going to the Netherlands that year, Ormonde had sought leave to resign his commission for reasons which will hereafter be touched upon, but he was not allowed to press his request by William, who was reported to have said that he could not spare him, and to have assured him of the great kindness which he entertained for him.|| During the campaign, Ormonde is mentioned as being William's companion in his coach,¶ and at home he was frequently a guest at houses where William dined. His troop had been brought back from the Netherlands after the campaign of 1692, and on the King's birthday his loyalty was publicly testified by its appearance in rich caparison on black horses, which had doubtless not been procured without expense to Ormonde.**

During a visit paid by the Margrave of Baden-Baden to

* *Infra*, pp. 127, 152.

† The French had to give a ransom also of twenty thousand guilders. Wolseley's *Life of Marlborough*, ii, 298.

‡ *Earl of Ailesbury's Memoirs*, p. 289.

§ *Add. MSS.* 28,878, f. 116.

|| Luttrell, Ap. 1.

¶ *Add. MSS.* 28,878, f. 100.

** Luttrell, *passim*.

England in January, 1694, the nobility vied with each other in the hospitality shown to him, and Ormonde is said to have eclipsed every one else.* He invited the Margrave to visit Oxford, but the Margrave did not do so, perhaps fortunately as according to Anthony Wood,† the deaths of various great persons at that time were occasioned by their "drinking high in the German mode" with the Margrave. In the marches and countermarches of that year Ormonde and his troop, which had been sent back to the Netherlands,‡ had their full share, and before returning to England in the autumn William promoted him to the rank of lieutenant-general.

In the campaign of 1695, which resulted in the capture of Namur, d'Auvergne says§ that Ormonde was more than ever the sharer of William's toils and dangers, and was daily beside him in the trenches during "that most famous and important siege." Before leaving England, as a special mark of favour to Ormonde, William had received in person the address from Oxford University on the death of Queen Mary, which is said to have caused "tears to stand in his eyes,"|| and had held a review with him,¶ and on his arrival in the Netherlands he selected Ormonde's troop, which had passed the winter at Breda, to escort him.** During the progress which he made in England that autumn William visited Oxford, and was received by Ormonde, who had gone there on the preceding day, in extraordinary state. When William drew near to the city he was met by Ormonde at the head of a cavalcade of doctors and masters, and conducted by him to the Theatre, where William was observed to hold much discourse with him, and accepted from him specimens of the books printed by the University.††

The campaigns of 1696 and 1697 gave little opportunity for gaining military distinction, and as soon as the peace of Ryswick was assured, Ormonde left the Netherlands. In April, 1696, he had been appointed a member of the Privy Council of England, and he accompanied that year William both on his journey to Holland and from it.††† In the winter he was present at the debates on the attainder of Sir John Fenwick, and voted against the admission of some evidence, but for the second reading of the bill. §§

Of the life of the Duchess of Ormonde during Ormonde's absences from England, Dryden wrote :

* *Life*, Lond., 1747; *S.P. Dom.*, Jan. 25; Luttrell, Jan. 30.

† *Life*, iii, 438, 441-2.

‡ Luttrell, Mar. 6.

§ *Campaign of 1695*, dedication.

|| Wood's *Life*, iii, 477.

¶ Luttrell, Mar. 28.

** Arthur's *Household Cavalry*, p. 282.

†† Wood's *Life*, iii, 494-6; *Add. MSS.* 28,879, f. 289.

††† Luttrell, Ap. 11, 18; Oct. 8; *S.P. Dom.*, May 15.

§§ *James's Letters*, i, 127, 134.

All is your lord's alone, e'en absent he
 Employs the care of chaste Penelope ;
 For him you waste in tears your widow'd hours,
 For him your curious needle paints the flowers ;

and elsewhere her character has elicited high praise.* Some letters from her to John Ellis, which have been preserved, are quite in accord with what has been hitherto known. In the first of these letters, which is dated at Badminton, on August 22, 1691, she thanks Ellis for letters which have been "a great diversion," as she hears nothing from Flanders, and fears there is news which nobody dares to send her. She has "ten thousand fancies," at which Ellis will not be surprised, as he knows "how whimsical she is." In another letter, which was written on May 22, 1692, she tells Ellis that she is terribly frightened, as she hears that William and Prince Vandemont say that all must be hazarded before Ath is lost, and begs Ellis to let her know whether he thinks a battle is imminent. After a lapse of three months, on August 13, she writes from Bristol thanking him for an assurance that fighting is not likely, and she explains that the delay in sending a reply has been due to an accident which happened while she was on the way to Bath, and which has rendered bone-setting and surgeons necessary.† The battle of Steinkirk had then lately taken place, and there was a report that Ormonde had been killed,‡ but it had evidently not reached her ears. She had much talent for business, and refers in these letters to the office of high bailiff of Westminster, which was then vacant and in Ormonde's gift, and to an interest of her lord's in the Irish linen trade, which she says must not suffer through his absence.

During that period little of Ormonde's correspondence has been preserved.§ Some letters written by him in the autumn of 1689 to his lieutenant-colonel, Lewis Billingsley, and to one of his household, Samuel Douglas, show his earnestness as an officer and the great attention paid by him to his troop both in regard to personnel and equipment. In that year there are several letters from Oxford. In May the Vice-Chancellor writes to him about postponing the Act and appointing delegates during his absence from England. Other letters concern degrees, including one conferred on George Walker as the saviour of Londonderry, and the appointment of a new head of St. Mary's Hall. By Ormonde's friend Aldrich, the successful candidate is recommended as being like Ormonde an old member of Christ Church, and orator of the University, in which capacity he would address Ormonde with the more zeal if he could claim him as his benefactor.

* *Memoirs*, Lond., 1732.

† Add. MSS. 28,927, ff. 37, 71, 77. Incorrect years have been inserted on the last two letters.

‡ *Portland Manuscripts*, iii, 495.

§ *Infra*, pp. 21-35.

In the next year Ormonde was obliged to intervene in a dispute between the Master of Pembroke, Dr. John Hall, and the Fellows, which originated no doubt in Hall's Puritan sympathies,* and there is also a letter from Dr. John Hough, the President of Magdalen, who had been his grandfather's chaplain, promising Ormonde tolerable claret and a hearty welcome if he came to Oxford. In addition to these academic letters, one will be found from an Irish author, George Philips, who sends Ormonde his "Lex Parliamentaria," of which a copy is now not known to exist.† Amongst other correspondents there appear in 1694 Sir Paul Rycaut, who writes from Hamburg, where he was the English resident, about a plantation of Swiss in Ireland; in 1695 the Duc d'Elboeuf who writes from Paris about an exchange of horses; and in 1696 Brigadier-General Wolseley, who had been for a short time a Lord Justice in Ireland, and who refers to his suffering from the circulation of "impudent and groundless lies."

RETRENCHMENT, 1697—1701.

During these years in the field Ormonde had kept his eyes steadily fixed on the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Apart from his ambition to occupy that great position, the emoluments were a consideration to him. The loss of revenue from his estates as a consequence of the rule of James in Ireland must have been enormous, and a diminished income ill accorded with his expenditure. At the time that it was generally expected that he would be given the office of Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Romney was appointed, and the only compensation Ormonde received was his commission as major-general, which entailed expense rather than brought profit. It was reported that the ground on which he sought leave to resign his commission in the early part of 1693 was the necessity of attending to his estates, and in the summer of that year he complained of being made a stalking horse. It had then become proverbial in the Court, the Earl of Ailesbury says,‡ that to employ Ormonde as solicitor meant failure, and so discontented had Ormonde become that hopes were formed by the Jacobites of his joining them. According to

* In a letter addressed to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ormonde said that he was sorry to find "among some reasonable pretences to an appeal, so many unjust, groundless, and injurious complaints against the Master," that he was fully satisfied of the Master's "honesty, integrity and care of the College concerns," and that he required the Fellows to repair the public injury done to the Master by a respectful and obedient behaviour for the future. At the same time he charged the Master to forget all injuries in the past, and to admonish the Manciple to attend at the beginning of divine service and receive frequently the holy communion. Letters from the Fellows tell of a messenger sent a hundred miles to find the Master, of his being surprised coming out of his lodging, and of his disregard of Ormonde's commands.—*Carte Papers*, lx, 70, 689, 691; cxxxii, 238.

† *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xlvi, 175.

‡ *Memoirs*, p. 288. The passage is attributed to the year 1691, but from a reference to William's forces being encamped at Park near Louvain, it is evident that it has reference to events in 1693.

the Earl of Ailesbury, on his return to England, Ormonde intended to renew his application for leave to resign his commission, but was dissuaded by his sister, Lady Derby, who was groom of the stole to Queen Mary, and who provided him with the money to buy his equipage for the campaign of the following year. Soon after Ormonde had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, in 1695, Lord Romney was removed, and Lord Capel, who was an uncle of the Duchess of Ormonde's, was appointed lord deputy in his place. His death occurred a year later, and Ormonde's hopes of being given the coveted office of viceroy revived. At the time he was with William in the Netherlands, and spoke of his ambition to William, who gave him "good words," and promised not to fill the office until he returned to England.*

Ormonde's difficulties in managing his estates were great. His grandfather had entrusted the management entirely to his step-brother, George Mathew, but Mathew had died at Thomastown of palsy on October 25, 1689, and his son had taken the side of James, and had been confined in the summer of 1691 in the Tower on suspicion of complicity in the plot against William.† Ormonde had therefore been obliged to make other arrangements, and in the autumn of 1691 he had consigned the management of the estates to five commissioners, of whom Lord Longford was the chief.‡ Their proceedings did not, however, give Ormonde satisfaction, and about the time that he wished to resign his commission, he superseded them by the appointment of William Worth, an ex-baron of the Exchequer, giving as a precedent for vesting authority in one person the case of "his uncle Mathew."§ To Worth there have been many references in the correspondence. He was the son of an Irish bishop, and was in consequence in high favour with Primate Boyle, to whom he owed his elevation to the bench, where he proved an impartial and able judge. Although Tyrconnel denounced him,|| Worth was tolerant in character, and one of the superseded commissioners opined that he would support Ormonde's agent, Valentine Smyth, who was said to discourage Protestant tenants.¶ Worth proved a vigorous administrator. In the autumn of 1695 it was announced that bills were passing in the Irish parliament to enable Ormonde to sell part of his estates,** and in the following year allusion will be found in a letter from George Mathew the younger to the sale of Thurles,†† and in a letter from Robert Rochfort, the Speaker of the Irish House of

* Add. MSS. 28,927, f. 57.

† *Carte Papers*, cxviii, 378; *Clarendon's Diary*, pp. 312-13, 321.

‡ Add. MSS. 28,877, f. 164.

§ *Ibid.* 28,878, f. 81.

|| *Clarendon's Diary*, passim.

¶ Add. MSS. 28,878, ff. 55, 74.

** Luttrell, Sept. 14, 26; *S.P. Dom.*, Oct. 23.

†† *Infra*, p. 35.

Commons, and afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to the renewal of a patent for coining small money in Ormonde's favour.*

With a view to retrenchment and to popularity in Ireland, a visit by Ormonde and his Duchess to that country was for some time in contemplation,† and in the summer of 1697 the Duchess and her three little girls‡ arrived at Kilkenny. It was her first visit to Ireland, and she wrote in great delight to John Ellis on her arrival,§ saying that she had never seen a finer place than Kilkenny Castle, or people more pleased than the Irish were at her coming amongst them. Her journey had been attended by more than one *contretemps*: delay in obtaining the man-of-war in which she crossed, her own illness, and finally a west wind which detained her for a fortnight at the waterside and for ten days on board ship. But all was forgotten in the exuberant welcome accorded to her. She crossed from Kingsweston to Waterford, and on her landing there she was treated, to use her own words, as if she had been the greatest woman in the world by the civil, ecclesiastical and military power. The Lords Justices, to whom the government was then entrusted, gave orders that the same honours were to be paid her as would have been accorded to Ormonde, and two gentlemen sent by them to convey their congratulations waited upon her at Kilkenny, where the day of her arrival was described "as one of jubilee," the streets being strewed with leaves and flowers and guns and bells sounding a welcome. Her own progress was regal. In her train rode bishops, noblemen, and gentlemen, and in Bristol the citizens stood on tiptoe to see her cavalcade pass, attention being divided between the Duchess and her coach-horses, which were so famous that people came miles to see them.||

Ormonde arrived in England at the end of August from the Netherlands, and in October he set out to join the Duchess at Kilkenny, crossing from Bideford in a merchant ship.¶ His stay at Kilkenny was but brief, and early in November he appeared in Dublin, and took his seat in the House of Lords, which was then assembled.** But excitement was wanting, and after attending the debates for a few days he set out for London, leaving his proxy to be used, however, to the discomfiture of the Whigs.†† The Duchess, who had accompanied him to Dublin, remained there until a few days before Christmas, when she returned to Kilkenny. On the journey she received a great ovation. On leaving Dublin the state coaches

* *Infra*, p. 34.

† *Add. MSS.* 28,879, f. 88.

‡ One of them did not survive many years.

§ *Add. MSS.* 28,927, f. 161. An incorrect year has been supplied.

¶ Luttrell, Ap. 22; *Add. MSS.* 28,881, ff. 243, 254, 282, 295, 306, 324, 331-2; 28,927, ff. 67, 69.

|| *Infra*, p. 35; Luttrell, Aug. 14, 31, Oct. 7; *Add. MSS.* 28,881, f. 512.

** *Journal of Irish House of Lords*.

†† *Buccleuch Manuscripts*, ii, 583.

of the Lords Justices and the Archbishop of Dublin accompanied her for some miles ; on the route officers rode beside her coach and guards were mounted in the towns, and on arriving in Kilkenny the corporation met her "in their formalities," and the Recorder made a speech of welcome, while the town shone with illuminations and bonfires.*

During the greater part of the year 1698 Ormonde resided in London. The Duchess remained at Kilkenny, but novelty had worn off, and from two letters which she wrote at that time evidently she was very discontented.† Ormonde did not write to her, little news reached her, and her only resource was riding in the park, which she did every day.‡ Ormonde was living in apartments at Whitehall, which he had inherited, and his great mansion in St. James's Square had been taken for the French ambassador, Count Tallard, with whom he was on terms of much friendship.§ After many postponements he joined in August the Duchess at Kilkenny, and remained in Ireland until November.|| In October he appeared on one day in the Irish House of Lords, which was then again sitting, and his visit proved once more a signal of trouble for the Whigs.¶

In the opening months of 1699 it became known that a change had come in Ormonde's relations with William. It was popularly attributed to his dislike of the Dutch, but it is improbable in view of his own descent that he had any aversion to them, and he does not display any sign of it in his correspondence. But he was undoubtedly extremely jealous of his position, and saw every day William's Dutch favourites preferred before him. A year before it had been rumoured that Lord Romney was to be Lord Chamberlain, that Ormonde was to have his regiment of foot guards, and that Lord Albemarle was to have Ormonde's troop of life guards.** The ground for the rumour was not due to William's anxiety to promote Ormonde, but to his anxiety to provide a command for Albemarle, and in the beginning of 1699 Ormonde had, no doubt, intimation of the possibility of this being effected with disadvantage to himself. On February 24 it was announced that he had resigned his place in the bedchamber and the reason became apparent on March 16, when William introduced Albemarle to the first troop of life guards as their colonel.†† Ormonde considered that position his right, and on April 11 it was announced that he had laid down his command of the second troop, "being resolved to travel that

* Add. MSS. 28,881, f. 604.

† These letters will be found under the dates Feb. 12 and May 5, 1704, the year having been incorrectly supplied.

‡ Add. MSS. 28,882, ff. 10, 177.

§ Luttrell, *passim*.

|| Add. MSS. 28,883, ff. 3, 87, 92, 99, 251.

¶ Buccleuch Manuscripts, ii, 617.

** Luttrell, Jan. 15, 1698,

†† Luttrell,

summer in Italy."* In the heated political atmosphere of that time the matter became serious. Fifty members of the House of Commons expressed sympathy with Ormonde,† and ill consequences were apprehended.‡ William had not been blind to the possibility of trouble, and had tried to conciliate Ormonde by appointing his brother, Lord Arran, to his place in the bedchamber, and by throwing out a suggestion of appointing his brother-in-law, the Earl of Grantham,§ as his successor in command of the second troop.|| But more direct measures had to be taken to allay the discontent, and William sent for Ormonde and asked him how he could expect the command of the first troop when he had not applied for it, to which Ormonde replied that he thought if any privilege was annexed to the command he might have been given the command without asking for it. Finally an old order made by William for the benefit of his Dutch favourites was unearthed, which provided that officers were to take rank by the dates of their commissions and not by their corps, and a compromise was effected, by which Albemarle retained the first troop, but Ormonde took command when the three troops were combined.¶

During the session of 1698-99 Ormonde was a constant attendant in the House of Lords, and, like Marlborough, he voted in favour of a compromise with William on the question of the retention of the Dutch guards, although the division took place only a few days after his resignation of his place in the bedchamber.** The Duchess returned from Ireland in May,†† and Ormonde spent the remainder of that year in England, acting in August as chief of a commission to prorogue parliament.†† In that month it was ordered that the life guards were to be clothed more sumptuously, and as a delicate compliment to Ormonde the second troop was to have green hat feathers. §§

The year 1700 was spent by Ormonde again in England, and during the session of 1699-1700 he was assiduous in attending the House of Lords. While the bill dealing with the Irish forfeitures was before the House of Commons, his friends endeavoured to have the forfeited lands in his palatinate reserved to him, and were successful in obtaining his exemption from the payment of debts which he had owed to forfeiting persons and now owed to the Crown.||| In September the

* Luttrell.

† *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, viii, 62.

‡ *James's Letters*, ii, 274; *Portland Manuscripts*, iii, 604; *Bath Manuscripts*, iii, 338.

§ Ormonde's sister Henrietta had married in 1697 her kinsman, Henry d'Auverquerque, who was created in 1698 Earl of Grantham.

|| Luttrell, Feb. 4, April 11.

¶ *Leyborne-Popham Manuscripts*, p. 275.

** *House of Lords' Journal*, Feb. 8.

†† *Add. MSS.* 28,884, f. 13.

†† *House of Lords' Journal*.

§§ Luttrell, Aug. 10, 12.

||| *James's Letters*, iii, 1.

three troops of life guards were mustered before him, and the son of the Duc de Duras, who was present, declared that they were finer than those of his own country.*

Worth's policy in managing Ormonde's estates was not altogether as successful as could be wished, and about the time that Ormonde visited Ireland in 1697 he reconstituted the commission, and associated with Worth Sir Richard Cox and two others.† Of the members, Sir Richard Cox, then one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, took the lead, and from that time he is prominent in all that concerned Ormonde's private affairs. This able Irishman, who trod the varied paths of a lawyer, a soldier, a statesman, and an historian, had no doubt become known to Ormonde when he was in Ireland with William, and had subsequently been kept in Ormonde's memory by becoming one of his tenants.‡ There are several letters from him in the correspondence of that period§ relating principally to the management of Ormonde's estates, and especially to the sale of Arklow, which then passed from Ormonde to the first Viscount Allen, an ancestor in the female line of the late Earl of Carysfort. In one of the letters Cox thanks Ormonde for the finest present of burgundy ever sent into Ireland, and tells him of having named after him one of his sons, his twenty-first child, for Cox's quiver was an overflowing one. He was also the recommender of the successful candidate for a vacancy in the provostship of Trinity College, Dublin, Dr. Peter Browne, who became celebrated when Bishop of Cork for his opposition to the practice of drinking to William's memory. From Browne himself there is also a letter applying for the provostship, which was written several weeks before his predecessor died.

The letters written by the Duchess of Ormonde from Kilkenny are addressed to Benjamin Portlock, who had succeeded Henry Gascoigne in 1693 as Ormonde's secretary. There is also a letter from Matthew Prior addressed to him. As Portlock had been a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, he had probably been known to Prior in his college days, and he was a man after his own heart, an entertaining friend and jovial companion. Of the remaining letters one is from the Mayor of Exeter, through which city Ormonde had passed in 1697 when going to Ireland, and of which he had then been appointed high steward.|| Another is from Ormonde's nephew, the only son of Lord Derby, who died in the following year, and a third is from General Langston, who had been a fellow-prisoner of Ormonde's at Namur, and now held a command in Ireland.¶

* Luttrell, Sept. 3.

† Add. MSS. 28,881, f. 439.

‡ Ibid. 28,877, ff. 215, 265.

§ *Infra*, pp. 35-8.

|| Add. MSS. 28,881, f. 12.

¶ About that time an "Establishment for the Duke and Duchess of Ormonde," while living in St. James's Square, was drawn up. It provided for forty-one servants, twenty-five men and sixteen women, in the house, a gentleman of the horse and ten men in the stables, with twenty horses and five coaches in their charge, a chasseur with the care of fourteen dogs, two chairmen, and seventeen watermen. Add. MSS. 22,267, f. 68.

CADIZ AND VIGO, 1701—1702.

When Marlborough was appointed in 1701 commander-in-chief of the forces in Holland he had, in the opinion of Lord Wolseley,* a formidable rival in Ormonde, the question resolving itself into one of the soldier of genius versus the man of high rank, and Ormonde was believed by his contemporaries to have himself expected that command.† But he showed no chagrin, although in addition he had seen the Irish viceroyalty once more given away from him, to his father-in-law, the Earl of Rochester, and no doubt he had received a hint that some other high command would be given to him. In August it was reported that he had prepared a military equipage,‡ and he was present at the launch of the *Sovereign*,§ which was the leading ship in the Cadiz fleet; and in November he headed a deputation from Westminster to William, and presented him with an address signed by ten thousand persons in favour of the war.||

The year 1702 opened with every hope of his obtaining military distinction, but the hope was not fulfilled. For the failure of the expedition to Cadiz, which the success at Vigo cannot be said to have redeemed, search has been made for a scapegoat, and blame has fallen upon Ormonde, but sight has been lost of many untoward circumstances, over which he had no control, *i.e.* the fact that the departure of the expedition was delayed by adverse winds, that Admiral Rooke, who was disabled by gout, was consumed with anxiety about “the great ships,” which he had not wished to bring, and longed to see safe once more in an English port,¶ that the generals under Ormonde were not faithful to him, and that want of cavalry crippled the operations.** It has been said that if William had lived, the command of the troops would not have been given to Ormonde, but the command had been entrusted to him by William long before his last illness. On January 27 it was “the discourse of the town” that Ormonde was to have the command of a force of ten thousand English and six thousand Dutch troops, with the object of making descents, as was then supposed, on the French coasts, and a week later it was said that he had invited French refugee officers to join the expedition.†† In addition, a letter in this volume shows that before William’s death Ormonde had communicated his appointment to his friend Sir Richard Cox.‡‡

* *Life of Marlborough*, ii, 387.

† *James's Letters*, iii, 147.

‡ Luttrell, Aug. 2.

§ *Infra*, p. 41.

|| Luttrell, Nov. 13.

¶ Add. MSS. 28,925, *passim*.

** *Life*, Lond., 1747, p. 258.

†† Luttrell.

‡‡ *Infra*, p. 42; cf. *Life*, Lond., 1747, p. 234.

In the beginning of March the death of William took place, Ormonde being one of the few Englishmen admitted to see him when he was dying. It was a few days later reported that he had discovered that his appointment was due to the desire of the Whigs to get rid of one who was looked upon as chief of the rising church party, and that if he could do so in honour, he would withdraw from his command.* But no delay was perceptible, and a fortnight after William's death he submitted to Anne in Council his requirements.† On March 24 he was given a commission as general of horse; on April 4 it was known that an encampment for the troops was being prepared on the Isle of Wight;‡ on April 12 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces to be employed on the fleet; and on May 19 the troops were assembling in the Isle of Wight.§ On June 1 Ormonde went thither, rooms being prepared for him in Carrisbrook Castle,|| and Prince George joined him there and held a review.¶ How far Ormonde was given freedom to select his staff is not known. On March 26 he asked for two major-generals and four brigadiers, and on April 4 report said that he was to have a lieutenant-general and a major-general and eight brigadiers.** For the first places Lord Portmore and Sir Charles O'Hara, afterwards Lord Tyrawley, were named, and it is probable that they were his own selection, for the former was a personal friend, and the latter had been appointed by him ten years before as high bailiff of Westminster, and had been connected with his father. But ultimately the generals under him were a lieutenant-general, two major-generals, and three brigadiers for the English troops, and a major-general and a brigadier for the Dutch troops.†† As lieutenant-general, Sir Henry Bellasyse, who seems to have had no connection with Ormonde, was appointed, and Portmore and O'Hara served as major-generals. Before the expedition left England, John Ellis foresaw that some of Ormonde's staff would give him trouble, and as a correspondent wrote to him "those gentlemen" soon proved that they valued their private interest before the public good.‡‡

Before June 18 the troops from the Isle of Wight had embarked, but it was not until July 26 that the fleet was able to leave the English coast, and in consequence of further delay, waiting for some of the ships off the Portuguese coast, it was not until August 12 that the fleet arrived before Cadiz. §§ The plan of campaign rested with a council composed of the

* Egmont Manuscripts, i, 207.

† S.P. Dom., Mar. 23, 26.

‡ Luttrell.

§ Ibid.

|| *Infra*, p. 43.

¶ *Life*, Lond., 1747, p. 236.

** Luttrell.

†† Parnell's *War of the Succession*, p. 21. ‡‡ Add. MSS. 28, 926, f. 148.

§§ *Transactions of the Grand Fleet*, Lond., 1703; Add. MSS. 28, 925, f. 69.

admirals and generals. When the council met, a direct assault upon Cadiz was proposed by Ormonde, but although he carried with him half the admirals,* the English generals voted against him, and his proposal was defeated. If opposition to him had ended in the council, he would not have had much reason to expect sympathy, but in contravention of express orders issued by him, "the two Knights," as he calls Bellasye and O'Hara,† did nothing to prevent the plundering of Port St. Mary, which proved so injurious to the cause of the House of Austria, and Bellasye was found guilty of participation and cashiered. Owing to the resistance offered to him, and the failure of his own battery at Matagorda, Ormonde was obliged to relinquish his operations, but, as soon as the troops had re-embarked, he proposed that another descent should be made elsewhere, with the object of obtaining quarters in which the troops might remain for the winter. He was again deserted by the English generals, and was only supported by the two Dutch generals. Although in the success of the attack on the Spanish ships at Vigo, Rooke gave Ormonde credit for a great share,‡ an inquiry was instituted at Ormonde's instigation by the House of Lords into Rooke's conduct. Ormonde's allegation appears to have been that if Rooke had been as anxious for success at Cadiz as he was at Vigo, the result would have been different,§ and Godolphin did all in his power to dissuade Ormonde from pressing a charge that was difficult to prove and almost certain to end, as it did, in Rooke's triumphant acquittal.||

The success at Vigo was one calculated to appeal to the populace, and Ormonde, who was ever their darling, was made the hero. On the occasion of the thanksgiving, he is said to have been more applauded than any subject had ever been before,¶ and in an illumination his name was placed before the names of Marlborough and Rooke as "general of the victorious fleet."** A ballad was issued with the heading "The Vigo Victory, or the Happy Success of the Duke of Ormonde in the taking of several French Men of War and Galleons, together with much Plate, which crowns him with Immortal Fame and Glory," and in his dedication of "The Lying Lover" to Ormonde, Steele speaks of the most memorable advantage the country had gained in the first four years of the eighteenth century as being obtained under Ormonde's command. Even the grave Dr. Charlett likened Ormonde to Drake, and compared the victory to that over the Armada.††

* *House of Lords' Journal*, 1702-3, p. 286. Rooke is said to have been one.

† Add. MSS. 28,926, f. 157.

‡ *House of Lords' Journal*, 1702-3, p. 283.

§ *Ibid.* p. 292.

|| *Portland Manuscripts*, iv, 51.

¶ Noble's *Biog. Hist.*, ii, 34.

** *Life*, Lond., 1747, p. 287.

†† Add. MSS. 28,889, f. 384.

The correspondence of these two years is almost entirely concerned with the expedition.* Before Ormonde left England, the Secretaries of State, the Earl of Nottingham and Sir Charles Hedges, wrote to him explaining the part to be taken by Prince George of Hesse-Darmstadt, who had been sent to England by the Emperor, and is supposed to have suggested the descent upon Cadiz, and informing him of instructions sent to Rooke. These letters are followed by one, dated at sea on August 8, from the Prince, giving reasons for his leaving Lisbon, where he had gone, and for his following Ormonde to Cadiz. During the period of the operations there will be found a letter, dated August 24, from three of the admirals about arrangements for transporting the troops by boats to Matagorda ; a letter, dated two days later, from Ormonde, asking Rooke to delay sending despatches to England until it was seen if the attack on Matagorda would enable one on Cadiz ; a letter, dated September 9, from the Prince, asking Ormonde to remain in Spain for the winter ; a letter, dated September 10, from Rooke about re-embarking the troops ; a letter, dated September 16, from Sir Charles Hedges, acknowledging a despatch from Ormonde and giving Anne's views upon it ; and a letter, dated on the same day at Lisbon, from John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland and special envoy to the King of Portugal, assuring Ormonde of every assistance. In addition there will be found a letter, dated September 20, from the Earl of Nottingham, apologising for not having notified Ormonde of the instructions sent to Rooke, although Hedges had done so ; a letter, dated on October 5 at Lisbon, from Methuen, written under the impression that news of the Spanish ships being at Vigo had not reached the fleet, and expressing his satisfaction that this was the case, as the place was believed to be strongly fortified and the treasure had been carried off ; and finally a letter, dated on October 14 at Lisbon, from an officer, who attributes the ill conduct at Port St. Mary to Irish soldiers in league with the French.

The only other subject of importance touched on in the correspondence is Ormonde's own business. In the summer of 1701 he issued a new commission for the management of his estates, re-appointing the former four commissioners, and adding to them Francis Annesley, one of the trustees for the forfeited estates. The chief correspondent amongst the commissioners is Worth, who made friends for himself by distributing the Kilkenny venison, and was much disconcerted by a general order to kill the deer given by Ormonde to the Earl of Meath. Another correspondent is Annesley, who gives information as to the proceedings of the trustees, and as to the feeling in Ireland towards Lord Rochester. It is addressed to Simon Harcourt, the future Lord Chancellor

* *Infra*, pp. 38-45.

and Viscount. He was much engaged about Ormonde's affairs and on terms of intimacy with him, as appears from his invitation in the summer of 1701 to Harley, then Speaker of the House of Commons, to meet Ormonde at dinner, the only other guests being Charles Davenant and "his chum," who was possibly Jonathan Swift.*

HIS FIRST VICEROYALTY, 1703-1707.

The inquiry by the House of Lords into Rooke's conduct extended into the beginning of the year 1703, and before it had concluded, by patent dated February 19, Anne conferred on Ormonde the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which had been so long the object of his ambition, and which had become vacant through Lord Rochester's disinclination to reside in Ireland. It was evidently intended that Ormonde was to live there, but as events proved he spent only a third of the time, for which he held the sword, in that country. He set out for it in the middle of May, attended, after the manner of his grandfather, by an immense train, and accompanied out of London for some miles by "many of the nobility and gentry and over two thousand of inferior rank." The size of his train made progress very slow,† and when Chester was reached, with characteristic impatience, Ormonde broke away from his retinue, and crossed by a route other than was intended, leaving champagne which had been provided for him on the yacht to be consumed by others.‡

In the months that followed Ormonde had much opportunity of showing his capacity as a statesman. The first session of Anne's Irish parliament has been described as "the most eventful in the country's history,"§ and on his arrival Ormonde was confronted with the task of assimilating English wishes with Irish ideas in regard to the proposed legislation. But the calm of the council chamber did not satisfy his restless temperament. In July he made a progress lasting for three weeks through the south of Ireland to view the defences of the country,|| on his return from which he submitted for a day and night to civic hospitality,¶ and subsequently he went to Kilkenny,** whence he returned in time to open parliament on September 21 with much state and splendour.††

The House of Commons proved most obstreperous. A difference in the opinion of gentlemen before election and after soon became perceptible, and, notwithstanding a generous expenditure of claret and arguments on the part of Ormonde and his friends,†† a very strong opposition to the Tory or

* *Portland Manuscripts*, iv, 18.

† *Life*, Lond., 1747; *Add. MSS.* 28,890, ff. 246-50.

‡ *Infra*, p. 46.

§ Froude's *English in Ireland*, i, 326.

|| *Add. MSS.* 28,932, ff. 71-7.

¶ *Life*, Lond., 1747.

** *Add. MSS.* 28,932, ff. 35, 83.

†† *Life*, Lond., 1747.

†† *Add. MSS.* 28,891, f. 72.

Castle party was formed. Its strength was in the largest degree due to its finding in the Speaker of the House its leader. To the chair Alan Brodrick, who was then the Solicitor-General, had been elected without a contest, as Ormonde was anxious to propitiate the Whigs, and had asked the Attorney General, Robert Rochfort, the previous Speaker, who was a Tory, to retire in Brodrick's favour,* but from the moment of his election Brodrick used his position and ability for the exclusive benefit of his own party. The great trial of strength was the number of years for which supply was to be voted. The Government wished it voted for as many as possible, to postpone the necessity for another session; the Whigs desired to vote it for as short a time as possible, in order to be able to bring pressure on the Government to redress the grievances under which as they alleged the country groaned. In the end, in a committee of the whole House, from which only some fifty members were absent, the Castle party succeeded in carrying supply for two years by three votes.† As the debate was in committee the Speaker was able to take part, and by his influence rendered it impossible for Ormonde to obtain supply for three years, as he had hoped.‡ Both Lord Godolphin and Lord Rochester wrote to congratulate Ormonde on what they considered a victory for him and a matter of the utmost importance to the country.§

Besides supply, the penal laws and a representation of the state of the country, which was accompanied by a request for union with England, were the chief business of the session, but some personal questions aroused, as always in Ireland, extreme heat. In two cases the persons involved were identified with Ormonde as commissioners for the management of his estates. In the first case, Francis Annesley was accused of being the author of an allegation that the free-holders of Ireland were not to be trusted to find anyone guilty of rebellion, and on such evidence as common fame afforded he was expelled from the House. Although in the opinion of Ormonde's chief secretary, Annesley was not proved to have been author of the words, the country gentlemen were so offended that Ormonde was unable to interfere for his friend, and Annesley's expulsion was carried by seventy-two votes.|| In the second case, Sir William Robinson, the deputy vice-treasurer of Ireland, who had been appointed one of Ormonde's commissioners at the same time as Sir Richard Cox, was accused of concealing a balance to the credit of the nation. He was only saved from Annesley's fate by six votes, and was committed to the castle *nemine contradicente.*¶ Although

* Add. MSS. 28,891, f. 129.

† *Ibid.* ff. 137-9.

‡ *James's Letters*, iii, 238.

§ *Infra*, p. 48.

|| Add. MSS. 28,891, f. 104.

¶ *Ibid.* f. 139.

the temper of the House is said to have afterwards improved,* it must have been with no ordinary sense of relief that Ormonde was able at the end of November to adjourn Parliament for a short time, and to go to Kilkenny for Christmas.†

In the opinion of Ormonde's chaplain, Welbore Ellis, afterwards successively Bishop of Kildare and Meath, the debates would not have run so high if the management had been better,‡ and one of the permanent officials says that the difficulty about supply was caused by too much eagerness on the part of the Castle party.§ For the management the Chief Secretary was mainly responsible, and in that capacity Ormonde had brought Sir Robert Southwell's son, Edward Southwell, whose marriage took place in the castle during a lull in the parliamentary proceedings.|| He was a man of no mean ability, and stood to Ormonde in much the same relation as his father did to Ormonde's grandfather. In addition to Southwell, Ormonde's personal secretary, Benjamin Portlock, had a seat in the House of Commons for Ormonde's pocket borough of Inistiogue. He had become indispensable, and at Ormonde's request the University of Oxford had conferred on him the degree of a doctor of civil law before he left England with Ormonde on the Cadiz expedition. In the correspondence of that year there is an amusing letter to him from a Kilkenny clergyman, who welcomes his advent "full freighted with pistoles and cobs" to be melted amongst his Irish friends, and who promises to have his little parlour "well furnished with jests of the newest edition."¶

As Parliament had only been adjourned to January, Ormonde returned to Dublin from Kilkenny, where he is said to have been well diverted, a few days after the year 1704 opened,** but when Parliament assembled the bills which had been sent over to the English Privy Council had not come back, and a further adjournment to February was necessary. Meantime Convocation met in Dublin for the first time for many years, a boon which it owed to Ormonde,†† and the Queen's birthday was observed with such celebrations as had been hitherto unknown in Dublin. It fell on a Sunday, and Ormonde went in state to Christ Church, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Down, and Purcell's *Te Deum* was sung, and on his return to the castle gave an entertainment, at which he proposed the toast of the Queen while the great guns boomed and the soldiers fired three volleys from their muskets. The next evening the ladies were invited to

* *Add. MSS.* 28,891, f. 187.

† *Ibid.* f. 263.

‡ *Ibid.* 28,932, f. 93.

§ *Ibid.* 28,891, f. 129.

|| *Ibid.* 28,932, f. 93.

¶ *Infra*, p. 45.

** *Add. MSS.* 28,891, f. 344; 28,932, ff. 122-4.

†† *Ibid.* 28,932, f. 126.

a play, then taken to see fireworks in St. Stephen's Green, and finally given a ball and "a very noble supper," at which Ormonde was the only man seated. In an interlude a song was sung by John Abell, the celebrated alto, whom Ormonde appears to have brought to Dublin, and whom the efforts of the Irish Executive could not raise from a state of poverty comparable to that of Job.* There was great anxiety lest the English Privy Council should lessen the severity of the penal laws, but any alteration was in the other direction, and the Test was added for the benefit of the Presbyterians. A warm debate arose, however, when the House of Commons met again, about the publication of the representation as to the state of the country and the Queen's reply. The Castle party wished to postpone their appearance until after Parliament was prorogued, and defeated a motion for immediate publication by a majority of forty-three; their opponents then proposed a motion for publication in a month, which was carried by eight votes, but as Parliament had risen then the decision proved immaterial.†

Parliament rose on March 4, and in a fortnight Ormonde set off for London, leaving Ireland in charge of three Lords Justices, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Ordnance, and the Commander of the Forces. To the position of Lord Chancellor Sir Richard Cox had been promoted in the summer of 1703, in room of John Methuen; the Master of the Ordnance was the Earl of Mount-Alexander, a person of great influence in Ulster, and the Commander of the Forces was Thomas Erle, an officer high in favour with Marlborough, and a landed proprietor of Dorsetshire. During that year the time of the Irish executive was occupied, almost to the exclusion of everything else, by raising and despatching troops for service in Spain. Ormonde was in his element, and besides several regiments of foot, he raised a regiment of horse, of which he became the colonel, a regiment of guards, and a corps of battle-axes. Owing to the state of Scotland, constant watchfulness had to be exercised over the intercourse between that country and Ireland. A secret service agent in Scotland, called Miller, kept Ormonde informed of events there, and an officer called Campbell was constantly moving about in Ireland amongst the Presbyterians. The arrangements for the Parliament in the next year were also under consideration, and the question whether a dissolution would strengthen the Castle party was discussed.‡

During Ormonde's absence the Duchess remained in Ireland. She had made herself very popular by promoting Irish industries, and is said to have appeared every week in "a new stuff suit."§ On the rising of Parliament the Lord Chancellor,

* Add. MSS. 28,932, f. 141; *Life*, Lond., 1747.

† Add. MSS. 28,891, f. 428; 28,932, f. 145.

‡ *Infra, passim.*

§ *Faithful Memoirs*, Lond., 1732.

as the Speaker of the House of Lords, had returned her thanks also for the promotion of a Bill to erect a workhouse and give employment to the poor, and mentioned that she had been indefatigable not only in promoting it, but also in securing its passage through Parliament.* During the summer she visited Kilkenny, near which the troops were encamped, and went afterwards to Rostellan Castle to stay with the Earl of Inchiquin.† The encampment of the troops near Kilkenny was expected to bring money into the country, and Ormonde longed to hear that this was the case and that rents were likely to be better paid.‡ It was very necessary that they should be, as Ormonde had just obtained a long lease of the Lodge at Richmond, afterwards a favourite residence of George the Second, and was busily engaged in planning improvements with the Earl of Ranelagh, whose extravagance was as undeniable as his taste.§ After a stay of nearly eight months in England, Ormonde returned once more to Dublin, where he was received with “the loud and joyful acclamations of the people.”|| But he remained there only a few days, and set off for Kilkenny, where pheasants had been raised in large numbers that summer.¶ In a letter from Sir Richard Cox, dated December, in that year, there is an amusing reference to the execution done by Ormonde :

“ If Coxy’s account be true, your Grace will kill all the fowl in the country in three or four days more ; it would really make one laugh to hear him describe the slaughter of hares, pheasants, woodcocks, &c. I told him he was mistaken as to the former, for I was sure none but woodcocks would come in your way when you were angry. Coxy replied that I was mistaken, for you were no more angry when you went a shooting than we were then ; ‘‘ on the contrary, father,’ says he, ‘‘ there is great pleasure in it ;’ and this dialogue cost me a little gun, which I should be sorry should destroy the game at Palmerston, if your Grace ever intends me the honour of trying your skill there.”

From Kilkenny, Ormonde returned a few days before Christmas, which he appears to have spent in Dublin.**

When the year 1705 opened, Ormonde was intent on arranging that the Irish Parliament should assemble at the earliest moment, and that supply should be voted with the least opposition possible. To that end, during December, the wire-pullers of the Castle party had met several times at the house of Lord Chancellor Cox and Mr. Secretary Southwell. They were of opinion that April was the earliest month that Parliament could assemble, taking into consideration “the term, the circuits, the ill-roads, and the

* Add. MSS. 28,932, f. 155.

§ *Infra*, pp. 80, 120.

† *Infra*, pp. 96, 99.

|| Add. MSS. 28,891, f. 399.

‡ Ormonde to Worth, *infra*, p. 98.

¶ *Infra*, pp. 98, 108.

** Add. MSS. 28,932, f. 176.

ploughing for the spring corn,"* and they advised that to placate the Brodericians, as Ormonde called the Opposition, there should be in the legislation proposed "a brilliant," imposing further disabilities on Roman Catholics, or conferring benefits on Protestants. One of the wire-pullers suggested a bill rendering it penal for priests ordained since the last session to officiate, and another threw out an idea of dividing the Opposition by a declaration of dissent from Scotch disloyalty and aversion to the Hanoverian succession.† As regards the date of assembling, Ormonde, who was in a most impatient mood, paid no heed, and at the beginning of January decided that the Parliament should be summoned for February 10. The wire-pullers protested on the ground that the circuits would clash with the Parliament, and that it was desirable they should take place before it assembled to give an opportunity of seeing the members before they came to Dublin, the judges being presumably the intended channel of communication,‡ but Ormonde, who had meantime gone again to Kilkenny, was inflexible. He was more attentive, however, to the suggestion about an extension of the penal laws, and wrote to England about it, and also about a bill extending some degree of toleration to Presbyterians. As regards the former, the reply was that if the Queen were not engaged in a war with Roman Catholic allies she might be willing "to gratify the people of Ireland," and as regards the latter, Ormonde was told to allow the Irish Parliament to decide the question according to its natural inclinations.§

On his return from Kilkenny, where he remained about three weeks, Ormonde found the wire-pullers in a state of much trepidation, as legislation in favour of the Irish linen trade, which was then before the English Parliament, was in the balance, and the chance of "an easy session" in Ireland greatly depended upon its becoming law.|| But the opposition which came from Lancashire¶ was overcome, and the session in Ireland went more smoothly than the most sanguine had dared to hope.** When the great question of Supply came on the Opposition could only muster sixty-seven, and Supply was voted for two years by a majority of seventy-five votes. The only breeze was in regard to the assumption by Convocation of the duty of defending the civil rights of the clergy; but by the efforts of Ormonde's chaplain, Welbore Ellis, the strife was allayed.†† In less than six weeks the Parliament was able to rise for the usual recess, and the House of Commons

* *Infra*, p. 123.

† *Infra*, p. 125.

‡ *Infra*, p. 133.

§ *Infra*, p. 135.

|| Add. MSS. 28,893, ff. 8, 10, 18.

¶ *Infra*, p. 137.

** It was opened on February 10 by Ormonde, who proceeded to the Parliament House in a coach drawn by eight horses. *Portland Manuscripts*, v. 165.

†† *Life*, Lond., 1747; Add. MSS. 28,931, f. 212.

parted "in great good humour" with Ormonde, to whom they voted an address thanking him for his prudent administration, and promising him that any expenditure which he might direct on fortifications or munitions would be made good.* In spite of the Queen's scruples, a Bill for the exclusion of newly ordained priests had been passed by the House of Commons, but when sending the Bills over to the English Privy Council, Ormonde gave a hint that it had served its purpose in easing the way for Supply, and that he would not be sorry if it was stayed in England, together with two other measures on which the Irish Privy Council had insisted.† But it was sent back.

During the recess Ormonde made a progress through the north of Ireland to view its preparedness to resist invasion, penetrating as far as Antrim and Derry,‡ and reached Dublin again only a few days before May 1, the date fixed for the termination of the recess.§ But as the Bills had not been sent back from England, there were further adjournments, during which Ormonde went to Kilkenny,|| and afterwards delay in proroguing Parliament was caused by the necessity of submitting a Bill a second time to the English Privy Council, but at last, with the help of a flying packet,¶ the session was on June 17 brought to a close. Although before the conclusion there was some debate about publications of the High Church party and about privilege,** the session ended with nothing worse than a speech from Brodrick on the poverty of Ireland, "notwithstanding its aids are so great and its complaints either none or very few," which was counterbalanced by an address from the House of Lords, thanking Ormonde for his visits to the most remote parts of the kingdom and for providing a good train of artillery.†† He was longing to be back in England,‡‡ and in little more than a week after the prorogation he had left Ireland,§§ which he was destined not to see again for six years.

The Duchess, who had crossed to England before Ormonde, went in July to Tunbridge Wells,||| but Ormonde remained in London, where he had an illness which was apparently caused by a fall in his own room, and which created considerable alarm.¶¶ There had been rumours while Ormonde was in Ireland of his being superseded in the viceroyalty and given command of another expedition,*** but his successful

* Add. MSS. 28,893, ff. 35, 78, 82; 28,931, f. 214.

† Ormonde to Godolphin and Hedges, March 29.

‡ Infra, pp. 149-50; *Life*, Lond., 1747.

§ Add. MSS. 28,931, f. 222.

|| Infra, p. 158.

¶ Infra, p. 159.

** Infra, p. 159.

†† *Life*, Lond., 1747.

‡‡ Add. MSS. 28,927, f. 188.

§§ Infra, p. 161.

||| Add. MSS. 28,931, ff. 228, 232.

¶¶ Infra, pp. 172-3, 178.

*** Add. MSS. 28,931, ff. 186, 190.

conduct of the Irish session had established him in high favour. Soon after his arrival in England there was a report that he was to be given command of the forces there, and in September the Lord Treasurer and other persons of high position were entertained by him at Richmond, which was taken as an indication that his commission as Lord Lieutenant would be renewed.*

The year 1706 was an anxious one for Ormonde and his friends, as the preponderance of Whigs in the Ministry made his tenure of office very precarious. Early in the year an attempt was made to induce him to accept a military command, probably in connection with the expedition to Barcelona, but the proposal did not attract him from a national or personal point of view, and the command was declined.† The diverse views taken as to his continuance in the Irish Government were represented in the case of the Lords Justices, of whom there were now only two, the Lord Chancellor Sir Richard Cox and the Commander of the Forces, Lord Cutts, who had succeeded General Erle.‡ Cutts was sanguine, and was of opinion that as Ormonde had voted in accordance with the wishes of the Court against inviting the Elector of Hanover to England, his retention in office was certain, but Cox was despondent, and was of opinion that sooner or later Ormonde would be forced to resign or supersede.§ During the first five months of the year the question was involved with that of filling the place of Chief Baron of Ireland, which had become vacant at Christmas. Ormonde was given to understand that whatever recommendation he made would be accepted, and had offered the place to the Attorney General, Robert Rochfort, who wished to obtain it. But the contest between the English and Irish interest was then acute, and towards the end of January Lord Chancellor Cowper advised the Queen that the dependency of Ireland on England, which she had much at heart, would be best preserved by the appointment of a member of the English Bar.|| He apprehended, however, great difficulty in finding a fit person willing to accept the office, which proved the case, and as time went on doubt arose as to whether Ormonde's recommendation or Cowper's advice would prevail. In April, Ormonde was confident that a further confirmation in the office of Lord Lieutenant, which was then granted to him, would be accompanied by Rochfort's appointment.¶ But after a lapse of four months an eligible member of the English Bar, Richard Freeman, afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was found and appointed.

* Luttrell.

† *Infra*, pp. 223, 225.

‡ Cutts, who was created a peer in December, 1690, took the title of Baron Cutts of Gowran, a title doubtless suggested by Ormonde.

§ *Infra*, pp. 212, 220.

|| *Diary, William Earl of Cowper*, p. 37.

¶ *Infra*, p. 231.

The church in danger was then as much a cry in Ireland as in England, and the Swan Tripe-Club, which has been celebrated in verses attributed to Swift, became the rendezvous of the High Church party in Dublin. By the Brodericians it was unceasingly attacked. They brought it under the notice of the English Court,* and they promoted a presentment of the grand jury of Dublin against it.† In connection with the army the supply of troops to the Spanish Peninsula continued to absorb the attention of the Irish Government, and a protest was made by Cutts as to the inadequate information supplied to the Lords Justices in regard to what was required.‡ During the summer the horse and foot were encamped at the Curragh, but the artillery was encamped nearer Dublin at Clontarf.§

In the beginning of the year 1707 there was every expectation that Ormonde would return to Ireland. The Ministry was then passing through the anxious time that immediately preceded the union with Scotland, and Ormonde was giving them great support in the House of Lords and also by concentrating a strong military force in Ulster ready for transportation to Scotland if rebellion broke out there.|| Lord Cutts died in January, and Ormonde's recommendation of the Primate, Narcissus Marsh, as a Lord Justice was accepted without demur.¶ But instead of his Irish friends seeing him in April, as they had been led to hope, his supersession by the appointment of Lord Pembroke as Lord Lieutenant was announced.**

During his first viceroyalty, Ormonde's chief correspondents were the Lords Justices either in their collective or individual capacity.†† While Ormonde was absent in 1704 Sir Richard Cox took the lead, but Lord Mount-Alexander and General Erle wrote not infrequently. Lord Mount-Alexander confined himself to Ulster and Scotch concerns, and General Erle to the army, so far as is known, for his letters have not been preserved, and copies of Ormonde's replies only remain. From Ormonde's departure in June, 1705, to Lord Cutts's death in January, 1707, Lord Cutts predominated in political as well as army affairs. His aversion to the Brodericians and devotion to Ormonde are conspicuous, and his energy, notwithstanding repeated attacks of illness, is no less remarkable. He discovered that the arms supplied to the Irish regiments were useless, and protested against a system of sending detachments instead of regiments abroad, which would, he said, reduce the army in Ireland to what the French

* *Correspondence of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough*, i, 14.

† *Infra*, pp. 197, 201, 211, 253.

‡ *Infra*, p. 208.

§ *Infra*, pp. 240, 251.

|| *Infra*, pp. 262, 274.

¶ *Infra*, p. 285.

** *Infra*, pp. 292, 298.

†† *Infra*, pp. 45-298.

would call *une armée de salade*. His last letter to Ormonde is written the day before he died, and shows that duty and "respect and passion" for Ormonde remained to the end his impulse. Cox was then much disquieted by the conviction that Ormonde would be soon removed, and that as "the shadow follows the substance," his own tenure of office would be coterminous with that of his friend. In begging Ormonde not to forget him, he recalls that he had given up a permanent seat on the Bench to help Ormonde, and later on he refers with pride to the fact that he was clearing off the business of his Court, a thing that had not been done for at least a hundred years. From Primate Marsh, who succeeded Lord Cutts, there are only a few letters.

Amongst other correspondents connected with the Irish Government, the Chief Secretary, Edward Southwell, is foremost, and his letters, especially when Ormonde was at Kilkenny in the winter of 1704, are voluminous. The Vice-Treasurer, Lord Coningsby, who seldom troubled Ireland with his presence, wrote often about the Irish Bills when they were before the English Privy Council. In view of his future relations with the Tories, and in particular with Ormonde, the cordiality of his letters is remarkable, and in some of them there is reference to his having eggs of black game brought by hand from Wales for Ormonde. His deputy, Captain John Pratt, who had succeeded Sir William Robinson, in charge of the public purse, communicated with Ormonde about the revenue, and the Attorney General, Robert Rochfort, and the Solicitor General, Sir Richard Levinge, kept Ormonde informed about politics, and corresponded a good deal about the office of Chief Baron, which it was believed Rochfort would not accept, but which he preferred to a peerage. Other political newsmen were Thomas Keightley, a commissioner of the revenue and a great personage as uncle by marriage to the Queen ; Stephen Ludlow, an ancestor of the Earls Ludlow, and Robert Johnson, a Baron of the Exchequer. Baron Johnson, whom Ormonde had found member for Athboy and had raised to the Bench, was in that age of political judges the most unblushing, and gloried in using his judicial position to help his party. Of the Irish bishops, there will be found amongst Ormonde's correspondents Edward Smyth, Bishop of Down, who considered it his chief function to watch his Presbyterian neighbours ; William Moreton, Bishop of Kildare and afterwards of Meath, and Welbore Ellis, who succeeded Moreton in Kildare. In the case of the last two, Ormonde showed that the public interest was with him the first consideration. Although pressed to recommend Ellis, then his own chaplain, for Meath, he had not done so, and obtained the appointment for Moreton, in the hope of terminating litigation about Christ Church Cathedral, the deanery of which the Bishop of Kildare then held *in commendam*.

There are copies of many letters from Ormonde to the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Godolphin, and the Secretaries of

State, as well as letters from them, concerning the reinforcements for the Peninsula, and Scotch affairs in their relation to Ulster. Perhaps the most vigorous letters from Ormonde are, however, two written in July, 1704, in consequence of a rumour that he had come to terms with Stephen Brodrick, which perturbed the Tories. One of these letters is addressed to Stephen Ludlow, and the other to Sir Richard Levinge. In the latter letter Ormonde tells Levinge to assure his friends that he will not desert them or play them any trick, for such a thing he scorns.

Military correspondents are very numerous. Lord Mount-Alexander, whose ceasing to be a Lord Justice was in part due to his disposal of the office of Master of the Ordnance, wrote afterwards many letters about his pension, and his successor as head of the Ordnance, General Richard Ingoldsby, who was connected by property with Ireland, is also a correspondent. Of Ormonde's old comrades, General Henry Lumley, a very distinguished soldier, was the most constant in communicating, and when taking part in the siege of Menin saved seed of "mighty good melons" for Ormonde, whom he envies, amidst the dust of the siege, going by water to Richmond. Lord Portmore, who was married to the Countess of Dorchester, writes to Ormonde about the taxation of his pension, and Generals Gustavus Hamilton, afterwards Viscount Boyne, Frederick Hamilton, Cornelius Wood, Charles Ross, and George Carpenter, afterwards Lord Carpenter, claim Ormonde's friendship. Social rather than military qualities are prominent in the case of General William Stewart, who was married to the Viscountess Grandison, and who was the life in Parliament of the Castle party, of the Earl of Inchiquin, who was colonel of one of the newly raised regiments, and of General John Tidcombe, a member of the Kit-Cat Club, who wrote many letters in which there is incidental mention of the fact that he commanded a regiment in Ireland. Besides Inchiquin and Tidcombe there will be found other correspondents with commands in Ireland : Lord Henry Scott, afterwards Earl of Deloraine, Viscount Ikerrin, Wentworth Harman, who was colonel of the battle-axes, William Villiers, who was lieutenant-colonel of Ormonde's regiment of horse, and Sir Richard Vernon, a Fellow of All Souls, who was one of his captains. There are also letters from Colonel Thomas Pulteney, who was in charge of Ormonde's troop of life guards, and from his kinsman, Viscount Tunbridge, afterwards second Earl of Rochford,* who had accompanied Ormonde to Cadiz, and had been given by him a commission in Ireland.

Amongst Ormonde's general correspondents, the Princess Sophia, who wrote to Ormonde about the advancement of a Mr. Murray in the army, occupies first place. Then follows

* This title, which was conferred in 1695 on William Henry Nassau, of Zulestein, had been borne in the fifteenth century by an ancestor of Ormonde's, and was probably suggested by Ormonde.

Lord Raby, afterwards Earl of Strafford, who writes from Berlin, and who in his first letter refers to a princely present of horses made by Ormonde to the King of Poland, and in subsequent letters to the purchase for Ormonde of a set of coach-horses from the King of Prussia's stud. In connection with the Lodge at Richmond, Lord Ranelagh tells of the provision of ponds, green-houses, summer-houses and other necessities, and Lord Arran and Lord Grantham, Ormonde's brother and brother-in-law, aid in spending Ormonde's money. From Ireland, Paul Davys, a gay member of society, for whom Ormonde obtained the Viscountcy of Mountcashell, and William Crowe, the Recorder of Blessington, whom Swift ridiculed, send amusing missives; while from abroad Tertius Spencer, the English resident at Morocco, who had been with Ormonde at Cadiz, and Maret d'Antoigny, a Dutch friend, keep themselves in Ormonde's memory. Dr. Charles Hickman, who was Lord Rochester's chaplain, and was given the See of Derry, writes about Ormonde's purchasing Stoke Pogis; the Oxford authorities communicate about a sermon preached by a Fellow of Magdalen College, which was alleged to reflect on the union with Scotland, and gave offence at Court,* and finally French prisoners rely on Ormonde's kindness to obtain their release.

OUT OF OFFICE, 1707—1710.

Although deprived of the Viceroyalty, Ormonde was not banished from the Court, and as the Duchess of Marlborough's influence diminished, the favour with which Ormonde and his Duchess were regarded by Anne increased. On the Queen's accession, the Duchess of Ormonde had been appointed one of the ladies of the bedchamber, a place which the Duchess of Marlborough said that she owed to her,† and greatly to the Duchess of Marlborough's indignation, she became one of Mrs. Masham's most devoted friends, and from a piece of scandal retailed by Erasmus Lewis to Harley, was evidently in the year 1708 very prominent in the Court circle.‡ In the spring of the year, at the time of the attempted invasion of Scotland, Ormonde introduced to the Queen many deputations with addresses, and towards the close of it the Queen accepted from him a book of poems composed by members of Oxford University on the death of Prince George.§ Excepting for an expedition in the summer to Bath,|| he remained constantly in London or its neighbourhood, and he was unremitting in his attendance in the House of Lords. The year 1709 was passed similarly. After the appointment of Lord Wharton as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he disposed

* Cf. Hearne's *Collections*, i, 282–6; Luttrell, 1706, Aug. 1, Sept. 5.

† *Correspondence*, ii, 129.

‡ *Portland Manuscripts*, iv, 493.

§ *Life*, Lond., 1747.

|| *Dartmouth Manuscripts*, iii, 146.

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of his regiment of horse in that country,* but the life guards remained under his command, and during the year 1709 were twice reviewed by him in Hyde Park, where they made a noble appearance in new uniforms.†

During that period few letters have been preserved.‡ Baron Johnson, who had been busy prior to Ormonde's super-session with calculations as to the strength of the Castle party, wrote long accounts of the Parliament under Ormonde's successor, Lord Pembroke. His letters were supplemented by others from Sir Richard Levinge and Sir Richard Cox, who was superseded, as he had expected, in the office of Chancellor by the appointment of Richard Freeman, and who was threatened with impeachment for not allowing the Privy Council to elect a Lord Justice on the death of Lord Cutts. Robert Rochfort, who succeeded Freeman as Chief Baron, wrote once, as did Bishop Welbore Ellis, who had charge in the House of Lords of a Bill connected with Ormonde's estates. Louis Crommelin, a great linen manufacturer in Ulster, communicates with Ormonde about the establishment of a factory at Kilkenny, and the agent of Ormonde's Irish regiment of horse sends an estimate for their equipment, while General Thomas Pearce, who had been Ormonde's aide-de-camp at Cadiz, gives particulars of the campaign in Portugal and Spain.

HIS SECOND VICEROYALTY, 1710—1713.

To Ormonde, in common with the whole Tory party, the year 1710 began with an expectation of an early return to power, and terminated in the event. During the year he was much before the public eye. While the proceedings against Sacheverell were pending, he was unremitting in his attendance in the House of Lords, and at his trial he was one of the large minority voting for his acquittal. A deputation from Oxford University to the Queen, with an address which was denounced by Hearne§ as Whiggish in its terms, was entertained by him in May with much magnificence, and the life guards were in the summer frequently reviewed by him in Hyde Park.|| During the formation of the Tory ministry there was great speculation as to whether he would be Master of the Horse or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,¶ but on October 19 the question was set at rest by his being declared Viceroy. In that office he had once more the assistance of Edward Southwell as Chief Secretary, and of Benjamin Portlock as his private secretary; but although it is probable that Ormonde desired his re-appointment,** Sir Richard Cox was not considered a

* Add. MSS. 28,933, f. 312; *Wentworth Papers*, p. 71.

† Luttrell, May 10, June 28.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 298–318.

§ *Collections*, i, 384.

|| Luttrell, *passim*.

¶ *Wentworth Papers*, pp. 144, 149.

** *Journal to Sienna*, Nov. 14.

sufficiently strong party man to be Lord Chancellor, and in the room of Richard Freeman, whose death anticipated his removal, one of Sachevarell's counsel, Sir Constantine Phipps, was appointed. On Ormonde's being declared Lord Lieutenant the Primate, Narcissus Marsh, and the commander of the forces, Richard Ingoldsby, were appointed Lords Justices ; but on his arrival Sir Constantine Phipps superseded the Primate. As a High Churchman and uncompromising Tory, Phipps left nothing to be desired, but his zeal surpassed his discretion, and Ireland was in perpetual turmoil under his rule.

As was usual in the case of the Lord Lieutenants of the period, Ormonde postponed a visit to Ireland as long as possible, and the first half of the year 1711, during which the attempted assassination of Harley by Guiscard took place, was spent by Ormonde in London. But he lost no opportunity of recommending himself to such Irishmen as came to London, and Swift gives an amusing account at that time of his helping a number of Irish gentlemen to button-hole members in the lobby of the House of Commons.* At last, on June 14, Ormonde set out for Ireland, and as he was unaccompanied by the Duchess, who remained in England, he made a rapid journey to Chester, where "a noble collation" awaited him ; but on proceeding the next day to Parkgate to embark he found a west wind prevailed, and he did not reach Dublin for a fortnight, eleven days being spent at the waterside and four days, for which there were not adequate provisions, at sea. He landed at Dunleary, now Kingstown, in the morning, and entered Dublin at night ; but in spite of the darkness his reception was unparalleled for enthusiasm.† A Whiggish address from the Corporation, which Swift has parodied, was the only untoward incident,‡ but it was counterbalanced by the publication of an ode of nearly two hundred lines entitled "Loyalty Honour'd, or A Welcome to his Illustrious Grace James Duke of Ormonde," which was emphatic in its praise of Tory principles and of Ormonde as their exponent. After being sworn into office at midnight, Ormonde was entertained by Lord Chancellor Phipps, and from that time he surrendered himself to his guidance in all that concerned the government of the country. When Parliament met a few days later everyone prognosticated a short and quiet session. Brodrick, who had accepted a seat on the Bench, from which he was evicted in favour of Sir Richard Cox, was supposed to have lost much of his influence, and Supply was voted immediately for two years. But a conflict arose between the Lords and Commons as to what constituted true loyalty, which Brodrick helped once

* *Journal to Stella*, April 6.

† *Life*, Lond., 1747 ; Add. MSS. 28,934, f. 289 ; *Portland Manuscripts*, v. 30.

‡ *Lonsdale Manuscripts*, p. 121.

more to fan, and a recess of a month, during which Ormonde retired to Kilkenny, did not abate its vehemence.* In addition, under Lord Chancellor Phipps's influence, the Privy Council proceeded to exercise their right to veto the nominations made by the corporations to civic offices, and raised a storm in the country by rejecting many eligible persons. The session dragged on, while the Houses passed recriminatory resolutions and addresses, and it was not until November that Ormonde was able to prorogue Parliament and return to London. His personal popularity remained to the end undiminished, and even Archbishop King, who had been in his previous Viceroyalty unfriendly and critical, became one of his warm admirers. The general disposition was to throw the blame for every mishap on Ormonde's advisers, and they were said to be his enemies rather than his friends.†

At the opening of the year 1712 Ormonde's appointment as commander-in-chief of the army, and as colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, in room of the Duke of Marlborough, was announced, and in February his commission as captain-general of all the forces at home and abroad was issued.‡ The populace hailed his appointment as head of the army with delight, and to commemorate the event two ballads appeared, one being entitled "The Queen's and the Duke of Ormonde's New Toast," and the other "The Congratulation humbly inscribed to his Grace the Duke of Ormonde." In the former it is probable that Swift had some share :

Brave Ormonde disdains to make sale of commissions,
To be brib'd by contractors on terms and conditions.
He's a Butler that ne'er will be censured for tripping,
In making a perquisite of the bread's chipping,
But still be content with the dues of his place,
Abhorrent of what is unlawful and base ;
Tho' a villain dares call him an ignorant novice,
And a lad that knows not how to manage his office.

In April Ormonde set out for Holland, and for the next six months occupied the most unenviable position in which an English general was ever placed. Of the events which led to his impeachment, and of his life abroad, the papers at Kilkenny tell nothing. While in England that winter, Prince Eugene had described Ormonde as the glory of the English nation, their first cavalier and most complete gentleman, ever ready to sacrifice himself for his church and his sovereign, and winning all hearts by his affability ; but to this eulogium the Prince added the opinion that Ormonde had no great sway in the Cabinet, and acted by direction.§ The justice of this account is shown by the letters which Ormonde addressed, while the restraining orders were in

* Add. MSS. 28,934, ff. 297, 303.

† See Archbishop King's letters to Swift.

‡ Luttrell; Dalton's *Army Lists*.

§ Portland Manuscripts, v, 157.

force, to Oxford, who did not deign to answer them.* Ormonde chafed at the position, but he submitted to it. In the opening of November he returned to England, and waited on Anne at Windsor. According to her account he seemed at first a little uneasy, but after talking some time he came into good humour, and her frugal mind became alarmed lest he should demand an unreasonable reward for his services.†

On Ormonde's leaving Ireland the sword had been committed again to Lord Chancellor Phipps and General Ingoldsby, but two months later Ingoldsby died, and his place was taken by John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam. He was a man of moderate views, and would have exercised a beneficial influence on the Government if his strength had permitted, but he had reached a great age, and the power became more than ever vested in Lord Chancellor Phipps. Under Phipps's rule, as Bolingbroke remarked, Ireland, instead of only knowing the distinction of Protestant and Papist, became madly divided on the difference between Whig and Tory and High and Low Church, even to a greater degree than England was at the time, and the conflict between the governors and the country gentlemen was unceasing. When the necessity of calling the Parliament together became again imminent, the Duke of Shrewsbury was chosen as Lord Lieutenant in the hope that he might be able to allay the ferment, and in September, 1713, Ormonde's connection with the Irish Government ceased.

Ormonde's last year of office was memorable for the appointment of Swift as Dean of St. Patrick's, and over him Swift obtained a great ascendancy. But no trace of their intercourse is to be found amongst the papers at Kilkenny, except a memorandum in Swift's handwriting relating to a benefice in Ormonde's gift.‡ In that period only a very small part of Ormonde's correspondence has escaped destruction.§ Of the Lords Justices, Ingoldsby's is the only case where more than one letter has been preserved. From Lord Chancellor Phipps there is one; from Primate Marsh and Archbishop Vesey there is none. Amongst the congratulatory letters on Ormonde's appointment as Lord Lieutenant there is one from Thomas Keightley, telling Ormonde that as King William saved Ireland from popery and arbitrary power, he is expected to deliver it from presbytery and a factious people ready to devour all kingly government. Baron Johnson sends three letters in which he shows that his devotion to his party is unabated, and Dr. Pratt, who had succeeded Welbore Ellis as Ormonde's chaplain, writes about the affairs of Trinity College, of which he had become provost. Although superseded as vice-treasurer, Lord Coningsby

* *Portland Manuscripts*, v, 165, 176, 198; *Hodgkin Manuscripts*, 205, 206, 208, 213; cf. *Dartmouth Manuscripts*, iii, 72-96.

† *Bath Manuscripts*, i, 222.

‡ *Infra*, p. 337.

§ *Infra*, pp. 318-342.

professes to be unalterably Ormonde's servant on account of favour shown to his son, but in the debate on Ormonde's impeachment he is said to have abused Ormonde in the highest degree.* Oxford University is represented by George Clarke, who writes about the affairs of All Souls, and the army by General Lumley, who, although a Whig, took Ormonde's part in the impeachment debate, and General Pepper, who sends an account of Stanhope's surrender at Brighnega. Bishop Stearne thanks Ormonde for his appointment to the See of Dromore, and Sir Thomas Hanmer urges the claim of Francis Higgins, who has been called the Irish Sacheverell, to a seat on the episcopal bench. Of general correspondents the most interesting is the heroine of the Beresford ghost story, then the wife of Lieutenant-General Richard Gorges, and from Brussels Lord Ailesbury, and from New York a namesake of General Ingoldsby, send news of events in those distant places.

Before the close of the year 1713 Ormonde was in communication with the Jacobites, but up to the time of the accession of George the First he does not appear to have taken any irrevocable step.† His contemporaries inclined to the opinion that his impeachment was largely due to the attitude which he assumed after the King's arrival, and attributed his ruin to the influence of Bishop Atterbury,‡ who seems, on Swift's withdrawal from London, to have become Ormonde's political confident. But the correspondence at Kilkenny, which concludes with the termination of Ormonde's second Viceroyalty, throws no light on the later part of his life, and information as to it must be sought from other sources.

A considerable number of the letters in the present volume are inserted under different years to those under which they appear in the catalogue, and while writing the introduction the editor has detected further errors of dating, when it was too late for any re-arrangement of the text to be made. The letters in which these errors occurred will be found out of chronological order but correctly dated, on pp. 26, 29, 38, 42, 43, 57, 62, 79, 331, 332. On p. 206, lines 4 to 15 belong to a letter of later date.

As the second Duke appears to have invariably spelled his title with an 'e,' the form Ormonde has been adopted throughout this volume.

A DIARY OF EVENTS IN IRELAND, 1685—1690.

This diary gives many particulars as to life in Ireland, and especially in Dublin, during the occupation of James the Second. It was kept by a Mr. Colles. The entries were

* *Portland Manuscripts*, v, 512.

† *Stuart Papers*, vol. i, *passim*; *Duke of Berwick's Memoirs*, ii, 185–86.

‡ *Earl of Ailesbury's Memoirs*, p. 653; *Faithful Memoirs*, Lond., 1732; *Portland Manuscripts*, vii, 200.

made on copies of the proclamations issued at the time, and references have been given in the printed version of the diary to the notices of the proclamations in the "Hand-list of Proclamations" compiled under the direction of the Twenty-sixth Earl of Crawford in the *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*.

In conclusion the Editor desires to offer his thanks to Mr. T. J. Morrissey, of the Public Record Office of Ireland, for assistance in calendaring the correspondence.

F. ELRINGTON BALL.

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THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MARQUESS OF ORMONDE. K.P.

VOL. VIII.

COUNTESS OF LONGFORD to ORMONDE.

1688, July 26. Richmond.—I received a letter lately from my sister Devonshire, which brought me the unwelcome news of my Lord Duke's death, in whom I have not only lost the relation of a father but also a friend, and since your lordship hath that estate out of which my Lord Duke made a plentiful provision for me and settled it as a jointure, I humbly beg I may rely on your protection for the same. . . .

ORMONDE to HON. LEOPOLD FINCH.

1688, July 31. Kingston Hall.—At my coming hither this morning I find the favour of your letter of the 28th from Longleat. I understand by it what I owe to the University, in acquainting me with what had passed about the mandamus and for employing so good a friend in the message. As to the election itself, I have reason to believe that his Majesty will let things alone; and for the time of the instalment I hope it may be done within a week after the interment of my grandfather, which is to be on Saturday. But it shall be in my care when I am at London to correspond with you herein and to adjust all things to the satisfaction of my friends. I should have been glad to have seen you in this place, but now we are all in a hurry, yet I am, &c. *Copy.*

JOHN PARKER, Junior, to ORMONDE.

1688, August 2. Nenagh.—Supplicating an office in his Grace's Palatinate. His father lies sick at his Grace's castle at Dromineer; he fears the news of the death of his Grace's grandfather has proved fatal to him, and that he will in a short time leave this world to attend his dear Lord of Ormond in the next. *Abstract.*

EDWARD PRESCOTT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, August 10. Dublin.—. . . We talk much here of the family being brought over to be interred at Kilkenny; if so, we have hopes of seeing you soon. . . . *Abstract.*

GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, August 15. Dublin.—Concerning the changes made by the death of his Grace's grandfather. Some that have true friendship for the house of Ormond hope that Captain Mathew and Mr. Smyth will be continued here, and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Douglas, as Gascoigne is, wherever his Grace resides. He refers to Gascoigne's office of chamberlain in the Exchequer, and at the Hospital. He hopes to be at the Carlow assizes on the following Saturday about a case in which his Grace is a party, and although he will not say that he fears a packed jury, he is sure they will miss their principal solicitor, Mr. Valentine Smyth, to whom he sends his respects. Chief Justice Keatinge is to be there. He had been with Bor at Wexford to drink the waters. Bor fell ill there of a fever, succeeded by the gout, which had not yet left him. *Abstract.*

BENJAMIN COOPER to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, August 16. Oxford.—Soliciting the clerkship of the markets, which by the favour of the two last chancellors he had held eight and twenty years. As register of the University he will attend upon Mr. Vice-Chancellor and the delegates appointed for the admission of their illustrious Chancellor at London in the following week. *Abstract.*

COLONEL RICHARD GRACE to ORMONDE.

1688, September 4. Dublin.—Recommending a kinsman, Mr. Richard Carroll, as a person fit to be a justice of the peace in the county of Tipperary; he lives in Ormond, is a person of substance and parts, and an attorney both in Clonmel and the King's Bench. The writer had lost his best friend by the death of his Grace's grandfather, and nobody can be more sincerely his Grace's servant or well-wisher than Dick Grace. *Abstract.*

JOHN BUTLER to ORMONDE.

1688, September 5. Cashel.—Asking for the receivership that Mr. Robert Low had in his lifetime. He hears that Captain Mathew is going to England to renew his commission to manage his Grace's concerns. Though he never incurred Mathew's displeasure, he is sure that he will not be employed by him. He had been in the family of his Grace's grandfather for several years, and was given employments out of which he is turned for his religion. *Abstract.*

LODOWICK JACKSON to ORMONDE.

1688, September 10. London.—Concerning his misfortunes. When his Grace's grandfather first entertained him of his family, he left a considerable station in Gray's Inn, recommended by Sir Robert Poyntz, as the son of his Grace's near

kinswoman. He continued about twenty-four years in his Grace's favour, and served in several capacities in three farms of the Irish revenue. As his Grace's favourite he became obnoxious and was suspended. He came to London full of infirmities, sick and lame, and could never get employ.

Abstract.

ORMONDE to VISCOUNT GALMOYE.

1688, September 11.—I have received Mr. Gascoigne, my grandfather's secretary, into my service, who, knowing much of his business, may be of great use to me; and being unwilling that he should, by his attendance on me, be deprived of the benefit of his employments in Ireland, by reason of his absence from thence, especially since he is allowed to act by his deputy, I therefore desire your lordship to do me the favour to move my Lord Deputy that he would please to grant him a licence of absence for a considerable time, that he may be the better enabled from time to time to give me account of such things as I may have occasion to make use of him for in relation to my grandfather's papers, and other business I may have for him of my own. I have heard that three years have been usually granted at a time by the favour of the Government, which favour, if it may, by your lordship's interposition, be granted to him, will very much oblige, &c.

Copy.

DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to ORMONDE.

1688, September 11. Wadham College.—According to my promise and duty to your Grace when your University had lately the great honour to receive so many noble obligations, I am now to give your Grace a troublesome welcome into the office and trust you were pleased to undertake for us. But it is in a business of that nature that the very being of this University and the honour of our having any relation to your Grace wholly depends upon. My Lord, we have consulted amongst ourselves, and with my Lord Clarendon, and it is thought fit his Majesty be petitioned to withdraw his *quo warranto*, with which I was served in June last, and that he would be pleased to leave us wholly to deal with our adversaries, the printers in Westminster Hall, in their own names. I have with this sent our petition, and humbly desire your Grace to deliver it to his Majesty in Council. We have also reason to hope my Lord Chancellor of England will second your Grace with his Majesty, if not prepare way for favour in this our great concern. I have the honour to send this by my Lord Clarendon, who will give your Grace a particular account of this whole affair, his lordship having been pleased to take much pains in it from the beginning.

COLONEL JOHN JEFFREYS to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, September 15. Dublin.—Concerning the Hospital. He had been a very faithful, constant servant to the Duke's

father and grandfather. There is some notice taken that this University having chosen his Grace their Chancellor, and written to him, they never heard a word from him.

Abstract.

VALENTINE CROWE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, September 15.—A young gentleman, who is fitly qualified and of due standing in the University of Oxford, desires to be elected fellow of All Souls College the next election day, in the place of Mr. Nicholas Stanley, late fellow of the said house. A friend of his will give fifty pounds to be paid the next day after his admittance. The money shall be deposited in any goldsmith's hand in the meantime.

L. COLE to ORMONDE.

1688, September 15. Poole.—Understanding his Grace is in election of being chosen master of the Charter House, he asks for admission of his two poor boys. His Grace's company in that country, where there is much game, is prayed for.

Abstract.

SIR THOMAS WORSOPP to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, September 16. Dublin.—Asking for any small thing that was his dear deceased Lord Duke's, if it were but a pair of spectacles, a stick or a sword. Next to his God the Duke was his adored. It shall be a holier relic than a thousand acres of land. Sir Charles Porter will convey it to him. The Duke had intended to make him one of his standing counsel. They are all in affliction about their patents, but otherwise they are calm. Bor and he remember Gascoigne in pure Florence. *Abstract.*

HENRY CONSTANTINE to ORMONDE.

1688, September 19. Merly.—Asking for a nomination to the Charter House for one of his sons. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN THOMAS LEIGHTON to ORMONDE.

1688, September 20. The Downs.—Congratulating his Grace on his accession to the Dukedom, and asking his Grace to use his influence to enable his brother Natt to place himself in the Charter House, he “being a man retired from all secular employments.” *Abstract.*

SEYMOUR BOWMAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, September 22. Bunch of Grapes, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.—Requesting that his friend, Mr. John Martiall, of Cambridge University, and minister of Ickleton, near Saffron Walden, in Essex, be recommended by his Grace to proceed doctor of laws at Oxford. He is a person of learning and

exemplary life and conversation, and a pattern of piety and virtue, and of undoubted loyalty, whom Gascoigne may without a blush propose to his Grace. *Abstract.*

DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to ORMONDE.

1688, September 23. Wadham College.—Saying that he had distributed his Grace's noble presents to himself, the proctors, etc.; he intends to put his Grace's coat of arms on the one to himself. *Abstract.*

DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, received September 24.—Asking for dispensations for Thomas Sutton of Corpus, Samuel Finney of Balliol, and Bernard Gardiner of Magdalen. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to WENTWORTH HARMAN and ANOTHER.

1688, September 25.—Referring to Wentworth Harman and John Waring, his Grace's seneschal in the county of Carlow, statements made by William Robinson and Michael Smyth concerning Sherwood Park. In his statement Robinson sets forth that on 23 December, 1686, he had been constituted by the late Duke of Ormond ranger of the Park, and on 28 June following was given a lease of the same, and that Smyth, who had been in occupation of the Park, had obstructed him in taking possession. In his reply Smyth alleges that Robinson had not carried out the covenants, under which Robinson was required to build a house and offices, to maintain a hundred and fifty brace of red deer and a pack of ten couple of dogs, and not to cut any timber without his Grace's permission. *Abstract.*

HENRY JONES to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, [received] September 26.—Concerning Gascoigne's mother who has a willingness to undertake a journey; Captain Mathew, if he be come to London, to be consulted. They are much concerned for Lady Mildmay's indisposition. *Abstract.*

SIMON DIGBY, Bishop of Limerick, to ORMONDE.

1688, [received] September 26. Limerick.—Expressing his sorrow at the death of the Duke's grandfather, and wishing long life and all manner of felicity to his Grace, the Duchess and all their family. The bearer of the letter, a nephew of Mr. Mathew Harrison's, who lived and died in the first Duke of Ormond's family, and a near relation of the writer, is ambitious of some employment in his Grace's service. *Abstract.*

ROBERT BULKELEY to ORMONDE.

1688, October 1. Beaumaris.—Asking his Grace to obtain his appointment as a cornet of horse ; his father is upon his death-bed. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN GEORGE AYLMER to ORMONDE.

1688, October 2. Plymouth.—Being here stopped upon some false accusations about a scuffle that happened between three of my company and the town of Penzeene in Cornwall, situated two miles from Pendenes, wherein a townsman was killed and they accuse me to his Majesty of having denied to deliver the soldier found guilty, as also that I conveyed them away by sea, all which being false and not knowing what to say for themselves in that point and fearing by consequence that they may suffer for it, and their being themselves the occasion of said disorder, they are endeavouring to calumniate me by going from house to house and over all the country inquiring both into my life and that of the soldiers, seeking to find out grievances, none having presented them with any. My Lord of Bath being to examine the matter, and I being wholly a stranger to his lordship, my humble request to your Grace is that you will please to recommend me to his lordship, giving that character you shall think fit of me. To encourage your Grace to this favour, I do avow by all that is sacred my being innocent in everything they accuse me of. It is said that his lordship will be here the latter end of this week, which obliges me, joined to your Grace's favours, to duplicate my request in the quality of, &c.

L. COLE to ORMONDE.

1688, October 8. Custom House, Poole.—Offering his services, but is reluctant to leave his present employment. *Abstract.*

COLONEL WILLIAM DORRINGTON to ORMONDE.

1688, October 9. Chester.—I was informed that the route which I sent your Grace a copy of was so good a way that I thought to have marched all the seven companies that way, but since that I have informed myself better by those that know both ways, who tells me that three companies are as many as can be well accommodated, so I march the other four according to the route here enclosed, and design to sojourn on Sunday next at Coventry unless I have orders to the contrary, or find the King's affairs requires more expedition. I have ordered Capt. Flower, who marches the aforesaid three companies, to send me from Warwick to Coventry such orders as may be sent me thither. I must take the liberty once more to remind your Grace of the illness of our arms, and that we have no bayonets, which I hope your Grace obtains for us ; and in case the King should see us immediately, I wish, if

possible, your Grace would order somebody to get us five hundred hats for private men, and eighteen for the sergeants, for these we have, though it is not above three months that we have worn them, they are a shame to see, at first they were so abominable ill. We begin our march this morning.

LORD KINSALE to ORMONDE.

1688, October 12. Carrick.—I am infinitely obliged to you for your kind letter and was something afraid that your Grace did not think me worthy of your favour, but now am satisfied of your great goodness, which cannot be expressed by my mouth because I cannot merit anything to deserve your friendship; but only repeat the willingness I have to be everlastingly devoted to your service. We are here in a great consternation about the Dutch landing with you; but if they be, I hope that our gracious King will handle them according to their treacherous villainy. We have lately sent you very good men into England, where, I believe, they will behave themselves well. There is three packets due, which makes us very uneasy, for our last letters were of the 29th of September. I have pressingly begged leave to go to England from our governor, but cannot attain it, because he told me I must not stir from my command, for there may happen some rebellion here; but I am resolved when this business is over to immediately go over. I hear that you have proffered to raise a regiment of horse for the King's service, and if you do think me worthy, I should be most happy if you made me your lieutenant-colonel, or anything to be with you. I do assure myself if you will speak to the King in my behalf that he will not deny me to be with you, or anywhere where they do design raising any regiments of horse. If it does not lie with your Grace's conveniency to speak in my behalf I shall be very well satisfied, and I hope you will not be angry that I desire this favour because your Grace may easily guess my circumstances in this kingdom, for I have not been from hence since the camp, but have been here at Carrick, and does not design to stir from my command till I go for England, which will be as soon as I can. My dear Lord, if you have any kindness for me, answer this letter soon, and you will infinitely oblige, &c. I hope to God the Dutch are not landed, but if they be they will have their reward.

COLONEL WILLIAM DORRINGTON to ORMONDE.

1688, October 14. Coventry.—I having already paid my duty two or three times to your Grace since our landing and informed you of what I will give the quarter-master an account of, I shall have little now to take up your Grace's time after telling you of all the men being got very well thus far, and that the other three companies at Warwick are the same, which I have ordered to join us on Tuesday night at

Stony Stratford, if it can be done conveniently, otherwise to continue their route till we meet at London, before which your Grace shall have an account how we shall be, in order to our knowing where your Grace will do us the honour to see us, and in the meantime I hope your Grace will be pleased to give the quarter-master such orders and instructions as is necessary for furnishing us with such things as are of absolute necessity for us, which is all at present from he that most dutifully is, &c.

CAPTAIN PHINEAS PETT to ORMONDE.

1688, October 14. Sevenoaks.—Concerning the agency of his Grace's regiment which his Grace had some time before bestowed on him, but which did not consist with his commissary's place. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN THOMAS LEIGHTON to ORMONDE.

1688, October 19. Buoy in the Nore.—Regretting his Grace's inability to be kind "to a poor unfortunate good man," and giving particulars as to the strength of the fleet. *Abstract.*

DUKE OF BEAUFORT to ORMONDE.

1688, October 20. Badminton.—Recommending Mr. Floyd for an officer's place. He is very well qualified in everything but experience, and very ambitious of a place in the new levies. He is a man of estate in his country and could raise men. The writer is sure Ormonde will be ready to help such a man both on the King's account and his own. *Abstract.*

SIR PETER PETT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, October 25.—Recommending Nathaniel Lloyd, student in Oxford, son of Sir Richard Lloyd, late Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Admiralty, for a fellowship of All Souls, a position the writer has filled for many years. *Abstract.*

THOMAS SHADWELL to ORMONDE.

1688, November 5.—Thanking his Grace for the extraordinary favour which he had shown to his son concerning his election as a fellow of All Souls. He hopes his Grace will have no need to blush upon being a restorer of a drooping family, which their father's losses for Charles I and multitude of children had almost left naked to the world. *Abstract.*

HENRY GASCOIGNE to GERARD BOR.

1688, November 10.—Acknowledging his letter, which had come at an ill time, when the Dutch are landed and the King preparing for their reception. *Abstract.*

LORD DELAMER to ——.

[1688, November.]—My very good friends and tenants. The occasion of this is to give you my thoughts in the present juncture, which concerns not only you but every Protestant and free-born man of England. I am confident there are none among you but wishes well to the Protestant religion and his country, and I also am persuaded that you think both in danger and now to lie at stake. I am also persuaded that every man of you will rejoice to see religion and property settled. If then I am not mistaken in my conjectures concerning you, can you hope for a better occasion to root out Popery and slavery than by joining with the Prince of Orange, whose proposals contain and speak the desires of every man that loves his religion and liberty? And in saying this I will invite you to nothing but what I will do myself, and I will not desire any of you to go farther than I move myself, neither will I put you upon any dangers where I will not take my share in them. I propose this to you, not as you are my tenants, but as you are my friends, and as you are Englishmen. No man can love fighting for its own sake, nor find any pleasure in dangers, and you may imagine I would be very glad to spend the rest of my days in peace, having had so great a share in troubles, but when I see all lies at stake, I am not to choose whether I will be a slave and a Papist, or a Protestant and a free man, and therefore the cause being thus, I should think myself false to my country if I sat still at this time. I am of opinion that when the nation is delivered, it must be by force, or by miracle. It would be too great a presumption to expect the latter, because God Almighty in the methods of His Providence, works by second causes, and therefore our deliverance must be by force, and I hope this is the time for it. A way is now put into our hands, and if it miscarry for want of assistance, our blood is upon our own heads, and he that is passive all this time may very well expect that God will mock when the fear of that comes upon him, which he thought to avoid by being indifferent. If the King prevail, farewell liberty of conscience, which has hitherto been allowed, not for the sake of the Protestants, but in order to serve Popery. You may see what we are to expect if he gets the better. He has lately given you of this town a taste of the methods whereby he will maintain his army, and you may see of what sort of people he intends his army to consist, and if you have a mind to serve such a master, and stand by and see your countrymen perish, when they are endeavouring to defend you, the crime will lie at your own doors. I promise, upon my word and honour, to every tenant that goes along with me, that if he falls, I will make his lease as good to his family as it was when he went from home.

The thing then that I desire, your country does expect from you, is this, that every man that has a tolerable horse, or can procure one, will meet me on Bowden Downs to-morrow,

where I intend to rendezvous ; but if any of you is rendered incapable by reason of age, or any other just excuse, that then he will send a fitter person, and put him five pounds in his pocket. Those that cannot procure horses let them stay at home, and assist with their purses, and send it to me, with a particular of every man's contribution. I impose upon no man, but let him lay his hand upon his heart and consider what he is willing to give to recover his religion and liberty, and to such I promise, and to all that go along with me, that if we prevail, I will be as industrious to have him recompensed for his charge and hazard, as I will be to seek for it myself. This advice I give to all that stay behind, that when you hear the Papists committed any outrage, or are rising, that you will get together, for it is better to meet the danger than expect it. I have no more to say than that I am willing to lose my life in the cause, if God see good, for I never was unwilling to die for my religion and country, so I rest, your loving friend, Delamer.

JOSEPH NORTON to ORMONDE.

1688, November 24. Melborne.—Being ordered to put the port of Weymouth in some posture of defence, and while there to swear the Prince's officers of the Customs, and to put such books and papers into their hands as of right belonged to their several employments, I found in the late collector's trunk, some time since run away, being a Romanist, a great bundle of these books in print, which after I had in some measure taken a view of, I could not do less than have them burnt by the hand of the hangman of the county, the contents thereof being so reviling his Grace the late Duke of Ormonde, for whose memory I shall ever have a peculiar respect too, being one that by inclination as well as obligation owns myself bound ever to be a devoted servant to the august family and particularly so am I, &c. My wife and self beg leave to be rendered most humble servants to her Grace of Ormonde.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMONDE.

1688, November 26. Dublin.—Recommending Mr. Israel Fielding. He is an honest and sincere man, very affectionate and just to his late Lord, the Earl of Arran, and too ingenuous and too much a gentleman to play fast and loose, as is surmised of him. Lord Mountjoy's regiment embarks the next week for Chester ; no persons or horses can go out of the kingdom without licence. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN MEADE to ORMOND.

1688, December 4.—It is now the time that usually sheriffs are appointed, and it being my duty to name some persons to your Grace, out of which your Grace will, if you approve of them, choose a sheriff for your Palatinate of Tipperary for the

ensuing year, I humbly presume to propose to your Grace Oliver Latham, senior, Thomas Sadleir or James Harrison, Esqrs., as persons fit for that employment, any of which I believe will discharge the office well. But if I may presume to give my thoughts, I believe Mr. Latham would be the most acceptable to all parties. Our present high sheriff, Major George Mathew, being with his command now in England, makes it requisite that a new sheriff be the sooner appointed, for in his absence the gaol is neglected, and has been twice broken since last assizes, and several prisoners, some of them condemned persons, have lately made their escape, to the great danger of the quiet of the country, such persons usually making very bad use of their liberty, running out on their keeping, and robbing all they can master. Your Grace's commands and pleasure herein is humbly desired by, &c.

L. COLE to ORMONDE.

1688, December 17. Poole.—Informing his Grace that he had set out to join him with his Grace's farrier and two horses, but meeting with the hot alarm of the roads being disturbed by the Irish he had returned. He believes all things are in a great hurry in London. *Abstract.*

DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to ORMONDE.

1688, December 17. Wadham College.—This morning I called a congregation, and in it was passed a letter of thanks to his Highness the Prince of Orange for his gracious letter to your Grace concerning us. The orator who was to draw it, could not be ready with it before. I think it is drawn well enough, though I am sure it must fall short of our wishes and the unfeigned zeal and services we have for his Highness upon any occasion. I have sent this messenger on purpose to deliver it your Grace, and entreat your Grace to deliver it to the Prince. I must also beg your Grace's pardon for this hasty scribble and to esteem me, may it please your Grace, in all manner of duty, &c.

SIMON LUTTRELL to ORMONDE.

1688, December 24. London.—Your Grace's grandfather and father were the protectors of me and my family. It was they preserved me from the general shipwreck of my country. I never disobliged the son neither was I ever capable of obliging your father, so that their kindness to me proceeded out of their mere bounty and goodness, which makes me hope for the same protection from your Grace. I have been sick these two years. I am now paralytic. I have not been in Ireland this year and a half. I come with no command here, nor bear no arms here, so hope that will make it more easy to get my pass that I may go to seek for my health and be out of the way till things come to some settlement, and if God sends me my

health, and if your Grace promises me leave, I will go and serve the Emperor. I got cold yesterday which occasions the liberty you were pleased to give me of writing. Pray be pleased to send me an answer.

DECLARATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE NORTHERN COUNTRY AT NOTTINGHAM.

1688, December 25.—We, the nobility, gentry and commonalty of this northern country assembled together at Nottingham, for the defence of our laws, religion, and property according to those free-born liberties and privileges descended to us from our ancestors as the undoubted birth-right of the subjects of this kingdom of England, not doubting but the infringers and invaders of our rights will represent us to the rest of the nation in the most malicious dress they can put upon us, do therefore unanimously think it our duty to declare to the rest of our Protestant fellow-subjects of our undertaking.

We, therefore, being by innumerable grievances made sensible that the very fundamentals of our religion, liberties and properties were about to be rooted out by our late Jesuitical Privy Council, as has been now of late apparent : i. by the King's dispensing with all established laws at his pleasure ; ii. by displacing all officers in any offices of trust or advantage and placing in their rooms Papists, disallowed and made incapable of the same by the established laws of England ; iii. by displacing all honest and conscientious judges unless they should contrary to their conscience declare that to be law that was merely arbitrary ; iv. by discouraging all persons that are not Papists and preferring such as would turn to Popery ; v. by branding all men by the name of rebels that but offered to justify the law in a legal course against arbitrary proceeding of the King or any of his corrupt Ministers ; vi. by providing of the nation with an army to maintain the violation of the rights of the subjects ; vii. by discountenancing the Established Reformed Religion ; viii. by forbidding the subjects the benefit of petitioning, and construing it libelling, so rendering the laws a nose of wax to settle their arbitrary ends, and many more such like too long to be here inserted.

We being thus made sadly sensible that an arbitrary and tyrannical government is by the influence of Jesuitical councils coming upon us, do unanimously declare that not being willing to deliver up our posterity to such conditions of Popery and slavery as the aforesaid appearances effectually threatened, we will to the utmost of our power oppose the same, and by joining with the Prince of Orange, whom we hope God Almighty hath sent to rescue us from the oppression aforesaid, will use our utmost endeavours for the recovery of our almost ruined laws, liberties and rights, and herein we hope all good Protestant subjects will with their lives and

fortunes be assisting to us and not be bug-beared with the opprobrious names of rebels by which they would fright us to become perfect slaves to their tyrannical insolency and usurpation, for we assure ourselves that no rational unbiased persons will judge it rebellion to defend our laws and religion, which all our just princes have sworn to maintain by their coronation oath, which oath, how well it has been observed, we desire a free Parliament may have the consideration of.

We count it rebellion to resist a king that governs by law, but he was always counted a tyrant that made his will the law ; to resist such a one we justly esteem it no rebellion, but a necessary defence, and in this confidence we doubt not of all honest Englishmen's assistance, and humbly hope for, and implore the great God's protection that turneth the hearts of His people as pleases Himself, it having been observed that people can never be of one mind without His inspiration, that hath in all ages confirmed this observation that *vox populi, vox Dei.*

The present restoring of charters and reversing the oppression and unjust judgment of Magdalen College Fellows, it is as plain as plums to children, are but to still the people by deceiving them for a while, but if they shall by this stratagem be fooled till the present storm that threatens the Papists be past, as soon as they shall be restored the former oppressions will be pushed on with the greatest vigour. But we hope in vain is the net spread in the sight of the birds : (i.) for the Papists' old rule is that faith is not to be kept with Heretics, and so they term Protestants, though the Roman religion is the greatest heresy ; (ii.) and Queen Mary observed her promise to the Suffolk men that helped her to the Crown ; (iii.) and, above all, that of the Pope's dispensing with the breach of oaths and promises at his pleasure, when it makes for the service of Holy Church as they term it.

These, I say, are such convincing reasons to hinder us from giving any credit to the aforesaid mock redress that we think ourselves bound in conscience to rest on no other security than what shall be made in a free Parliament, to whom under God we refer ourselves.

LODOWICK JACKSON to ORMONDE.

1688, December 31.—Concerning a loan which he was negotiating for his Grace. He asks his Grace to countenance a proposal which he is presenting to the Prince of Orange. It was approved by his Majesty, Lord Rochester, and his Grace's grandfather and probably would have taken good effect if the last Parliament had not been dissolved. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JAMES BUCK to ORMONDE.

1688-9, January 3. Gravesend Beach.—Asking to be allowed to serve in his Grace's regiment as captain or lieutenant.

On New Year's Day he had received orders to carry his ship back to Chatham, where he supposes they will be laid up till the spring. He believes all the rest of the great ships that are not in a very forward condition of service, have the same orders. He wishes a sufficient fleet may be kept to guard the Irish coast from the French landing. Their daily news from Ireland gives a probability of service. *Abstract.*

JOHN CLEERE TO ORMONDE.

1688-9, January 8.—Asking to be recommended for employment in the Customs. He has been out of employment for four years, except the little time that he was at Monsieur Faubert's. He says that he is the oldest living immediate servant of his Grace, with the exception of Mrs. Harrabin. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY TO LORD DEPUTY TYRCONNEL.

1688-9, January 10.—Until his Majesty's pleasure be further known it is humbly proposed to your Excellency : (i) that no new levies be made in this kingdom, no more arms given out, nor no commission signed ; (ii) that all the new raised forces do keep in their present quarters, if no enemy lands here, and that the kingdom is quiet, and that no more troops be commanded into Ulster than are at present there ; (iii) that no nobleman, gentleman, or common man in this kingdom shall be imprisoned, seized, or in any wise molested for any tumultuous meetings, [or] arming of men . . .

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY TO ORMONDE.

1688-9, January 10.—You have had an account how long I have stayed on the way after I left, and the reason which made me since come forward, and whatever my [ideas] were at my first arrival, I am more fully satisfied at my coming, and with God's blessing hope it will come to good to us all. As soon as I saw my Lord Deputy he told me he intended to send me to the King presently with the Lord Chief Baron Rice to lay before him the state of the kingdom, and to tell him, if he pleased, he could ruin it for [him], and make [it] a heap of rubbish, but it was impossible to preserve and make it of use to him, and therefore to desire leave to [compound] for it. The objections I made to this were two ; my being not qualified for this as an orthodox Roman Catholic, whom in all likelihood the King would sooner give credit to, and the improbability of being able to persuade the King, who is now in the French hands, to a thing that is plainly against their interests. To the first I was answered what was not fit for me to repeat, and the other is so well answered that the most knowing Englishmen are satisfied with it. He desired me to undertake this matter, which I have done . . .*

* This letter and the foregoing proposals are portion of a document which has been much injured.

JOHN HICKES, Deputy Mayor of Bristol, to ORMONDE.

1688-9, January 12. Bristol.—Enclosing a report of the present state of Ireland made by gentlemen, who came from Waterford on the 8th inst. If no seasonable relief be forthwith sent over, the Protestant interest there will be exposed to great hazard. *Abstract.*

GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688-9, January 14. Dublin.—Enclosing a paper received from Mr. Valentine Smyth from Kilkenny. Mr. Attorney General is employed to move the Lord Deputy for a warrant to remove papers. "We are here much distracted with the fear of an approaching war." *Abstract.*

Enclosure :—

VISCOUNT GALMOYE to VALENTINE SMYTH.

1688-9, January 9.—Giving directions for the storing of arms and ammunition of his Majesty's in the round tower near the great Castle of Kilkenny. *Abstract.*

RICHARD POWER to VALENTINE SMYTH.

1688-9, January 14. Kilmore.—Reporting the conduct of Major Byrne, now a lieutenant-colonel in the new army raised for the King. He came thither with two or three ploughs with labourers proportionable thereto and did cut and carry away ash saplings to make pikes for his Majesty. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JOHN BAXTER to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688-9, January 15. Dunmore.—I have written twice to you since I heard from you, which make me think mine never came to your hand. This now is to tell you that I and my wife and small family are, and have been, at this place these six weeks according to his Grace's order to Mr. Valentine Smyth in my behalf, for which I desire you to give his Grace my most humble thanks. I am as well, God be praised, as ever I have been this seven years, and have held so since the last March, but want something to do wherein I might serve his Grace, being not only able but very willing to express my gratitude by my actions as well as words.

My Lord's servants here are most of them in arms. Mr. James Bryan of Jenkinstown hath by commission raised a troop of horse. Mr. Valentine Smyth's eldest son, who acts in the office under his father, is the cornet to it. Mr. James Shea, one of his Grace's collectors, is quartermaster, and his brother Patrick Shea, who is clerk and receiver under Mr. Smyth is in arms, and Michael Langton, who supplies that place which I last had at Kilkenny Castle, is likewise a trooper under the said Bryan, and it is very likely that his Grace's servants and collectors do the same in other places; but how these

actions may agree with his Grace's service cannot be apprehended by me, as also the packing up his Grace's best goods to send I know not whither, nor where they can be safer, though the Castle of Kilkenny is in part seized on by the Lord Galmoye for a store, and guards for the same, and lodgings for officers, of which I doubt not but his Grace has an account from Mr. Smyth, as also of the packing up the goods ; and that his Grace well considers before they are removed, especially at this unseasonable time of the year.

I shall not tell you how ill my Lord is spoken of here, by those who have little reason for it. The bearer can tell you more than is fit to write. He is a very honest man, who was the Kilkenny waggoner, and before that was my Lord Ossory's waggoner in the Netherlands, and if his Grace wants a servant for that employment I know not where he can have a more sober or careful one, either for that or a bomb-cart, if his Grace comes over. I desire you will take an opportunity privately to impart what I have written to my Lord, and let not my name be publicly mentioned, lest it may prejudice me here, where most are fleeing from danger ; but, God be thanked, fear hath not yet seized me, and I hope never shall. Pray favour me with a line or two to let me know how both their Graces are, and the young Lord, as you think convenient which will be a very great kindness to, &c.

LETTER OF WILLIAM HENRY, PRINCE OF ORANGE.

1688-9, January 17. St. James's.—Whereas it hath been represented unto us that Sir George Barclay lies dangerously ill in this town, so that he cannot without hazard of his life be removed from hence, these are to require all justices of the peace, magistrates and constables whom it may concern to suffer the said Sir George Barclay to continue at his lodgings in Westminster without any disturbance or molestation till he is in a condition fit to travel.

CHRISTOPHER CONGREVE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688-9, January 21. Eaton.—Concerning his pension. He hears that Sir Stephen Fox is the grand cash-keeper. *Abstract.*

MATTHEW ANDERTON to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688-9, January 23. Chester.—I have been sent a box from Mr. Edward Prescott directed for my Lady Mildmay, which he directs me to keep till I receive your order, which, when I have it, shall be observed. Sir Thomas Worsopp died here on Sunday last ; his corpse goes home to-morrow to be interred at Windsor. Eight hundred men of Colonel Douglas's regiment are quartered here at present. Major General Werden's regiment of horse are quartered at Namptwich. The Prince gave the command thereof to my Lord Delamer, who sent some of his own officers to command them ; but they are returned

hither, the soldiers refusing to yield obedience to them, as I am informed. Here are Sir Richard Ryves, Captain Ford and many of our Irish friends who drink your health every day we meet. I pray present my most humble duty to my Lord Duke. Accept of hearty service to yourself from, &c.

SIR GEORGE BARCLAY to ORMONDE.

1688-9, January 29.—Saying that since the Prince of Orange's arrival near London he has conformed himself to his Highness's directions. On leaving his regiment he was visited with sickness, and now begs his Grace to intercede with the Prince for a pass to go into France and for payment of his last four months' pay. *Abstract.*

DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688-9, February 7. Wadham College.—Asking for a dispensation for John Shadwell, fellow of All Souls, to enable him to take his bachelor of arts degree.

February 10.—Asking for a dispensation for Thomas Powel of Jesus College.

February 19.—Asking for a dispensation for John Abdy, bachelor of arts of Brasenose College. *Abstracts.*

RICHARD CRUMP to ORMONDE.

1688-9, February 25. Bristol.—Enclosing letter in order that the distressed subjects therein referred to might receive relief. *Abstract.*

DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688-9, March 23. Wadham College.—Asking for a dispensation for William Brewster, bachelor of arts, of St. John's College.

1689, March 27.—Asking for a dispensation for John Clifton, commoner of St. Mary Hall, who had been detained in the country by being a tutor to a knight's son.

March 30.—Asking for a dispensation for the Honourable Albemarle Bertie, of University College, to enable him to take his degree next term. The request is made not only on account of his being a person of honour, but also on account of his learning and conflicts with Mr. Forster, when master of that college. *Abstract.*

J. FERRERS to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, March 31. Pall Mall.—Concerning Edmund Cliff, who was formerly his servant and is now a barber surgeon. His Grace had promised to have him exempted from service as a constable in Westminster. *Abstract.*

ANONYMOUS.

1689, March.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 758.

Wt. 43482.

SIR JAMES LESLIE to ORMONDE.

1689, April 12. Berwick.—Acknowledging letter by Mr. Sturgeon, whom he has placed to do duty as a grenadier.
Abstract.

CHARLES THOMPSON to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, April 13. Chester.—I flattered myself that I might have been in a condition to have paid my duty to my honoured Lord by the next month, but find my distemper so very bad, my lameness so great, that if the waters with a steel course and the Bath do not relieve me I am in hazard of losing the use of all my limbs, especially all the left side. I am now in a milk diet, but find myself worse. But if I am not in a condition to march when the army goes for Ireland, I hope, by the blessing of God, to be there soon after, if God enables me, that by use of the Bath I recover my limbs. Therefore, dear Sir, I desire you will give my most humble duty to my Lord Duke, and on my behalf beg of his Grace that I may have leave to stay at the Bath a while to recover my health if possible, or at least that I may not suffer by my stay here, which shall be only till it please God to restore me to my health. Though the infirmity of my body at present, my having lost what little I left behind me in Ireland, hath brought me into a melancholy that makes my distemper the worse, yet the loss of my employments in Ireland, being three hundred and fifty pounds a year, doth not so much affect me, because I could not in my conscience serve any longer where I was. The employments of Surgeon General and surgeon to my Lord's regiment of Guards, Mr. Yarner, our Muster-Master-General, can certify I quitted, and for the Hospital it was taken from me, too tedious to trouble you with at present. Dear Sir, my Lord Duke's grace and favour, next to God, is all I have to depend on, the effects whereof I have sufficiently enjoyed both from my present Lord and his most honourable family, and I most humbly beg the continuance thereof, especially at this time of affliction, whilst I behave myself as his Grace's faithful servant. The assurance of this is most of the comfort I have.

Sir, here are several passengers from Dublin since Sunday, who say that Ireland is put into French Government, and it is believed given to that King. Everything is ordered by Count d'Avaux, and all the revenue in possession of the French, and French officers expected daily to take possession of the army. They design to try if money will purchase Derry, that they may make the more haste to Scotland. The two regiments went hence on Wednesday last to Derry; we hope they are arrived. The French Ambassador had his public audience on Saturday last, and at the latter end of his speech said he had orders from his master to put his Majesty in mind of his Catholic subjects, that they were the most and only loyal subjects, and therefore desired that he would

restore them to their estates, which had been so long unjustly detained from them, and that he would make them satisfaction for the time they have been out of them with the estates of the heretic rebels. And notwithstanding all proclamations and fair promises they daily plunder all they can. They bend all their forces northward. King James himself marched on Monday last, and all the carpenters with many masons and bricklayers from Dublin went to the North to build ovens and make batteries, and make floating bridges, so that it is feared our army cannot be there soon enough, and Colonel Nugent was heard to swear they would be in the heart of England by midsummer day. I pray God these considerations may unite the people of England, if not, nothing will, and their destruction will be next. There is one Moore, a merchant at Liverpool, an Irish Papist, who certainly holds correspondence with Ireland, ships going off frequently from thence, and particularly two yesterday for Dublin, by whom they in Ireland are informed of what is doing here. It is wondered the officers do not prohibit ships going from hence. They in Ireland, the passengers say, have at this time suffered some ships to come away to decoy ships from hence and then to stop all in that kingdom for their use, and it is said there is now an embargo there. Pray God send us a happy issue out of all these troubles. Dear Sir, pardon this tedious scroll and accept of the respects and well wishes of, &c.

VISCOUNTESS MOUNTJOY to ORMONDE.

1689, April 20.—I know not whom to apply myself to, my Lord, in my great distress but to your Grace. I have waited with great impatience the event of the news of King James being got into Ireland coming to Paris, my Lord having been told that he should then have his liberty; but I now find that though they be assured of it there, there is small prospect of good to him.

I therefore beg it of your Grace as the greatest act of charity you can do, that I may have your advice how to proceed for him, and if your Grace thinks fit to advise in that matter with any, I hear my Lords Halifax and Shrewsbury are his friends. I leave it to your lordship to order it as you think fit, but beg I may know how you would have my Lord and I act, for I design to send one to him privately that I can trust as soon as I have your Grace's answer, which is a thing he much desires, for he is kept in perfect ignorance, and begs he may be informed how matters go here and in Ireland, which I am very incapable of informing him if not assisted by your Grace. If you will freely give me your own and friends' opinion of matters, and if you think the King will interest himself for him in procuring his release, I will oblige myself to get him an account of it without the least prejudice of any kind to you or them,

My Lord, my case is not less deplorable than others forced from their beings. I have a great family, no prospect of supporting them, and myself in great want of health with my other misfortunes. My eldest son's being so deeply engaged in the North, I believe, makes them harder on my Lord of that side. I have a second son here, an ensign in Colonel Hastings's regiment. If your lordship thought fit to motion for his pre ferment, whereby he may be enabled to live, it would be great kindness, for I am not now in a condition to help him, and he can hardly subsist without it. I have another son that has been a great while at school and under the care of the Bishop of Derry. He has now brought him to me and advises me to put him to Oxford, and has pitched upon Wadham College for him. I believe your Grace's interest there may be of use to me, and thither I go with him on Monday next; if I may to that place receive an answer to this and a recommendation to any there for my son, it would be an infinite obligation. I dare not approach nearer London without my friend's advice for fear the consequences may be disadvantageous to my Lord; but when I am satisfied where, and how, I am to proceed, I will order myself accordingly, but would fain send one from that place to my Lord. I most humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this great trouble. I have ever received such favours in your family that I can no way question your goodness and assistance in my great distress, and beg leave to subscribe myself, &c.

CHARLES THOMPSON TO HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, April 22. Chester.—Being alarmed by a letter from London that Doctor Chamberlain from Dublin, our man midwife, is making an interest to Marshal Schomberg for my place of Surgeon General of Ireland, gives me the confidence to beg of you to implore my Lord Duke's grace and favour on my behalf, and be pleased to acquaint my Lord that my father served in that employment to King Charles the First in the time of the former Rebellion in Ireland, under my Lord Duke of Ormond, and that I hold it by patent under the broad seal from King Charles the Second, and have served under his Grace, the present Duke of Ormonde, and the Earl of Arran, as surgeon in the regiment of Guards in Dublin these twenty-two years, that I have quitted my employments there, and my beings, having left the most part of my fortune in Ireland, my wife and children being in an ill condition in a strange place, and myself lame in my limbs by a fit of sickness, have been forced to stay here till I can settle them a little, and recover my own health, which, I trust in God, in the warm weather I shall. Dear Sir, if my Lord Duke doth not continue his wonted grace and favour to me I am ruined; therefore I humbly implore my Lord's goodness to me. I believe one word from his Grace to the King and Marshal Schomberg will save me, which I doubt not of when you please to mention

this to his Grace. Sir, I will, with what haste my indisposition will admit of, be in London.

Sir, our hearts are almost broke here with the ill news from the North of Ireland. The two regiments that went a fortnight since are come back last night. The officers are not yet come ashore, therefore have no particulars, but say in general all is lost there, that the Protestants [quitted] Coleraine and burnt it. Some say that the fort of Culmore [which com]mands the river of Derry, is in the hands of the Irish and therefore could not go to Derry to land the men ; but until the officers come to town we cannot learn any certainty, but the soldiers being come back makes us fear all is lost. If so we are all ruined. Dear Sir, be pleased to tender most humble duty to my most honoured Lord, my respects to yourself, &c.

DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, April.—Concerning Mr. John Deffray, a French Protestant, He took his degree of master of arts in the University of Saumur nine years ago, and has made application for the same degree at Oxford. He has been admitted to holy orders by the Bishop of Ely. *Abstract.*

EDWARD GASCOIGNE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, April 30.—Asking him to secure his release from prison. He had been three months in Holywell in expectation to get into Ireland to his wife and family. He beseeches two or three lines directed to Mr. Thorpe at the Star in Holywell. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE.

1689, May 2. St. James's Square.—I have been requested in behalf of Mr. Thomas Hoy, bachelor of physic and fellow of St. John's College, who being willing to proceed doctor in that faculty in act term, but wanting two terms required by the statutes, desires the favour of the University that he may be dispensed for the same to qualify him to proceed doctor in physic in act term, to which I give my consent and remain, &c. *Copy.*

THOMAS GRAHAM to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, May 6.—Offering to serve in the second troop of horse guards going into Flanders under his Grace's command. He was an ensign in Ireland, and came in that employment into England in the year 1672 in the regiment commanded by the Earl of Tyrone, and was reduced into the battalion of Colonel Skelton, who was commanded with eight companies into France, where the writer stayed four years. Then he returned back to England and was received into the first troop of Horse Guards commanded by the Duke of Monmouth. *Abstract.*

J. BEVERSHAM to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, May 11.—There goes a story of one Denham Hemlock, a famous tailor, in this town, that walking along the Strand in winter time, when the streets were very dirty, and a gentleman in his company, they saw walking the same way, but on the other side of the street another gentleman, who still when he came to any clean place would cross the way on purpose to put himself into Denham's company, which, to avoid, Denham always crossed the street as soon as he perceived the other near him. "Why what's the matter," quoth the gentleman that walked with him, "Yonder is such a one, has crossed the street three or four times to get up to speak with you, and you still avoid him, and to my knowledge he owes you a good sum of money." "I know that well enough," replied Denham, "but I avoid speaking with him that he may owe me no more," and if this, Dear Harry, be the cause of your staying from me in this my confinement, let it suffice that though my condition was never so necessitous as at present, I will not so much as mention my going further into your debt. Wherefore once more let me entreat you to step to my lodging and let me speak with you, and in so doing you will add very much to the obligations of, &c.

Postscript.—Sir, if you can prevail with Mr. Cleere to come with you I shall be glad to see him.

EDWARD GASCOIGNE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, May 15. Chester Castle.—I have given you the trouble of one letter before this, but cannot be so happy as to have an answer. There is one, Mr. Robert Blennerhassett, who has two sons condemned for murder or felony, or some such thing, in Ireland, and to save them he procures an order from my Lord Shrewsbury to pursue and take one William Crosby, Patrick Trant, and two more of the Trants, and by virtue of this order he takes me and about twenty-eight disbanded soldiers, and told me and another gentleman that we must not take it ill for he had no other way to save the lives of his two sons but by securing as many of the Irish as he could get. You know, Sir, and so does his Grace, the Duke of Ormonde, that I did not come over with the Irish forces, and if you will suffer me to lie here in gaol without committing the least crime in a strange country, it seems very hard to me when I know the least word out of your mouth to my Lord Shrewsbury may get me off, especially when his lordship understands the state of my affairs. This order that Mr. Hassett had was dated the 21st of April last. I have heard that my brother James Butler is in London, to whom I have also written but cannot hear from him neither, but I believe all manner of friendship has forsaken mankind in these times. I beseech you to do something for my releasement or write to your friend, Mr. Anderton, to get me the liberty to walk

the streets, which he may do with a word, speaking to Mr. Major, and you will for ever oblige, Sir, your most obliged cousin, &c.

MRS. JANE WALSH to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, May 22.—Asking that his Grace should recommend Jack to Lord Lumley. His lordship designs to raise a troop of Guards and intends to receive into that troop twenty Irish gentlemen and give them ten pounds apiece towards furnishing themselves with horses. His mother could not see Lady Derby. *Abstract.*

HENRY KNIGHT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, May 23. Wadham College.—Concerning the money due to Gascoigne. *Abstract.*

DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to ORMONDE.

1689, May 26. Wadham College.—Since my return hither I have examined the condition of the University and find it as I left it. There is not one that proceeded doctor in any one faculty, nor as far as I know like to do so. If your Grace therefore please to give that as a reason, together with our having a sort of an Act not long since, not to mention the disturbance of men's minds and the unwelcome guests of soldiers here, for the putting off of an Act this year, you will do that, assure your Grace, which is the inclination of the University, though for my own part I am most indifferent. As for the business of delegates, I hope in God, your Grace will not leave this kingdom till you go as Lord Deputy of Ireland. But if it must be otherwise, I have sent your Grace the instrument your illustrious grandfather left behind him in 1677, together with a list of names of such persons as to me seem very fit to be employed in that service, and as for one in a little while to succeed me, I am still of the same mind that it may well be Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Principal of Jesus College, and I pray your Grace the letter be sent before you leave us. Mr. Justice Lyndon whom your Grace recommended to me, hath not hitherto brought or sent his son. When he comes there shall be particular care taken of him, that he may have a sufficient maintenance, though I do it myself as poor as I am. I pray God to prosper your Grace in all things, and that I may live to see it, &c.

For Delegates.

Dr. Ralph Bathurst, Dr. Timothy Halton, Dr. Henry Aldrich, Dr. William Jane, Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Dr. Henry Beeston, Dr. J. Hough.

DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, June 2.—Asking for a dispensation for Nathaniel Harris, bachelor of arts, of Hart Hall, also for John Hunt,

bachelor of arts, of University College, of above nineteen years standing, who had been chaplain of St. Cross and was afterwards preferred to a living in Hampshire. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR BENTINCK to ORMONDE.

1689, August 17. Dieren.—Acknowledging his obligations for the honour done him while in England. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM TALBOT to COLONEL W. BUTLER.

1689, September 7. Dublin Castle.—I received yours of the 2nd and 4th inst. The matters you mention in yours of the 4th are in the most part allowed ; but, his Majesty being now at Drogheda, I cannot at this time say any more until his return, at which time I will lay what you desire before him and return you his pleasure. I am, &c.

Postscript.—In the meantime you are desired to make the best shift you can.

ORMONDE to DR. JONATHAN EDWARDS.

1689, November 9. St. James's Square.—I am informed that the University of Oxford have invited Mr. Walker of Londonderry thither, and this gentleman, Mr. Chambers, intending a visit there about the same time, I desire he may have the degree of doctor of divinity conferred on him. He is rector of St. Catharine's church in Dublin, and above thirty years standing in the University there ; but, by reason of the miseries befallen that kingdom, she is rendered at present incapable of conferring any degree upon her sons. I remain, &c.
Copy.

DR. JONATHAN EDWARDS to ORMONDE.

1689, November 14.—Concerning one Sherwyn that day chosen yeoman-bedel in the room of Mr. Davies, lately deceased. He asks for him also place of bailiff of the University. *Abstract.*

PETER MEWS, Bishop of Winchester to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, November 16. Winchester.—Asking for the bearer the place of bedel. *Abstract.*

MATTHEW ANDERTON to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, November 16. Chester.—By a vessel that left Dublin on Wednesday last came a passenger, a Quaker, who saith the Lord Dover landed on Thursday the 9th inst., that he was said to escape narrowly in his passage thither, that they owned the loss of a ship with arms and ammunition, and when he left Dublin he heard not of any ships the said lord brought with him ; that at Dublin and country about there is great mortality ; provisions are not dear, but salt is worth seven

pounds per hogshead, and tobacco four shillings per eight. From the North he heard that Sarsfield went from the camp with a detachment of five thousand men to Athlone, where two thousand joined him from Connaught, that they marched to Jamestown, from whence the English garrison upon their approach removed with their cattle and effects; that Sarsfield marched to Sligo, where the garrison, after four days holding out, capitulated, and marched out with arms and flying colours. He heard nothing of the slaughter of any of the English, but that a strong detachment, they heard, was sent by Duke Schomberg towards the North.

L. COLE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, November 16. Portsmouth.—Concerning a dog of his Grace's which he had left at Poole. He would as soon part with a lion as with either of the dogs. *Abstract.*

ROBERT PARRY to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689, November 24. Jesus College.—Concerning a dispensation for William Jones, bachelor of arts, of St. John's College. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

1689, November 29.—Though I left you behind me in Holland about the affairs of the troops, in order to make up your accounts and to send them over, I now desire you to come hither as soon as conveniently you can, and to bring them with you, not only those of my particular household matters during my being abroad, but also of all the moneys received and paid for the use of the troop and grenadiers, as well for their immediate pay as what relates to their clothing and other incident charges. Inform yourself the best you can and bring with you a true state of the condition the troop and grenadiers are in at present, and take care that no moneys be paid for the use of any trooper or grenadier but to such as are there effectively on the place, and what money shall remain in your hands, when you have proceeded thus far, I would have brought over to answer the occasions of such of the officers' servants and others who are here in England by leave, and towards furnishing horses and other materials necessary for the next campaign. Let me know what the new hats which you had orders about will come to, and what boots, saddles, carbine-belts, or any other accoutrements are wanting and how many horses there are of the dead men discharged or preferred. I wish you would bring with you Haniden's account of the horses and things in his charge. I believe your stay in England will not be above three weeks or a month, and when you return Haniden may receive further directions from me. In the meantime he is to stay there. I find one Thomas Moseley set down in the list I have of my troops. I do not know

him nor can I learn here of anybody that does. Pray inquire after him. *Copy.*

ORMONDE to COLONEL LEWIS BILLINGSLEY.

1689, November 29. Greenhill.—I have sent for Douglas to come hither with what convenient speed he can and to bring with him his accounts both of my private affairs and those relating to the troop. I desire you to give him a state of the condition the troop and grenadiers are in, and what horses, saddles, or other accoutrements are wanting, that provisions may be made here accordingly. I believe his stay here will not be above a month, and therefore desire he may be hastened, &c. I pray take an exact muster of the grenadiers. *Copy.*

SIR HUMPHREY MACWORTH to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, December 20. Inner Temple.—Giving his opinion as to the appointment of an Attorney and a Solicitor to their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Orange, and discussing the status of the Attorney and Solicitor to the heir presumptive to the Crown. He dwells on the importance of making such appointments at the present time, and announces that he is ambitious of becoming one or other of those officers. *Abstract.*

MICHAEL PARKER to ORMONDE.

1689, December 24. Breda.—Asking for furlough to come to England to settle papers and affairs with some friends who are going to Ireland. He heartily rejoices in his Grace's safe arrival in sweet England. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER BILLOP to ORMONDE.

1689, December 24. Greenwich, at Spithead.—Complaining of the treatment which he had received from the Admiralty. He believes the usage he has received broke his wife's heart from the last letters he had from her and what she said the night before she died. *Abstract.*

HON. LEOPOLD FINCH to ORMONDE.

1689, December 26.—Recommending Mr. Wyatt in case there is a vacancy in St. Mary Hall. *Abstract.*

DR. HENRY ALDRICH to ORMONDE.

1689, December 29. Christ Church.—St. Mary Hall being vacant by the death of Dr. Crowther, the Bishop of Exeter sent the same day an express to Kensington to beg the headship for Mr. Wyatt, whom your Grace had formerly promised the first Hall that should be vacant. Before Mr. Wyatt could come to town, the Bishop, the Warden, Dr. Jane and myself, who had we been there, should all have been his intercessors,

were all of us gone from London, and so the poor gentleman for want of an University friend to introduce him was fain to return home without waiting on your Grace. To repair, if we can, this unfortunate accident I presume to trouble your Grace, and to beg in the Bishop's name that his recommendation may not be in vain. I believe there will be no competitors, because a Hall is no place of profit, unless the reputation of the Head invite scholars to come and live with him, which is one advantage the patron has that his client if he should want merit will make no profit of his place. Whereupon I shall say nothing, though I could a great deal, of Mr. Wyatt's deserts, the rather because he cannot be unknown to your Grace. I shall only say he is a Christ Church man, and orator to the University, which is a place of credit but little or no salary. If your Grace please to grant him this Hall it will put him in some post, where his own merit may raise him an advantage, and if ever we be happy in your Grace's company at Oxford, he will do the duty of his place much better, when he makes an oration to your Grace not only as our Chancellor but his benefactor.

ORMONDE to COLONEL LEWIS BILLINGSLEY.

1689, December 30.—I received your letter of the 29th of December with Monsieur Webenham's inclosed. I have written three times to you. As to the hats, you may bespeak them, but I expect they should be very good, with a good broad gold galloon, and the crowns high and the brims broad. Those that will mount themselves there may, but the horses must be very good and full fifteen hands, and those that have a mind to English horses, they shall be bought for them here; but assure them that nobody must depend on me to give them horses. I will have nobody taken into the troop of Guards but whom I put in or give directions about myself, because I find Mr. Webenham offers both for men and horses which I will have nobody else do but myself. You may bespeak what holsters are wanting, which must be cheap and good. There is no mention made of houses and caps, and therefore I hope you want none. You must bespeak tents a good deal bigger than the former both higher and broader. As for carbines, you must make an exchange, and know what they will have to cost, and let me speedily know it. I am informed by my Lord Portland that the man that made his arms is a good workman and lives at Breda. They must be furnished by the middle of March, and be well proved, the number a hundred and eighty and the length thirteen inches longer than those we have now.

Mr. Le Clerk may have his discharge, which shall be sent over, but he must leave all his accoutrements and sell his horse very reasonably before you let him go. I have ordered Mr. Douglas to bring over the money that was stopped, and there will be horses bought here for those that do

not mount themselves at Breda. When Monsieur Webenham comes you must make him a compliment for me, and thank him for his civilities. Captain Smith is going over this week with eight gentlemen well mounted, and three grenadiers mounted. I have bespoke bits and furnitures for the troop and grenadiers, which will be done ready to be sent over with Mr. Douglas. I wonder you have not received my three letters. If the carbines cannot be made and changed at Breda, you must try elsewhere, but they must be well proved and good locks. The grenadiers' arms must be changed, and be made three inches longer than those they have, and a wider bore and well fortified. Cartridge boxes that are wanting for the troop I have bespoke, and those for the grenadiers with pouches, &c., I will endeavour to get out of the Tower, if not there shall be orders taken concerning them. You must bespeak the boots that are wanting. Let me hear speedily from you. In the meantime you may be assured that I am, &c.

Postscript.—You must send to Charleroi and enquire for Manier's horse and pay for him and get him to the troop. Chevall is coming over: he must expect to justify himself.

Copy.

REV. WILLIAM WYATT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689-90, January 5.—Asking for a letter from Ormonde stating his appointment as Principal of St. Mary Hall.
Abstract.

ORMONDE to COLONEL RUPERT BILLINGSLEY.

1689-90, January 7.—I writ to you lately on the —— of the —— wherein I directed several matters to be done relating to the troop and grenadiers, since which time Douglas is come to town and brought me the accounts I desired by my former letters. I believe I shall send him sooner back than I thought when those letters went, and therefore till he shall arrive there to carry my further directions, I desire you to make no further progress pursuant to that letter of mine of the ——: *Copy.*

COLONEL FRANCIS EDGEWORTH to ORMONDE.

1689-90, January 10. Breda.—Expressing his concern at his Grace's departure for Ireland, and the readiness of himself and the other Irish gentlemen to embrace his Grace's service. He begs his Grace's leave that he may come to England, and mentions the attempted burning of Cambray which was frustrated by the Spanish Lieutenant-General Monsieur de Buis; the latter was killed in the engagement. *Abstract.*

DR. JOHN HOUGH to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689-90, January 15. Magdalen College, Oxford.—I received yours of the 7th instant together with the enclosed, for

which I return you my hearty thanks ; but this post brought me some papers from Sir Robert Southwell so full and satisfactory that I shall not need to give you any further trouble upon that subject. I go on Monday to Worcester and shall not return from thence in less than six weeks ; but I hope by that time you will think of making us a visit in good earnest. All the heads of houses are your humble servants, and you will find tolerable claret and a hearty welcome from all of them, but the last not more truly and cheerfully from any man than from, &c.

HENRY GASCOIGNE to GERARD BOR.

1688-9, January 17. London.—I received last night your letter of the 8th inst. with one enclosed from Kilkenny giving account of the proceedings there about laying in ammunition, &c., in the Castle there by my Lord Galmoye and others, which have been shown to his Grace, who wonders that his papers, pictures, and best goods were not secured before, according to the directions Mr. Smyth had from my Lord when he was here. He now desires, if it be not too late, that his papers and all other his goods, pictures, hangings, beds, &c., may be shipped off for England, to be landed at Poole, or Bristol, or Minehead, as shipping can come from thence. You say that Mr. Smyth writes to you that my Lord Galmoye was very inquisitive to know what store of money was in the Castle of Kilkenny, and that Mr. Smyth was jealous that it would be seized. If there be money there, my Lord thinks he has been very ill used in not having it sent over to answer his occasions here, which have been and still are so very pressing. I am commanded to desire you to acquaint Mr. Smyth with what I now write and so will mix none of my own business with it. I am, &c.

Postscript.—I thought to have directed this to Mr. Smyth, but sent it to you lest my former letter should miscarry, that you may give him notice thereof, and that since my former orders my Lord commands that all his goods may be sent away to Poole in Dorsetshire in a ship to be hired on purpose, and a trusty servant to be sent with them. Our steward has writ to this effect to Mr. Smyth, however, you may take notice of this to him from, &c.

DR. CHARLES ALDWORTH to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689-90, January 30.—Reminding him of his Grace's promise to recommend him in case there is a vacancy of his History Lectures. *Abstract.*

MICHAEL CARNEY to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689-90, February 13.—Concerning a son of Mr. Latham, of the county of Tipperary, whom Mr. Mathew has asked to be recommended to the University of Oxford. *Abstract.*

**EDWARD JONES, Bishop of Cloyne, to HENRY
GASCOIGNE.**

1689-90, February 15. Shrewsbury.—I presume to give you this trouble in the first place to inquire how my Lord Duke of Ormonde does, and whether he returns this spring to Holland, or goes with the King for Ireland, that my prayers may accordingly go with him. The other ground of writing this is to know whether my Lord may not be prevailed with to get a gentleman a patent for a baronet, and what money may be expected for the honour. I know the person may move another interest, but I had rather my Lord should have the thanks. If you please to let me have your sense in this matter by the next post, you will oblige, &c.

Postscript.—Your letter directed to me in Shrewsbury will come safe.

DR. JOHN HALL to ORMONDE.

1689-90, March 11. Pembroke College.—Before I present my answer to your Grace's most favourable letter and the fellows' unjust accusation, I must give your Grace an account why I sent it no sooner. Your Grace may be pleased to understand that I was obliged to be in Worcester all the last month, and when I came from thence some unexpected affairs detained me in that country a week longer, so that I returned not to the College till Friday, the 7th instant, and received not your Grace's letter till Saturday, the 8th, in the evening. I have endeavoured to give a plain and brief answer to all the particulars alleged against me, and I hope I have not through haste omitted any objection though never so minute. But if I have been so unfortunate, and that your Grace desires any further satisfaction, or any more confirmation of what I have alleged, I will give it, either by waiting upon your Grace or obeying other such orders as your Grace shall be pleased to give. I humbly commend your Grace to the Divine protection and blessing, and am, with the most profound respect, &c.

REV. FRANCIS LE COUTEUR and OTHERS to ORMONDE.

1689-90, March 20. Pembroke College.—We, the vice-gerent and fellows of Pembroke College, are highly sensible of your Grace's particular care over us and good advice to us, but having abundantly experienced the temper of our master, think it in vain to attempt the composing of our difference amongst ourselves; therefore in pursuance of your Grace's commands we have made such a reply as our time would permit and shall be ready to give a more perfect account to those whom your Grace shall depute to take it of.

(Signed) FR. LE COUTEUR, vice-gerent; JO.
ALDER, THO. HORNE, GUIL. BLACKALLER,
JONAT. COLLINS, GUIL. HUNT.

GEORGE PHILIPS ? to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1689-90, March 24.—Concerning a book which he sends by his son. He beseeches Gascoigne to present it to the Duke, and to prevail with his Grace to pardon the writer's publishing the dedication without his allowance. *Abstract.*

MATTHEW ANDERTON to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1690, April 9. Chester.—I received his Grace's commands in yours of the 5th inst. about hay. I intend to-morrow to go towards Frodsham where ships may come from Liverpool to take in lading, and per next will resolve you concerning the price. With most humble duty presented to his Grace and hearty service to your good self, I remain, &c.

Postscript.—If you see my son Tom pray persuade him to write to me that I may know how to direct my letters for him.

SAME to SAME.

1690, April 9. Chester.—The *Smirna* merchant, a man of war, and a fire-ship with thirty sail of victuallers arrived in Hoylake on the 6th inst. The master of a ship of this place that left Carrickfergus Sunday last tells us Duke Schomberg marched on Friday last from Carrickfergus, and took with him all necessaries for the besieging and reducing of Charlemont. We have here Colonel Babington's regiment, and about a hundred recruits quartered here; the wind is fair for Ireland, and yet I see no sign of moving to seaward. I doubt not but the waggons and four hundred horses, Colonel Cutts's regiment, and the money that hath been some time aboard, are now on their voyage to Belfast.

SAME to SAME.

1690, April 12. Chester.—I was yesterday in the country about hay and found a quantity sufficient to answer what you wrote his Grace desired, and good hay, but very dear; the hundred weight, six score to the hundred, will be delivered at Frodsham in Liverpool Water at 3*s.* The ton will be 3*l.* . . . A ship of about forty ton will but take in eight tons of hay.

L. COLE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1690, April 19. Portsmouth.— . . . Last night arrived at Spithead two Dutchmen of war and nineteen great merchantmen. The latter sailed this morning for Cowes, and are designed, as I am informed, for Chester to waft over soldiers, &c., for Ireland. . . .

HENRY GASCOIGNE to CAPTAIN JOHN GRAYDON.

1690, April 20. St. James's Square.—Concerning two of his Grace's watermen whom Graydon's officers had pressed. One, Richard Gilford, lately made his escape from Ireland,

the other, John Johnson, has a wife and four children, and neither of them are used to the sea service. *Abstract.*

HENRY GASCOIGNE to L. COLE.

1690, May 16. Chichester.—Concerning his Lord Duke's provisions designed for Ireland. He had only been able to stop at Portsmouth three great baskets with wine and hams which he promised Colonel Billingsley to have with him. He is to take a troop marched there the previous morning. *Abstract.*

HENRY GASCOIGNE to THOMAS HORNE.

1690, May 23.—Acknowledging a late letter complaining of another pupil being put out of Pembroke College by the Master. The Vice-Chancellor and other very eminent men delegated by the Duke had made their report, and his Grace is considering the case of the College. *Abstract.*

HENRY GASCOIGNE to ——.

1690, May.—Concerning an injunction about Pembroke College for the Duke to sign. The writer has his commands to put the recipient in mind thereof, lest he should be forced to go for Ireland with the King before that matter be accommodated. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to ——.

1690, May.—When Dr. Walker of Londonderry had a mind upon the University's invitation to take the degree of doctor in divinity there, I then recommended this bearer, Mr. Chambers, rector of St. Catharine's Church in Dublin, and of above thirty years standing in the University there, that by reason of the misery befallen that kingdom at present he might by your favour be admitted to his doctor's degree with you; since he was prevented of going there by a fit of sickness, and intending to make a visit thither at this Act, I desire he may on his return for Ireland carry that mark of your favour along with him. Wherein you will oblige, &c. *Copy.*

VALENTINE SMYTH to W. WILLIAMS.

1690, July 21. Holyhead.—Concerning various accounts. Williams's letter of the 15th had overtaken him there where he waits for a passage. He acknowledges good news of her Grace's health, and when he gets over he will acquaint his Lord. He desires his humble respects to good Mr. Hartstonge and the ladies at the table. As he was sealing this the packet came in, so he goes off with the first wind. *Abstract.*

VALENTINE SMYTH to CHARLES GOSLINS.

1690, August 23. Kilkenny.—Acknowledging letters from Mr. Williams and Sir Robert King with account of Gosling.

He is very sorry but he has no collection left for so able an officer. *Abstract.*

KING'S LETTER to ORMONDE.

1690-1, February 2.—Appointing him Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire.

BARZILLAI JONES, Dean of Lismore, to ORMONDE.

1691, April 26. Abergavenny.—Asking his Grace to recommend Mr. Martin Baxter to Sir John Trevor, as a commissioner of the great seal, for the small living of Treleg in that county. He begs leave to congratulate his Grace's safe return to London, for which no man was more passionately concerned than the most insignificant servant he has. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to EARL OF LONGFORD.

1691-2, March 17.—This bearer, James Allary, lived at Orange when I was there, and did me a considerable service, for the bed where I lay, being on fire, he took me out, when I did not know what to do ; being now brought to poverty by the persecution of the Protestants in France, amongst whom he was obliged to leave his country, and being desirous to go and live in Ireland, I desire your Lordship and the rest of my commissioners to put him into some small farm about Kilkenny that may yield him a subsistence by way of pension as an acknowledgment of the aforesaid service. *Copy.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to JOSIAS HAYDOCK.

1692, September 6. Dublin.—When I last discoursed you in this place you may remember the subject was about the election of Parliament men in your city and the writs being out for elections, and his Grace having a desire to compliment the Lord Lieutenant with the election of his nephew, Colonel Robert Smyth, of the Privy Council, for one of the burgesses of the city,* he has desired me to write to you not only for your own vote in it, but also for your interest in engaging as many others as you can in your city to concur with you in it, which, as I persuade myself both for his Grace's satisfaction and the advantage of your city you will cheerfully undertake, so I assure you your assistance herein will very much oblige his Grace. His Grace has also directed us to signify to his tenants for lives who are capable of voting for knights of the shire that they should vote for Colonel Richard Coote and Colonel Ponsonby, who stand for knights of the shire, and we have given directions to all the receivers that they acquaint his Grace's tenants with his Grace's desire herein, in which as I question not your compliance, so you will therein particularly oblige, &c.

* i.e. Kilkenny.

W. WILLIAMS to CHARLES GOSLING.

1692, October 15. London.—Concerning goods in dispute between Lady Hume and Mrs. Mathew, at present in Kilkenny Castle. Her Grace daily expected his Grace. He, it is believed, will not be here till his Majesty comes, who is returned to Flanders, as their last letters advise. *Abstract.*

JAMES HAMILTON to ORMONDE.

1693-4, January 21. York.—Concerning the alnage of Ireland, which is a very considerable part of his wife's fortune, settled upon him and his by her father, Sir Robert Reading. He congratulates his Grace on his narrow escape from the imminent dangers his courage exposed him to during the last campaign. *Abstract.*

SIR PAUL RYCAUT to ORMONDE.

1694, August 8. Hamburg.—“These your Grace will, I hope, receive by the hands of Monsieur Jacob Ant Seigneur de Gerzance, a gentleman of Switzerland, who hath a design to plant a colony in Ireland of about a hundred families of his own nation, all farmers and labourers in land. He came lately to me with a letter of recommendations from the Protestant Minister of Potsdam.” The writer recommends this gentleman to his Grace, and hopes his design may take effect to the improvement of his Grace's land in Ireland. *Abstract.*

DUC D'ELBŒUF to ORMONDE.

1695, May 3. Paris.—Roger Mayaut rendue ses comptes ; Monsieur ie nay rien cherges a ce quil ma dict que vous anies faict a lesgard de lechenge de vos cheuaurs avec les mulest que ie vous ay enuoyes a lexceptions dun cheual absent quil mamena pendant le siege de Charleroy, mais comme par vue de vos lettres vous ne me idies en mesme temps que ce cheual avec le mille fleurs estoit pour les quartres mulest quen mesme temps ie vous ay enuoyes ie ne luy en a pas voulue payer la valeur ; cest a luy et a vous a souenir coment vos contes se sont passes. Ie voudrois bien que pendant le cour de cette campagne trouuer quelques occasions de vous estre bon a quelques choses ; ie les embraserois de tout mon cœur et alles de vous assurer Monsieur quon ne peut vous honorer plus parfaictement que, &c.

ROBERT ROCHFORT to ORMONDE.

1695-6, January 10. Dublin.—Mr. Wood carries with him the Lord Deputy's return, and the writer's report on his Grace's petition to his Majesty for coining small money in Ireland. The outcry was great against the halfpenny patent, which Parliament called for. The bills which his Grace had before Parliament, passed with great respect. He hopes his

Grace will get a grant to coin such small money as is desired.
Abstract.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM WOLSELEY to ORMONDE.
1696, July 6.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 762.*

FINDINGS OF COURT MARTIAL at ATTRÉ.

1696, August 7-17.—Acquitting William Sharnock, who was accused of killing Francis Stabbs, and Matthew Draper, who was accused of killing Jonathan Croper, all serving in the first troop of horse guards. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW to ORMONDE.

1696, October 5.—Concerning the sale of Thurles. The unhappiness of his circumstances has hitherto debarred him the honour of kissing his Grace's hand since his Grace's return out of Flanders. *Abstract.*

ADMIRAL JOHN BENBOW to ORMONDE.

1697, August 12. *Monmouth* before Dunkirk.—In accordance with Admiralty orders is sending the *Eruniney* to Ostend Road to convey his Grace to England. They are waiting Du Bart's motions, whose ships are expected to put to sea the next spring-tides. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1697-8, January 8. Dublin.—Concerning the management of his Grace's estates. He has received his Grace's commands to himself and the rest of his Grace's commissioners. *Abstract.*

JOHN CURSON, Mayor of Exeter, and OTHERS to
ORMONDE.

1697-8, March 2. Exeter.—Asking him to promote the woollen manufactory bill now lying before the House of Lords. They are very sensible of a great neglect in their duty not to have given his Grace their unfeigned thanks for the honour they received by his Grace's acceptance to be their Lord High Steward. *Abstract.*

MATTHEW PRIOR to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1698, May 28-18.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 760.*

MATTHEW PRIOR to ORMONDE.

1698, September 30-20.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 759.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1698, November 17. Dublin.—I hope, my noble Lord, that this will find your Grace safe and well at London, after a good voyage and a pleasant journey, and that your Grace will

find everything there according to your own desire. I am sure I shall be overjoyed to hear it is so.

We have done little here but what relates to the money bill, which has taken up a great deal of our time; at first 90,000*l.* was laid on land, but the designed fund of salt having raised the price of that commodity from six to sixteen shillings per barrel in one day after the vote passed, and consequently drawing on the House the clamours of the poor, they thought fit to supersede it and to place 30,000*l.* on land, and they talk of Lady Dorchester's and other quit-rents to supply the remaining 18,000*l.* We have had two warm votes in the case of the Bishop of Derry to bring the sheriffs and six of the tenants in custody, and the Lords are like to vote him into possession unless that matter can be accommodated, which has been endeavoured this fortnight, but I hear this evening is farther off than ever, though it was very near a conclusion yesterday.

[LORD STANLEY TO THE EARL OF DERBY.]

1698, December 1. Paris.—Informing his father of his arrival there with Mr. Inglish on Sunday. They were twice overturned and had snow almost all the way. Everything is very dear, and people who have lived there eighteen years say it is above three times dearer than ever. The house they have eat at since they came for twenty-five pence a meal, told them they must pay half a crown now. He had seen the statue of the King with the world under his feet, and also the one on horseback to be set up in the Place Vendome. He fancies this may find his mother at Knowsley still, and mentions his sisters Betty and Harriot. He hopes his father will not go into the island this winter. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1699, May 16. Dublin.—Concerning his Grace's private affairs. He hopes the Duchess and the young ladies are safely arrived in London. *Abstract.*

REV. PETER BROWNE to ORMONDE.

1699, May 16. Trinity College, Dublin.—Asking his Grace to recommend him to his Majesty for the office of Provost, which is likely to become vacant, the present Provost being in all appearance past recovery. He had not so soon made application but that others had been beforehand by another interest. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1699, May 17. Dublin.—Recommending for the provostship Dr. Huntington, whom his Grace's grandfather had put in. Upon the dispersion he was as a father to all that went to England. He laid the foundation of Bishop Ashe and Bishop

Smith, though he himself be neglected. It was by providence that he was sent over to England to provide for those that knew not what to do for themselves. He has been married there, but is capable of the place by the King's dispensation, as his predecessor, Dr. Seele, was at the Restoration.

Abstract.

JOHN VESEY, Archbishop of Tuam, to ORMONDE.

1699, May 18. Tuam.—Thanking his Grace for recommending his son to the Dean of Christ Church, to be admitted to that house. It is hereditary in his Grace's family to oblige.

Abstract.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1699, May 22. Dublin.—Concerning Mr. Medlicott's advocacy of the writer's case with his Grace. Thanks his Grace for his kindness therin.

Abstract.

SAME TO SAME.

1699, June 6. Dublin.—The Provost of Trinity College died on Sunday night. The writer asks his Grace, as Chancellor of the University, to use his influence with his Majesty in favour of Mr. Peter Browne, an eminent preacher and a senior fellow of that College, who seeks the succession. He wants his Grace's orders whether he will send the large map of Ireland to Whitehall or Kilkenny.

Abstract.

RICHARD TENNISON, Bishop of Meath, to ORMONDE.

1699, June 7. Ardbokean.—Begging his Grace to remember Dr. Owen Lloyd, Divinity Professor, or Mr. John Hall, Vice-Provost, to his Majesty, to succeed Dr. Browne, the Provost. Hearing that the Lords Justices have recommended Mr. Peter Browne, the writer sets out various reasons against appointing the latter. He would not be so acceptable to the University as either of the two first mentioned, and in the late Provost's opinion would be unfit for the place.

Abstract.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1699, July 8. Dublin.—Concerning the management of his Grace's estates. He designs to step to Carrick with Baron Worth before his circuit. Nobody alive but such as loves and honours his Grace shall taste of the burgundy, for it shall be all spent in drinking his Grace's health, his Lady Duchess's and the rest of his Grace's noble family. If Mr. Portlock would let him know in what ship and to what port the burgundy goes he would take great care of it, and if it be not yet sent, it were better to consign it to Dublin than Cork, for he has let his house there to his son since he saw his Grace.

Abstract.

SAME to SAME.

1699, August 24. Dublin.—Acknowledging the favour of two or three lines from Mr. Portlock which import the noblest present of burgundy that ever came into this kingdom. He refers to his efforts, in conjunction with Baron Worth towards settling his Grace's accounts. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1699, August 24. Dublin.—Concerning a consignment of burgundy to come from Chester, and the precautions to be taken for its safe arrival. "I am just going to give the honour of my Lord Duke's name to as fine a boy as ever I saw, being my wife's twenty-first child." *Abstract.*

COLONEL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1700, July 12. Bellahinch Camp.—Concerning the condition of the troops in camp, the need for better horses, &c. By some mistake Major-General Windham's commission bears an elder date to that of the writer, though that officer was his junior. He hopes this may be set right in the next commission. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1700, July 30. Dublin.—Concerning the sale of Arklow to Colonel Allen. *Abstract.*

THEOBALD BUTLER to ——.

1700, September 16. Kells.—Concerning two leases and a settlement. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1700, September 24.—Concerning the perfecting the lease of Arklow to Colonel Allen. He recommends Allen's appointment as seneschal of that manor. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1703-4, January 14.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 762.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1700-1, January 28. Dublin.—Lord Cahir, the late Lord Carlingford, and Mr. White of Leixlip, among others reversed their outlawries in the King's Bench. They were also outlawed in the Palatinate. Hence arises a dispute before the trustees about the jurisdiction of the Palatinate to try treasons. He asks his Grace to tender his congratulations to the Lord Lieutenant. *Abstract.*

PIERCE BUTLER and OTHERS to ORMONDE.

1701, April 16. Carlow.—We, the High Sheriff, Justices of Peace, Grand Jury and others, Protestant gentry and inhabitants of the said county, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do unanimously and with one accord, make it our humble and earnest request to the Most Noble James Duke of Ormonde his Grace that he will please in favour of us, and all other the Protestants in this county, as much as in his Grace lies, to obstruct and discountenance Mark Baggot, a violent Papist, son of John Baggot, late of Mount Arron, in this county, from returning to reside, or have his abode among us ; the said Mark having been titular High Sheriff of this county in the year 1689 and acted as such with that unsufferable pride, rigour and insolence toward the Protestants here, as will never be forgot ; wherefore as his neighbourhood will be unwelcome to all, so will it bring a terror and heartburning to the poorer sort especially, for whose sake as well as our own we make this our humble request to his Grace. Pierce Butler, Jeff. Paul, Robt. Harris, Jere. Rydalle, Jos. Bunbury, Thos. Bunbury, Mau. Warren, Arthur Hardy, Laur. Potts, Ralph Chrutchly, Thos. Conyers, John Bernard, *cum sociis*, John Browne, Urban Vigors, John Beauchamp, Tho. Hardye, Charles Bernard, Ed. Hunt, John Cooper, Sam. Curtis, John Wright, Thos. Burdett, vice-com., Tho. Butler, Wm. Tench, Went. Harman, John Beauchamp, senr., Jo. Reynolds, Jo. Allen.

B. BENNETT to ORMONDE.

1701, June 9. Bermuda.—Mr. Portlock when he gives this I presume will acquaint your Grace of some fine apples which I beg your Grace's acceptance of, and wish I could have the conveniency of sending more, which I will never neglect when in my power. I am concerned I do not find the orange trees in that condition as to propose sending some to your Grace, for of late years they have been constantly blasted, and indeed the country in general does in no measure answer the character it has in England, but if I may presume to live in hopes of continuing in your Grace's favour, it will extremely add to the contentment of, &c.

Pray my Lord if my Lord Rivers be in town let me intreat your Grace's pardon, if I beg his Lordship may taste a pine, I being concerned, I could not send him any.

WILLIAM WORTH to SIMON HARCOURT.

1701, July 11. Dublin.—Lord Chief Justice Pyne insisted on going that circuit, wherein the business of the writer's son was to be tried, despite all the efforts of the Lord Chancellor to induce him to go another circuit. He hopes the Lord Lieutenant may be able to afford some relief, otherwise all must be given up for loss, and his child oppressed in the highest degree. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1701, July 19. Kilkenny.—Concerning the issue of general warrants for venison out of his Grace's parks. If they become numerous, many who usually had the favour of a buck or half a buck every season must be disappointed. Consequently, it is suggested, it would be better to renew the warrant each year, and to particularise the number of bucks or does his Grace's keeper shall serve thereon for the season. *Abstract.*

Enclosure :—

EARL OF MEATH to MICHAEL SMITH.

Enclosing the Duke of Ormonde's general warrant for venison, and giving particulars as to how same is to be supplied. The fees shall not be forgotten. In August he proposes to bring his bullet gun and assist Smith to serve warrants in Dunmore Park. *Abstract.*

Enclosure :—

ORMONDE to MICHAEL SMITH.

1701, May 1. St. James's Square.—Order to let the Earl of Meath have out of Dunmore Park what venison he shall have occasion for. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM WORTH to ORMONDE.

1701, August 2. Dublin.—Informing him that he had given Mr. Brodrick with some friends leave to hunt for three or four days outlying deer by Dunmore. It has not only obliged them, but the city of Kilkenny also, by bringing great concourse of people. He hears they have killed two brace of bucks. He has sent a buck to the Lord Chancellor, and divided another between Major-General Erle and Colonel Harvey. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM WORTH to SIMON HARCOURT.

1701, August 2. Dublin.—Since my last to you from Kilkenny on notice of Mr. Annesley's landing, I posted hither, where he, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Corker and I met, Sir Richard Cox being gone into the country, and opened the commission given to us by my Lord Duke of Ormonde; and after we read the same all of us agreed that the place of executing this commission should be here, for three of us making a quorum it was improbable to get that number together on all occasions anywhere but in this city. And therefore we resolved to fix on some certain place where we would meet as often as my Lord Duke's business required, and that a clerk under us should be there constantly attending every day to answer all such who should desire to treat with us about any of my Lord Duke's affairs. . . .

ADMIRAL STAFFORD FAIRBORNE to ORMONDE.

1701, August 3. From the *Plymouth* in the Downs.—Regretting his inability to attend his Grace at the launch of the *Sovereign*. *Abstract*.

WILLIAM WORTH to ORMONDE.

1701, August 14. Dublin.—We have taken a place wherein to meet together, whensoever a clerk, who always attends there, shall give us notice, that there is any occasion. My Lord of Meath shall have venison, as oft as he sends for it. Most of the army in Ireland are marched down to Cork, the one half to guard the other, who have shamefully deserted to the number of near four hundred, in apprehension of going to the West Indies. By the transportation of so many men, your Grace may imagine, the kingdom will be left very naked and unguarded. Great preparations are making for my Lord Rochester, and the militia are all commanded to draw out to meet him. But, my Lord, I weary your Grace with impertinences.

FRANCIS ANNESLEY to SIMON HARCOURT.

1701, August 25. Dublin.—I believe it will not be ungrateful to you to say something of the business at Chichester House, especially when I tell you that I have hopes to send the Parliament a rental that will please them, and if it were advisable for the Trustees to sell the estates for five, seven or eleven years, it would annually advance the rent 10,000*l.*, and that would much increase the sales. The Trustees are preparing for the next meeting, when they shall know the true value of the estates petitioned for; the petitioners are very high upon the favour the last session showed them, and what they expect at their next meeting; they will pay no rent, will not attend the hearing of their claims when posted, and give for answer that according to the clause in the Low Wine Act their estates, rights, titles in, and possessions shall not be disturbed or prejudiced by the Trustees. I hope you will at the first meeting next session resolve on what petitions you will favour and what not, the Trustees are very unwilling to do anything to displease the least of their masters. Some of the Trustees are of opinion that to hear the claims of the petitioners and dismiss them is a prejudice to their titles; if they refuse payment of rent, that we will not compel them, for that would disturb their possessions. We have within this month dispatched over three thousand claims, and I do believe shall be able to go through the whole number within the time limited by the last clause; all things since our last coming over are transacted with temper amongst us. I believe the rest of the Trustees have thoughts of sending over me to the next session, but unless the Duke's business can be expedited before that time, I must be excused.

As to this place I find all I converse with very much for the 4 and the 5, against the Commons and for the Lords, no great fondness for their new Governor, well-wishers to the addresses for a new Parliament, and for a war, and all doctrine against these is heretical. I know not what alteration in judgment and affection time and the good conduct of our next Chief Governor may make. You will pardon the prolixity of this, my next shall be shorter.

HON. LEOPOLD FINCH to ORMONDE.

1701, September 5. All Souls.—As Pro-Vice-Chancellor, he had shown all the civilities of the place to the Archbishop of Philippopolis. He recommends Mr. Brown of Merton College for a living in the gift of the Charter House. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM WORTH to ORMONDE.

1701, September 10. Kilkenny.—Mr. Booth, seneschal of all his Grace's manor courts in this county, is dead, and several persons are seeking to succeed him. He has discoursed of the matter with Sir Richard Cox. Both are of opinion that the keeping of the courts should be divided into several hands. In this way justice would be better executed and moreover his Grace's interest would be strengthened by obliging more people. *Abstract.*

LORD POWER to ORMONDE.

1701, October 15.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 762.*

EARL OF GALWAY to ORMONDE.

1703–4, February 12. *See Rept., VII, App., p. 762.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1701–2, March 3. Dublin.—Concerning his Grace's private affairs. He wishes he were young enough to attend his Grace in the summer's expedition, but as he is, he shall do more good in praying for his Grace at home, which he will endeavour effectually. *Abstract.*

THE EARL OF DERBY to SIR CHRISTOPHER GREENFIELD.

1702, April 2. St. James's Palace.—I return you many thanks for the form of your address which is [compiled] so well there is no occasion for the least alteration, but if you have not a party strong enough to keep it out of the hands of the present burgesses or their friends it is better let alone, for without I have the disposal so far as to introduce some of the gentlemen here to present it to the Queen, as I did this day one from the town of Macclesfield, we lose our aim. It will be the same for the county should one go through the Sessions for all the justices—the majority at least are wrong; the only

way would be if a number of gentlemen of the Church of England met, agreed upon an address (this very one of yours and set the corporation aside) and so send it to me. I write to Sir Tom Stanley to use his endeavours; this would be of consequence. I offer this as my thought, and I think the best, so it is done soon; it is late and I can add no more.

ORMONDE to the VICE-CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.

1695, May 5.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 759.*

HORATIO MOORE to ORMONDE.

1702, May 16. Castle at Cowes.—Informing Ormonde that a room in Carrisbrook Castle is being fitted up for his reception.
Abstract.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to ORMONDE.

1702, May 23.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 763.*

ORMONDE to ——.

1702, June 6.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 763.*

EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to ORMONDE.

1702, June 9. Whitehall.—Expressing regret that he had not found Ormonde at home when he had waited upon him that morning, and assuring Ormonde of his hearty wishes for the success of his enterprise. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1702, June 19.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 763.*

GEORGE CLARKE to ORMONDE.

1702, June 20.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 763.*

EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to ORMONDE.

1702, June 25.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 763.*

SIR CHARLES HEDGES to ORMONDE.

1702, July 21.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 764.*

GEORGE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE to ORMONDE.

1702, August 8–19.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 764.*

SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE to ORMONDE.

1702, August 24.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 764.*

ORMONDE to ADMIRAL GEORGE ROOKE.

1702, August 26.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 764.*

SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE to ORMONDE.

1702, August 27. *Swiftsure*.—Saying that Admiral Almond and the rest of the flags would attend his Grace that morning at Fort Catalonia. A flag of truce has just come from Cadiz. He has not allowed the messenger to go further without his Grace's orders. *Abstract*.

ADMIRAL GEORGE ROOKE to ORMONDE.

1702, September 10.—*Royal Sovereign* in the Bay of Bulls—Acknowledging Ormonde's counsel of war sent to him by Lord Tunbridge. There will be no delay or impediment in the embarkation. *Abstract*.

SIR CHARLES HEDGES to ORMONDE.

1702, September 16.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 764.

JOHN METHUEN to ORMONDE.

1702, September 16–27.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 765.

GEORGE CLARKE to ORMONDE.

1702, September 16.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 765.

ADMIRAL GEORGE ROOKE to ORMONDE.

1702, September 17. *Royal Sovereign*.—Asking for the removal of thirty-five Spanish officers, then prisoners on the *Torbay*, who had been sent off from St. Mary Port by Ormonde. *Abstract*.

GEORGE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE to ORMONDE.

1702, September 20.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 765.

ADMIRAL GEORGE ROOKE to ORMONDE.

1702, September 24. *Royal Sovereign*.—Asking for twenty marines for the *Expedition*. *Abstract*.

EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to ORMONDE.

1702, September 28.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 766.

JOHN METHUEN to ORMONDE.

1702, October 5, o.s. Lisbon.—I had the honour of your Grace's letter from off Cape St. Vincent, and when I received it wished heartily that mine had had the effect to have brought your Grace nearer this place, since you might have had the occasion at Vigo of recovering the want of success at Cadiz. I can assure your Grace you would have wanted neither provisions or anything else this place could have assisted you with. I have since heard the French and Spanish ships are retired up into a small bay at Redondela within a narrow

entrance of land very strongly fortified by the bringing the guns of the ships on shore, so that the attempt of attacking them would have been very difficult. All the silver is likewise carried on shore so that I shall be very glad to hear that your Grace with the fleet are safe arrived in England, reserving the fleet and army for better success in the ensuing year. There seems not one single man either present at Cadiz or here that imputes either the want of success or anything else which is not liked to your Grace's conduct ; on the contrary all sides agree, even the French and Spanish themselves, that your Grace's whole carriage in every particular answers the character your Grace would wish always to have.

O. NIJA to ORMONDE.

1702, October 23.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 766.*

EARL OF NORMANBY and OTHERS to ORMONDE.

1702, October 30. St. James's.—After our very hearty commendations to your Grace, his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral, having by his memorial read at the Board, proposed, that since the ships necessary for the winter guard are either well manned or may be so by some men to be removed from the ships ordered to be paid off, directions may be given to all persons concerned to forbear the impresting or entertaining of more men for the sea service this year. Her Majesty in Council approving thereof, we do by her Majesty's command pray and require your Grace to give the necessary directions for putting a stop to the impresting within your lieutenancy* any more men for this year's service. And so we bid your Grace very heartily farewell. Normanby, C.P.S., Godolphin, Pembroke, Leeds, H. Boyle, J. Granville.

ORMONDE to DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1702-3, February 2.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 766.*

ROBERT ROCHFORT to ORMONDE.

1702-3, February 13. Dublin.—Congratulating his Grace on his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. *Abstract.*

[PETER] BONAFOUS to ORMONDE.

1702-3, February 18.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 766.*

REV. MARTIN BAXTER to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1702-3, February 20.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 767.*

* i.e. of Somersetshire.

REV. C. HICKMAN to ORMONDE.

1703, March 28.—Concerning the sale of Stoke. Sir Robert Gayer, whom he had seen in accordance with his Grace's commands, will ask no more than what it would be worth to pull down the house and cut down the woods and plough up the ground. It comes to about 25,000*l.* If his Grace buys Stoke, the writer will not change his poor parsonage adjoining for a bishopric. *Abstract.*

RETURN OF VALUE OF ARMS.

1703, March.—	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2,006 muskets at 1 <i>l.</i>	2,006	0	0
42 halberds at 12 <i>s.</i>	25	4	0
52 drums at 1 <i>l.</i>	52	0	0
48 pouches at 1 <i>l.</i>	48	0	0
48 hatchets at 2 <i>s.</i>	4	16	0
48 bayonets at 2 <i>s. 6d.</i>	6	0	0
574 cartouche boxes at 2 <i>s. 6d.</i>	71	15	0
	£2,213	15	0

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1703, July 4. Dublin.—Concerning one Moyer, a clothier whom he had recommended to Ormonde. "I am just now drinking to your Grace's health with Mr. Deering in his champagne which was designed and dedicated to entertain your Grace." *Abstract.*

LORD RABY to ORMONDE.

1703, August 28. Berlin.—Over two seas and many miles of land I only send this to assure your Grace of my continuing your humble servant, and that this great distance may not make you forget [that] amongst the multitude of your friends you have a faithful one in this corner of the world, who should be glad of any opportunity to serve your Grace. I wish I had news to make my letter worth your reading; but at this distance you will not care to be informed of the disputes between these German Courts, as long as they continue not to obstruct the common good, and that is my chiefest employment to act the mediator amongst them, especially between this Court and that of Hanover, though the Electress is now here, but is so afflicted for the loss of her son Christian that she does not care to meddle in business. The King has lately signed a treaty with Sweden, which has alarmed all our neighbours, and Mr. Secretary Hedges has writ to me to inform him about it. I find it is only defensive, and no more than England and Holland has likewise done within these few days, by which and the letters I have from Mr. Robinson I find the peace of Poland is as far off as ever; for

now the King of Sweden has secured these three potentates he need fear no alliance the Poles can make against him. I am sorry for the King of Poland, your Grace's friend, for his affairs seem to be but in an ill posture ; for the Poles themselves betray him. All the hopes of success given him by the Diet of Lublin is since vanished. I hear there is six fine horses your Grace is sending him to pass through this town in a few days. You will make these German Princes blush to see the great presents your Grace sends, for they tell me the horses are extreme fine. We have very fine coach horses in this Court, but the saddle horses are very indifferent.

I hear your Grace has made a new Chancellor, and though I desire nothing but justice, yet a word of your Grace would make her go even, for she is apt to lean always to the side of the present. And your acknowledging me for a friend and humble servant would make me remembered not only by the judge, but by the lawyer, if I could beg you to extend your favour so far as to recommend me as an acquaintance of yours to Mr. Attorney Rochfort, who pleads for me. Nothing but the assurance of your goodness, and the hopes I have that your Grace allows me a rank amongst your faithful friends and humble servants, could make me depend on a pardon from you for this trouble. Watson is in Ireland, who will not be idle in solicitation nor bribes to get more from me ; though I think he might be satisfied with the estate and not desire to wrong me of more. I do not question but your Grace passes your time very agreeably, for all people where you are will strive for their own pleasure and satisfaction to do you all the good and honours they can. I hope your greatness and satisfaction may increase daily, as is heartily wished by, &c.

ORMONDE to EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

1703, September 14.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 767.

GEORGE ELECTOR OF HESSE to ORMONDE.

1703, October 1.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 767.

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1703, October 8, n.s. St. Trond.—It is with a great deal of pleasure I receive the honour of your Grace's of the 9th of last month. As for us, we continue at this place thinking of nothing but winter quarters, though we endeavour to live as long out of them as possible, that the French may not make any detachments towards Germany or Spain. The Prince of Tserclaes and Dubois are both gone for Spain and they talk of sending many more from this country. I believe partly to be rid of them as well as that they should be of use there to them ; the regiments the Dutch send from thence are, truly, extremely good, as well as the officers with them whom your Grace knows, and you will find named in

the public prints. The new King of Spain is expected in Holland towards the 20th of this month. The Duke of Marlborough, I believe, will meet him at Dusseldorf and expects each day to hear news of him. Though your Grace did not speak in your letter of coming to England, yet I will flatter myself I shall be so happy to meet you in town next month. I am told your Grace will have a regiment of horse in the place of Harvey's. I conclude you have fixed on your officers or I should have recommended Mr. Wilson to your favour, for I am assured he would have deserved it. I wish your Grace success in all you undertake, and that you were well rid of your Parliament. Believe me, my dear Lord Duke, nobody can wish you in all things more happiness and satisfaction than does, &c.

LORD GODOLPHIN to ORMONDE.

1703, October 12.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 767.

JOHN HOUGH, Bishop of Lichfield, to ORMONDE.

1703, October 20.—See Rept., XIV, App., pt. VII, p. 60.

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMONDE.

[1703,] October 21. Newpark.—I have so great a satisfaction in the victory that your Grace hath gained that I cannot defer one moment giving you joy of it, and assuring you that I am heartily pleased with it. I find the battle was hard fought, and therefore you have the greater honour in the conquest. I hope your Grace will remember, however, for reward and punishment govern the world, who were your friends and who were not, and I daresay you have no cause to complain of Erle and Keightley. Lord Arran and Lord Grantham drunk your health yesterday with me at this place before the good news came, and now we shall repeat it very soon on this good occasion. I can assure you very faithfully that they two are not more your servants than your own old, &c.

LORD GODOLPHIN to ORMONDE.

1703, October 21.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 767.

EARL OF PORTMORE to ORMONDE.

1703, October 31. London.—Referring to an account of a very surprising and unwelcome vote of Parliament which, among several other grants of King Charles and King James, tends to the destroying of the only support of his family, and also to the confusions such large liberties in resumptions would bring in the settlements of many families. He relies on his Grace's goodness and generosity, and hopes he will engage the Lord Chancellor also to be his friend. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1703, December 7.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 768.*

EARL OF PORTMORE to ORMONDE.

1703, December 9. Weybridge.—Thanking his Grace for the assurance of favours contained in his letter. As matters of the army stand, a considerable portion of the writer's fortune must be employed to support the honourable and necessary expenses of his post. He expected to meet with acts of favour rather than severities at the hands of the Irish Parliament.
Abstract.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES ROSS to ORMONDE.

1703, December 10. London.—Parliament having consented to the replacing the troops taken out of Holland for the service of Portugal, he begs his Grace to allow the two troops of his regiment under his Grace's command in Ireland to join the others. He asks that his regiment may have the title of Royal Irish. There is a regiment of foot that has it, and his being the eldest of the Dragoons of Ireland, he hopes his Grace will not be displeased with his pretending to it. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK HAMILTON to ORMONDE.

1703, December 11–22. Breda.—Recommending Captain Duroure. He is still struggling under a severe wound received in his head at the siege of Namur. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1703, December 13.—I writ to your Grace as soon as I came over to let you know how much I regretted not having the satisfaction of finding your Grace, as I flattered myself at my arrival I should. The bills not being returned, as I am informed, will make it yet some time before I can propose to myself the pleasure of seeing you. The wind that has been long favourable for the King of Spain is now turned, and my Lord Duke of Marlborough goes for Holland to-morrow. He is sent for, as I conclude, by some of his friends. I know he expects greater powers, and I am told that several of the States think a Captain General, at last, absolutely necessary. At this time proper powers cannot be given to anybody else unless he serve. Measures must be taken for next campaign, and there is a talk of new alliances between the Swedes and the King of Prussia, which may prove of ill consequence if the ill effects of it are not prevented. The Duke of Marlborough designs not staying above five or six days, so that we shall soon know his business and the success. I will not trouble your Grace longer, but assure you most faithfully your absence deprives me of the greatest satisfaction I proposed to myself.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1703, December 14. London.—Since my last that I did myself the honour to write to your Grace there has nothing of moment happened. Though Holland has escaped with little damage in the last storm, yet the repairs of their shipping will require seven or eight days longer before they can sail for our coast. The account the Admiralty had of Sir Stafford Fairborne being safe do not prove to be true, but we are still in hopes he may be driven to Norway. This day the lords are upon the Conformity Bill; I believe the House will sit very late; both sides seem to be positive and great wagers are laid, but odds are offered that it will be flung out. My Lord, Ensign Barston of my regiment being involved here in a long law suit, begs leave to sell to Mr. Freestone, who is a very pretty gentleman and whose elder brother has a good estate and can serve me with some recruits; I beg your Grace will be pleased to grant this favour. I have found a person for a baronet that I doubt not but your Grace will approve of, who will have 2,000*l.* a year settled on him on marriage. They talk of six regiments to be raised here and the Marines to be filled up to be a hundred, and the Parliament will propose some new method to facilitate recruiting; I have nothing to add, &c.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE CARPENTER to ORMONDE.

1703, December 15. Newport in the Isle of Wight.—Setting out his efforts in his Grace's service in Parliament and entreating his Grace's favour and justice, if any regiment of horse is raised in or for Ireland. He is the eldest lieutenant-colonel of horse and eldest brevet of colonel in the army, except Palmer in Holland, who is of the same date. He has had eighteen years' service in the regiment since it was first raised, both in the Irish and Flanders wars, and has interest money and knowledge in soldiery to make as good a regiment for her Majesty's service as any man. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK HAMILTON to ORMONDE.

1703, December 17-28. Breda.—Since your Grace has thought fit to dispose of the government of Derry and Culmore to so deserving a gentleman as Colonel Newton, I am certainly very well pleased with the same, especially since I have the great honour from your Grace of the assurance of your favour, which I will ever study to deserve, and take all opportunities of giving proofs of my zeal for your service. I have no way now to demonstrate this but by begging leave to lay before you the occurrences of this place, when anything may happen worth your Grace's knowledge.

The affairs of Germany in the beginning of the campaign had a good aspect, but since have been attended with a dismal conclusion, and little of advantage is expected from them unless Prince Eugene can bring the disturbances in Hungary

to some happy issue ; all these misfortunes are attributed to Prince Lewis of Baden, of whom the gentlemen of those countries take a liberty to speak with a great deal of freedom. How our campaign began and ended I am not to make a judgment of the same, since there are many not well pleased and this State much out of humour at several proceedings. This as well as the great animosities that daily arise among their chief officers make them begin to see the necessity of having a Captain-General, though still averse to a Statholder. Several debates have been about the former, and those now under consideration are the Landgrave of Hesse and Prince Eugene. The first demands the power to dispose of all military command which the States are not willing to grant, and they are somewhat afraid that by his alliances he might endeavour to bring himself or some of his family into the dignity of Statholder.

The religion of the other is no obstacle, but rather furthers his interest, for by that they know he can have no concern in their civil government, and having no family will be little burden to them, nor make encroachments on them ; but his advice and assistance being so requisite at this juncture it is believed the Emperor cannot allow of his coming hither, so that the States must be obliged to desire the Landgrave to accept of this command, and such as are of the Prince of Frize's party are rather for making choice of him than any other. The King of Prussia has been endeavouring to get himself chosen Statholder, but all parties oppose his design, yet to keep him in their interest all means are used both by presents to him and his mistress, who has a mighty ascendant over him, but still it is feared he will be a very troublesome neighbour. He has lately made the hereditary Prince of Hesse, his son-in-law, governor of the town and duchy of Cleves, and General of all his forces in these parts.

The contrary winds have long detained the King of Spain in this country, which is wholly to be attributed to the ill conduct of the Admiralty here, for when he first came the wind was very fair and continued so above a fortnight after Sir George Rooke was arrived, and all the English preparation in readiness, but those of the Dutch were in no forwardness, which occasioned this delay ; and it is to be feared other matters may meet with the same disappointments, since several of those which were removed out of the administration of affairs here by his late Majesty are now again come into power, particularly such who were then thought to have too strict a friendship with a neighbour Prince not in the common interest.

General Churchill, Lieutenant-General Lumley with several officers designed for recruiting have been a tedious while waiting at Rotterdam, but are still detained there by contrary winds, so that it is to be feared our recruits will be very late in coming over this next year. I am appointed to reside in this place to take care of the English quartered here and in

the adjacent garrisons, so that if your Grace may think fit at any time to honour me with your commands they shall always have a perfect obedience from, &c.

ORMONDE to DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1703, December 26.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 768.*

ORMONDE to LORD CONINGSBY.

1703, December 26.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 768.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1703, December 27. Dublin.—Concerning two petitions, one from Kilkenny for an Act of Parliament to make the River Nore navigable, and the other from Ross desiring that it may be of the number of those ports which have leave to export wool. He refers to the movements of the *Shoreham* and the *Speedwell*. The *Arundel* is grounded at Bristol, but the Captain has dug a great hole about his ship and hopes next springtide to get her off. Mr. Miller was very well satisfied with the 30*l.*, which is a great sum in a Scotchman's pocket, and a sober man to boot. Since his Grace's arrival no letters miscarried except the packet boat which was taken. Lieutenant Fenwick's business is mentioned, and also a letter from Harry Killigrew about Toby Caulfield. Mr. Blathwayt's letter will show that the establishment for the four regiments is almost perfected, with which Sir William Robinson has been acquainted, so that the Treasury will not scruple the payment of them. Some of the Lords design to blast my Lord Nottingham's reputation by taking the examination of those Scotchmen into their own management, but the Commons have very signally and justly acquitted him. He refers to correspondence with Lord Nottingham with regard to leave from her Majesty for his Grace to go over to England, and the appointing of the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Erle and perhaps Lord Mount-Alexander as Lords Justices. Whether the late discovery of affairs in Scotland will give his Grace occasion to consider the last lord is of that country, his Grace will have time enough to consider of. A copy of Mr. Wogan's letter is enclosed; he is soliciting the bills. "The Attorney is nettled with our Speaker's speech, which may prolong the time; and methinks the Popish agents are very saucy in their applications." Brigadier Cunningham seems off his design of selling, "especially now that plots are on foot and there might be an opportunity to show his zeal." The writer is in a day or two to have Stephen Ludlow and all their gang to dinner, where they will remember his Grace, as they never fail to do. The prints say that Mathews of the Guards has got the government of the Leeward Islands. "I fear he is under contribution." Sir Donough O'Brien had a hundred and ten ounces of blood taken from him, and, they say, will

recover. "The town says your Grace has a great many Commissioners of the Revenue at Kilkenny." The Lord Treasurer expects an account of the horses of Brigadier Harvey's regiment. *Abstract.*

THOMAS KEIGHTLEY to ORMONDE.

1703, December 30. Castlemartin.—Concerning the appointment of new commissioners of the revenue. He has now account of the certain death of Mr. Vanhomrigh and the approaching one of Mr. Carleton. He offers to his Grace's consideration that he will be pleased not to be too sudden in his recommendation of their successors. A great deal more depends upon that disposition even for his Grace's service than the gratification of a friend with a good salary. He is now going to Dublin, leaving Sir Donough O'Brien in a very bad condition at that place. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 1. Dublin.—Concerning Lord Meath's affair. He is of opinion that it should stand as it does till his Grace is here. It will be for the Queen's service and his Grace's to have the next meeting of Parliament shortened as much as possible. All the bills expected should be here before it sits for business, so that he believes it will be necessary to adjourn to the 18th. Dean Synge has come from the Countess of Meath desiring the writer to recommend her Lord for the commission of the revenue. He sent her word that she was not to expect a favour from those she had used unkindly, but if she would withdraw her petition he was sure his Grace would return the civility to her advantage, and if the office she desired could not be had, would obtain a pension of 300*l.* per annum to them, which was more than an equivalent for her precarious pretensions to Lord Ward's lands. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 2. Dublin.—The King of Spain had arrived, and was to eat but three meals at Windsor, and so go back to Portsmouth on last Thursday. He refers to the adjournment of Parliament, and the signing of the three judges' letters. This day at noon poor Carleton died. He fears this will alarm place hunters in England, "for your Grace finds it here that the more places to bestow, the number of pretenders still augments." He wrote to the Lord Treasurer and Lord Nottingham to beg that the East India Company's petition against their laying duty on calico may not be regarded. The Company have already carried away all the bobs and dollars out of the country by giving high prices for them. To-morrow Lord Shelbourne and Lord Grandison are to have a race on the Strand by Ringsend, which will draw the town together. *Abstract.*

SIMON HARCOURT to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1703-4, January 2.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 768.*

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 6.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 768.*

TERTIUS SPENCER to ORMONDE.

1703, January 6. Tetuan.—I presumed to do myself honour in writing your Grace a few lines the 4th of October per the conveyance which carried the remnant of the English captives to Lisbon, which Mr. Methuen advises to have forwarded, and I hope accordingly arrived your Grace's hands. I have been at Mequinez, and was perfectly well received by Muley Ismael, who by several demonstrations signified to me the satisfaction he conceived in your Grace's great and good successes in these adjacent parts of Spain, and he was only sorry that the season of the year did not concur in your extending of them to the highest pitch of advantage, in which I am persuaded he would most gladly have contributed by supplying such necessaries as his country afforded, as well in any quantity of provisions as a number of horses for the mounting your soldiers, and I do not in the least doubt if a new design of this nature should be set on foot and overtures made to him, but he will comply in all things of this kind according to the conditions and proposals moved by Alcade Aly's friends, who were with your Grace in Port. I now send Mr. Anthony Palmer, a friend of mine, to deliver a letter from Muley Ismael to her Majesty. I have encharged if it may be attainable his making four brass guns to carry a shot of eighteen pound, by which method I propose to obtain some of the best horses of this country breed, which shall be at your Grace's service. He was with me at Mequinez in all the several occasions when I spoke to Muley Ismael, was present, and he also carries my journals, for I have recommended the recovery of *ps. 8 : 5885*, which I am indispose and have laid out in her Majesty's service. If your Grace desires information in such passages as there occurred he will be able to satisfy your Grace therin. If I may be thought anyways deserving of your Grace's commands and services shall always receive them as singular honours and comply in obeying them to the utmost of my capacity as being, &c.

EARL OF ORRERY to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 8.—Recommending a gentleman called Lambert for the position of major in the regiment which the writer is to be given under his Grace's command in Ireland. Lambert is a captain in Colonel Leigh's regiment, a man of a great deal of merit and a particular friend of his own. *Abstract.*

EARL OF WINCHILSEA to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 8. London.—Recommending Captain Lambert. He has the better assurance, as the recommendations is approved by the Duke of Marlborough. *Abstract.*

H. BOYLE to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 11. London.—Soliciting a troop of dragoons in the new regiment for Ireland for Captain Barry, Lord Barrymore's brother. *Abstract.*

EDWARD COCHRAN to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 11. Westminster.—Desiring a troop of dragoons in the regiment that is to be in Ireland. He would be glad to return home after so long an absence. He has served these two last campaigns in Flanders to his great cost. *Abstract.*

HENRY STANLEY to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 11. London.—Asking for the place of a commissioner of the revenue. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN GEORGE CAMOCKE to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 12. Dublin.—*Speedwell*, Dublin Bay. Begging the honour of carrying his Grace to England in the *Speedwell*, which would be a much safer and easier way than by going on the yacht. By his Grace's going down to Dunleary he can sail at any time of tide. By the *Speedwell's* going over Chester bar to Dawpool, he can be rowed in the pinnace of nine oars up to Chester walls in an hour and a half. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

1703-4, January 13.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 769.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CORNELIUS WOOD to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 13. London.—Hoping to see his Grace there before he leaves for Holland. *Abstract.*

LORD WINDSOR to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 13. Chelsea.—Asking for the place of a brigadier of horse on the Irish establishment. *Abstract.*

RICHARD NUTLEY to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 13. London.—Concerning his Grace's private affairs. He had seen the Lord Chancellor and Solicitor General regarding them. *Abstract.*

LORD HENRY SCOTT to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 13. London.—Acknowledging his being given one of the new raised regiments and asking that Captain Stanix should be his lieutenant-colonel. *Abstract.*

GEORGE DASHWOOD to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 15.—Asking for the position of lieutenant-colonel in one of the six regiments of foot to be raised. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CORNELIUS WOOD to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 20. London.—Acknowledging letter from his Grace which had come to him through Breda and offering his services. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LORD CONINGSBY.

1703-4, January 26.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 769.

FRANCIS ANNESLEY to ORMONDE.

1703-4, January 29. London.—We have sat so late this last week, and so little of the affairs of Ireland has been under consideration for that reason, that I have had no occasion to trouble your Grace for these two or three last posts. Last night two bills passed the Council, viz., that for registering priests, without the obligation to take the abjuration oath, and Mr. Brown's private bill; and at the same time Powis's and Wall's bills were both rejected. The abjuration oath was left out of the priests' bill because thought too much to do at once, considering that Popery Bill went over so little changed, and the two bills rejected were so because there appeared great and strong reasons against them, which, I suppose, were represented by those whose interest it was they should not pass, and nobody was apprised of any argument to support them; I am sure I can say I never heard of them till about an hour before they came to Council, and then Mr. Dagan could not furnish me with any of the reasons why they passed the Council in Ireland.

I have had two meetings at my Lord Bradford's with Mr. Emmett, who is jointly concerned with my Lord Ward in the estate contested with my Lady Meath in Ireland, to persuade him to accept of the accommodation proposed, which he has yet absolutely refused to do, saying my Lord and Lady Meath ought to pay him 3,000*l.* for main profits and costs which he will never release, but I hope my Lord Bradford will persuade him at last to comply.

The Attorney and Solicitor think 200*l.* too little for the trouble and loss they have been at about the Irish bills, and indeed I cannot but think so too, therefore if your Grace would please to let them know that you would further consider them I believe it would not be money ill bestowed, and if I

may presume to give my opinion I should think 200*l.* each would be but a moderate compensation for the loss of their time and the pains they have taken.

I need not tell your Grace that our disputes with the Lords run high, but whilst we stick to a paper war and do not come to the close fight of conference, I hope we may avoid a breach till our business is done.

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1703-4, February 10.—*See* Rept., VII, App., p. 769.

ORMONDE to LORD CONINGSBY.

1703-4, February 10.—*See* Rept., VII, App., p. 769.

DUCHESS OF ORMONDE to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1697-8, February 12.—*See* Rept., VII, App., p. 769.

TERTIUS SPENCER to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 14. Tetuan.—I supposed when I writ your Grace the 6th ult. that said letter would have been ere this delivered into your hands, but an unfortunate accident fell out which prevented it. The vessel on which Mr. Palmer embarked for Lisbon by contrary winds was compelled to take port in Gibraltar, where although she was a Spaniard, yet the governor seized on her and her lading, pretending each to belong to her Majesty's subjects. The letter I writ your Grace with several others had the good fortune to be saved by the diligences of Dr. Francisco Garcia, who was formerly Consul there, who after having secured Muley Ismael's letter to her Majesty, got also into his possession those of the Alcade and all my letters, but several papers of more bulk fell into the hands of the governor and justice of said place, who have embargoed them till the pleasure of the Court of Spain be known thereon. Muley Ismael continues very solicitous about the return of her Majesty's forces into these parts of Spain and in several occasions has said that if the Queen should require it he would furnish a number of horses and all other necessaries for the carrying on the war which his country affords, as I have been advised by letter from thence. Your Grace is the best judge what use may be made of this.

SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 15. London.—Acknowledging his Grace's very kind letter. He has been somewhat out of order with his late fatigue. He is at a loss what to do in relation to his flag, as he cannot serve under a junior flag as Mr. Greydon's is. The King of Spain is judged to have got this day to the length of Silly, and if the wind continues one week fair may arrive at Lisbon. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 15. London.—Concerning the arrangements for renewing the war against the French in the spring. The States cannot agree as to their generals. He expresses his concern that the time during which he may see his Grace is so short, and refers to Mr. Wilson's affair. *Abstract.*

REV. FRANCIS P. DE DURETTE to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 16. London.—Asking for a vacant place in the church of St. Patrick. He has the honour to be one of his Grace's chaplains. *Abstract.*

DUKE OF ARGYLL to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 16. London.—Recommending Lieutenant Alexander Cumming to be a captain in Lord Arran's regiment. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 19. London.—Concerning his preferment in the army. He hears that Lord Harry Scott is to have a regiment. *Abstract.*

H. BOYLE to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 22. London.—Recommending Captain Stanwix. He has a great value for him. *Abstract.*

MARQUIS OF CARMARTHEN to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 24. London.—Recommending Mr. Andrew Richier, an old officer of the writer. It is fourteen years since Richier was made a commission officer, and whilst in the French cadets he was recommended to Ormonde by the writer's father. He is a very ingenious man. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1703-4, February 25.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 770.

M. FINBURG to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 26. London.—Recommending Mr. Henry Cary for a commission as captain. *Abstract.*

MAJOR OLIVER D'HARCOURT to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 26. London.—Requesting appointment as an officer in one of the five regiments designed to be raised for the Queen's service in Ireland. He had met with an unexpected disappointment in being made major to the regiment commanded by the late Colonel Leigh, but at the

same time in having a much younger captain of the same corps made lieutenant-colonel over his head by the Duke of Schomberg. He has withdrawn from that regiment. He refers to the zeal he had shown in the late expedition to Spain, and to the fact that his circumstances do not force him to serve for bread, and that his services are given only in hopes of preferment, as becomes a gentleman. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN SAMUEL LENNARD to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 26.—Expressing his great hopes of being advanced to a field-officer. He has been informed by Mr. Portlock of his Grace's pleasure in designing him a troop of dragoons. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 26.—Concerning the proceedings of Parliament, orders for putting the regiment of dragoons upon the establishment and for raising four new regiments of foot, and the passing of a bill "in favour of the Bishop of Cloyne to his heart's content." *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1703-4, February 27.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 769.

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1703-4, February 27.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 770.

ORMONDE to DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1703-4, February 27.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 770.

LORD BRUCE to ORMONDE.

1703-4, February 29. London.—Desiring that Mr. Thomas Ogle, who has married one of the writer's aunts, may be made a field officer in one of the new regiments. He was made ensign in 1688 and lieutenant in 1690 in Colonel John Hales's regiment, and afterwards served as captain in Sir Richard Atkin's regiment. Since it was disbanded in Ireland, when under the command of Colonel George Villiers, he has remained in the list of the half officers. His father, Sir Thomas Ogle, was governor of Chelsea Hospital. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN FRANCIS COLUMBINE to ORMONDE.

1703-4, March 2. London.—Hoping to be made a lieutenant-colonel in one of the new regiments. He had lost a father upon the last expedition to the West Indies, and suffered much by sickness, and refers to his pretensions to preferment as eldest captain in his late father's regiment. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1703-4, March 4.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 770.

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1703-4, March 4.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 770.

ORMONDE to EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

1703-4, March 4.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 770.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CORNELIUS WOOD to ORMONDE.

1703-4, March 4. London.—Acknowledging so kind a letter from his Grace as it is impossible to express. He is sorry that the affairs of the Parliament keep his Grace in Ireland. *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS PULTENEY to ORMONDE.

1703-4, March 7. London.—Reporting that his Grace's troop are in very good order both as to men and horses, and handle their arms very well both on foot and horseback. Lord Henry Scott is very well recovered of his late sickness. That he is to be succeeded by Colonel Cornwall's son is, he supposes, no news to his Grace, nor the reason a mystery to anyone. News is come by a Dutch vessel that the fleet with the King of Spain was entering into the river Tajo the 24th of the last month. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1703-4, March 7.—Concerning warrants for raising the regiment and two troops of dragoons, and the three regiments of foot, for which no levy money could be procured. It must be saved out of the pay of the regiments. The seven Lords tend the Scotch plot very closely, and the world is big with expectations what their report will produce. *Abstract.*

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to ORMONDE.

1703-4, March 9.—See Rept., VII, App., p. 770.

— MILLER to [BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.]

1703-4, March 11.—The enclosed proclamations I thought to have sent sooner, but was so very indisposed that I could not write. Many searches have been made in city and country for suspected persons, and nothing found but two or three priests and some persons of no moment or consideration. Every day brings us stories of changes and alterations amongst our Statesmen, but nothing of that is certain. Our General Assembly will sit this month, my Lord Ross commissioner. If they be of the old temper they will make work enough for our Parliament, in which it is feared there will be violent flames. That I write not often is because I have nothing

worth the while. I hope, Sir, you will let me know a name in England, which I may put upon the Duke's cover when he is there. Our great men are not come down from Court; you will hear what they are doing there.

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1703-4, March 23. Dublin.—Complaining of the appointments made in his regiment. After the Lords Justices were that day sworn he had seen the list and was extremely surprised to find a strange chaplain put upon him. Dean Jephson, whom Lord Inchiquin had recommended, had always assured him that he would pay a constant attendance on the regiment, his other livings being provided with curates to serve them. He had also recommended William Browne for lieutenant and James Goold and David Cugley for ensigns, but does not find them in the list. He will not take out the chaplain's commission, and will also have in the office those of Lieutenant Aplin and Ensigns Meares and Lathum, till his Grace signifies his further pleasure. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1704, March.—Congratulating his Grace on his success in Ireland in spite of the designs of an envious party. The writer is to embark next week for Holland. He hopes his Grace will remember Mr. Wilson when the dragoons are raised. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN THOMAS SOUTH to ORMONDE.

1704, March 25. Dublin.—Concerning a lodge in the Phoenix Park occupied by him. A report is current in Dublin that his Grace had dispossessed him in favour of Mr. Price. *Abstract.*

EARL OF THOMOND to ORMONDE.

1704, March 25. London.—Thanking him for acting as one of his trustees. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, March 25. Dublin.—Concerning the omission of Captain Josias Campbell from the list of officers, and the posting of Captain William Campbell in Lord Dungannon's regiment. He concludes it is a mistake of the Christian name. The appointment of Captain Josias Campbell will contribute to the ease of his Grace's government, and will be a means to enable the writer to do that service his Grace expects from him of keeping the Dissenters in the North in a good temper at this juncture when some endeavour to exasperate them on account of the clause in the Act against Popery. *Abstract.*

REV. WILLIAM EDWARDS to ORMONDE.

1704, March 28. Dublin.—Acquainting his Grace that Lord Inchiquin had stopped his commission as chaplain to his Lordship's regiment. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1705, March 29.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 770.*

ORMONDE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1704, March 29.—*See Rept., VII, App., p. 770.*

— MILLER to ORMONDE.

1704, March 30.—Since I heard in the public letters of your Grace's resolving to go to England, I knew not which place to write, and now I beg leave to congratulate your Grace's happy arrival. My Lord, on the 15th of this month, by a public order, some Popish Priests' vestments and surplices, our Saviour's picture, the crucifix and some Popish books found in Popish houses were publicly burned at the Cross of Edinburgh by the hands of the hangmen. On the 16th day the General Assembly sat down in this city, my Lord Ross being the Queen's commissioner to it; they have done nothing worth your Grace's notice and will rise in a few days. On the 22nd day, Mr. Bailly, who wrote the letter to Duke Hamilton anent the Duke of Queensberry, being found guilty of leasing making, was set upon the tram, a place of as great disgrace as pillorying, with a paper on his breast containing his crime, and because he tore off the paper twice and swore in the audience of the people what he wrote was true, and made many salutations to the spectators, he was yesterday set upon the same place with his hands tied behind his back, and after he had stood one hour in a more humble posture than before, he was carried prisoner to Blacknesse Castle twelve miles from Edinburgh. This day the Scotch Parliament is adjourned to the 9th of May next. Some more of Highland chiefs of clans are committed to prison upon account of the plot, some in Edinburgh and some in the garrison of Enverlochie, and their dwelling houses are made garrisons. It is thought if the Parliament meet, they will first call upon examination of the plot, and God knows what heats may be upon that head.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM STUART to ORMONDE.

1704, March 31.—Asking his Grace to lay his pretensions for promotion in the army before the Queen and the Lord Treasurer, with a representation of the zeal with which he serves her interest in Parliament. He hopes that he may be able to pay his duty to his Grace next day, but in the meantime he troubles him with this, hearing that Lieutenant-General Erle is to be Lieutenant of the Ordnance, and goes suddenly for Ireland. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, April 4. Dublin Castle.—Telling of the capture of the privateer called the *Ruze* by Captain Saunders. She had eight guns and fifty men, who were all taken prisoners. The latter report that four privateers more are to come into this Channel, one of which carries eighteen guns, and that the French are preparing a great fleet. The Lords Justices remind his Grace of what was proposed with reference to fitting out a privateer to cruise. *Abstract.*

W. MOORE to ORMONDE.

1704, April 5.—Reminding his Grace of a promise which he made to the writer. He congratulates his Grace on his arrival in England, and will shortly send him a present of a pair of stud horses. They are very remarkable colours, were both foaled in one day, and are three years old that month. They are not to be matched in England, for he has tried. He begs his Grace to give him a commission to raise a company. He can get fifty or sixty men that will not list themselves except he is their captain. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, April 7.—Concerning a letter for the Lieutenant General which had been by mistake addressed to him.

DUKE OF LEEDS to ORMONDE.

1704, April 7. London.—Recommending Andrew Richier to be a lieutenant in the Earl of Orrery's regiment. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE MARSH to ORMONDE.

1704, April 11. Dublin.—In obedience to your Grace's commands I have sent to Mr. Southwell a memorial to be laid before your Grace containing the state of the quarter's rent of the diocese of Armagh, about which I have been so troublesome to your Grace already, that I could not venture to be further importunate in that affair, if I did aim only at my own advantage in it. But the truth is, that I look upon it to be a matter of public concern to the Church. For if the revenues of the Church be once applied to secular uses, though but for one quarter, it will be a precedent for their having been so applied, that in time may be lengthened to a year and years, the occasion whereof will perhaps be laid to my charge hereafter. This consideration makes me the more solicitous, lest I should be made the first example of this kind; who am moreover as ill able to bear it through the meanness of my present circumstances, as any Bishop in this kingdom. I therefore humbly lay this, which is the Church's case, as well as mine own, before your Grace, to make such representation thereof to her Majesty as you shall think fit; to whose determination I will readily and cheerfully submit, and approve myself in all things, &c.

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, April 11. Dublin Castle.—His Grace's letter of the 4th inst. brought a pleasing account of her Majesty's gracious sense of the services of those gentlemen who were zealous for her interest in the late session of Parliament. His commands as to filling the commissions of Flood and Campbell have been obeyed. A list of half-pay officers still unprovided for was sent last post by Mr. Dawson to Mr. Southwell. An account of the charges attending the late session of Parliament will be sent as soon as possible. Orders for the levy money for the three new regiments have been signed. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1704, April 11. Dublin.—Sending his Grace military news. He presumes the captain-general has acquainted his Grace that the quarter-master-general has pitched on ground for their encampment and grazing for the horses. His officer in England has sent an account that all the recruit horses for the writer's regiment are bought, except such as Major Hebburne wants for his troop, which it is hoped he will bring over with him soon. He is assured that the horses that have been bought are very good. *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1704, April 11. Dublin.—Acknowledging a letter from his Grace. He fears that he has offended him and that breaks his heart. He admires his Grace's virtues as he honours and loves his person, and thinks him the greatest and worthiest of men. *Abstract.*

COLONEL JOHN EYRES to ORMONDE.

1704, April 11. Eyre Court.—Acknowledging the provision his Grace has made for his son and nephew, and desiring his Grace to look over his memorial upon the establishment of the writer's government. His Grace knows the necessity of a governor in that Popish town. He has had no allowance for two years. A town-major is absolutely necessary. He recommends Captain Edward Cornwall. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1704, April 13. Monelea.—Thanking his Grace for restoring him to his old station. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1704, April. Dublin.—Asking if Captain Strafford be removed from his regiment that Captain Laux be appointed in his place. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, April 13. Dublin Castle.—Enclosing an exact list of the half-pay officers remaining on the establishment unprovided for, and a petition of several half-pay officers who were put off the establishment by the Queen's order; also an account of the charge attending the late session of Parliament amounting to 2,740*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Several letters were received lately by Lord Nottingham from Captain Camocke relating to a secret trade carried on between the merchants of Ireland and France. Copies of these letters were forwarded by the former to the Lords Justices, who referred them to the Commissioners of the Revenue. Enclosed is a memorial from the Commissioners showing what steps they have made in the matter. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1704, April 15. Dublin Castle.—Concerning the appointment of chaplains to the three new regiments, his Grace's commands as to deserters, and the execution of their orders by the captains of the men of war, in order to the security of trade. The petition of the merchants of Biddeford shall be answered. There is also reference to the movements of the several frigates, and the opinion of the Commissioners of Revenue about the lighthouses. *Abstract.*

EARL OF CAVAN to ORMONDE.

1704, April 16.—Asking for a commission in the new forces. *Abstract.*

JOHN DAVIS to SIR RICHARD COX.

1704, April 17. Bantry.—I hold it my duty to acquaint your Lordship that the privateers begin now again to be troublesome on our coast, and more particularly about the Dursey. They have of late chased several vessels and boats and taken some of them. Yesterday came hither fourteen men who were chased for several hours in the *Diamond Galley* of London, a vessel of about a hundred and fifty tons, belonging to one Diamond, a merchant, and other merchants there; they were so closely pursued that they were forced on shore and struck upon a rock near the Dursey, where she sunk, but the men all saved. She was laden from Fayal with wine, oranges, and other valuable goods; these men report that they were at first chased only by the privateer, but at length four others came up to her. Amongst these fourteen men there are four Portuguese, and they say that the French have resolved their privateers shall not henceforth come out single, but in small squadrons of four or five and the people of Berehaven, whom I do not entirely credit I confess, do aver that they see privateers daily hovering thereabouts, and that they have within this ten days taken seventeen or eighteen vessels, but

most certainly they are too busy upon our coast. I thank your Lordship for the favour of your last letter, and the good news of our Church, and shall not add further at present to your Lordship's trouble save by subscribing my ever honoured Lord, &c.

THOMAS BEECHER to SIR RICHARD COX.

1704, April 20. Sherkin.—I am glad to hear of the taking of the privateer that did so much mischief on that coast, and if your Excellency could obtain from the Lord Admiral to send two ships to guard the coast between this and the Skelligs, where there are not less than five or six privateers constantly cruising, and no longer than last night a vessel from the West Indies loaden with logwood was chased into this harbour by one of them, you would not only oblige the merchants of this kingdom but also the merchants of England thereby. Last week there was a ship of three hundred tons drove on shore by them loaden with wine and brandy from Fayal and cast away near the Dursey, which was not only a great loss to the merchants, but also to her Majesty in the duties.

Mr. Souliden in his letter of the 23rd inst. to Mr. Dawson, says that a French privateer of twenty-four guns and another being a sloop of eight guns looked into that harbour, and had like to have snapped a ship from Cork bound to the West Indies. They have been seen for some time cruising to the westward, but are now gone eastward.

JEAN CHANDELLOR to ORMONDE.

1704, April 20. Dublin.—Asking his Grace to represent his case to the Queen. He had served for thirty years, and commanded a brigade of engineers in Flanders, and is a member of the Royal Society of London and a naturalized Englishman. *Abstract.*

COUNTESS OF CAVAN to ORMONDE.

1704, April 26.—Requesting the Duke's favour for her poor son Cavan. She fears Brigadier Hamilton, in whose regiment he went to the West Indies, has put his Grace against him. She mentions his expensive law-suit with his son-in-law, Mr. Lambart, and asks his Grace not to let him with a burdensome title want bread. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, April 27. Dublin Castle.—Giving an account of the disposition of the men of war, and referring to his Grace's orders to have the Earl of Barrymore conveyed to Bideford, and the stay of Mr. Jemett, collector of Cork, in that city. As to the difficulty experienced in getting the clothing of Col. Lalo's regiment conveyed to Chester or Bristol, because of the

penalty of the Act of Parliament without a permit from the Commissioners of the Revenue, it is intended that Captain Camocke, who is to convoy twenty wool ships to the Severn, shall carry the clothing to Bristol. They enclose letters showing how the Irish coasts are infested with privateers. Some more ships must be sent southwards, as all the West India ships come in that way ; otherwise both England and Ireland will suffer. The frigates are all kept constantly employed in convoying the trade to and from England. The French paper enclosed was given to Mr. Dawson by a gentleman of this town, with the assurance that the account therein contained came directly from France, and may be depended upon for truth. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, April 27. Dublin Castle.—I have nothing to add to the accounts sent your Grace from the Lords Justices, but that some persons have been very busy in the North to exasperate the people there upon the clause in the Act against Popery, which obliges all in employments to receive the Sacrament. These endeavours had some effect ; but by the last letters I had, there was a stop put to it, and I am not without hopes of its proving an effectual one, but I can say no more till I receive the letters which are to come in to-morrow. Your Grace may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part which I can think of for her Majesty's service, and that may prevent the murmurings of the Dissenters in the North.

**ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to
ORMONDE.**

1704, April 29.—The late though but few yet signal instances of your Grace's high resentments to some, and of your Grace's great favours conferred on others, have both of them given so convincing an evidence of your power and readiness in both, that nobody in this kingdom can doubt of either.

It is certain that such a steady resolution joined with such a power must reduce to reason all here that are governed either by fear or interest. And as for those whose minds are moved by the worthy principles of honour and honesty, your Grace had them tied fast to you as your servants long before, and that by ties never to be broken. This in all human probability being the present state of affairs, the next thing to be considered may be what tie there can be made of this your Grace's power for the service of the country ; that is, what can a Parliament here do that your Grace would desire they should do. They can give again the additional excise and other duties for one or more years, as at the time of their meeting shall be thought most proper, and that they can give too with a borrowing clause. And upon a borrowing

clause, I believe, money may be had, for in lending money to the Queen 10*l.* per cent. may be taken, though from others none, since the late statute must venture to receive it and perhaps that, or a greater advance of interest, might tempt some in England to send their money here, and so it will be still a greater advantage to the kingdom by bringing in money, which it so much wants at present, and which was an advantage so mightily pressed by others as easy and proper in the late sessions, when it served to a purpose that was against the Queen's service.

This being done, which seems easy to be done, the debt to the civil and military list might be paid with ease to the subject, and the government would have money to answer emergencies, and thereby we should be more secure against our common enemy. Besides this one other happy sessions would give a finishing stroke and fully assert the reputation of your real power and ascending interest in this kingdom, whereby your Grace may be the better able to relieve it in its present drooping, and to advance it to a more happy and a more flourishing condition. What can possibly hinder matters to succeed in this manner that they are laid down, I mean in the present Parliament where your Grace has a manifest majority and where your interest grows daily; where you personally know everybody to a man and know his principles and his engagements, how far he is to be trusted and where he is not, and who have several of them declared, that now they can refuse nothing that you can desire, because they know your Grace can desire nothing that they ought to refuse.

Postscript.—This being the 29th day of April, I beg leave to wish your Grace to see many of them and in that number of years still to have your desire upon your enemies and your friends.

SIR RICHARD VERNON to ORMONDE.

1704, April 29. Dublin.—Concerning the condition of his troop. He begs his Grace's orders for the restoration of two horses belonging to the troop, one of which is now with Col. Ponsonby and the other with Lady Evans at Kilkenny. He is about to drink his Grace's health with Mr. Baron Johnson, Mr. Ludlow, and the Lord Major-General. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, April 29. Dublin.—Saying that a stop has been put to those who would have exasperated the people in the North upon the sacramental clause in the Act against Popery. He puts forward his claims to advancement as Master of the Ordnance upon the new establishment. He is not able to support the dignity of that post as his entertainment is so very small; considering, too, that he is "a man of quality" and one whose family has "for three generations successively been sufferers in the service of the

Crown," he hopes he will have right done in his just pretensions. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, April 29. Dublin.—I am just come from celebrating your birthday with the Lieutenant-General and some other of your humble servants; we all drank heartily to your safe and speedy return, which nobody can wish more heartily than I do.

All your Grace's friends are so unanimous against dissolving this Parliament here that I can only desire that your Grace may have directions from her Majesty to do in that matter as you shall find convenient here upon the spot; for notwithstanding all that has or can be said, there are weighty considerations on the other side; but perhaps a little time may render the matter more plain one side or other.

My Lord Mount-Alexander seems to have good interest and intelligence in the North, which is to be valued at this juncture; he also professes the utmost respect imaginable for your Grace, and upon these accounts I mention to your Grace his Lordship's pretensions to be put on the establishment as brigadier. Langston being now on as major-general as is supposed, and my Lord says he has an ancient brevet for brigadier, that is, more ancient than any other brigadier in Ireland.

Mr. Pacy tells me he saves money every week, which I am glad to hear of. It will be no news to your Grace that trade is dead and money scarce here, nor that I am ever, &c.

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, April 29. Dublin Castle.—Giving particulars as to the raising of men for the new regiments, and as to recruiting for the regiments commanded by Colonel Pearce, Brigadier Tidcombe, Colonel Sankey and Lord Mohun, and also for the four regiments that came lately from the West Indies. Warrants of concordatum have been issued for such sums as are necessary for repairing the fortifications. They refer to the raising of levy money and the establishment of the two regiments to be raised by the Earl of Orrery and Lord Harry Scott. The revenue at present comes in but very slowly, and it may be expedient to defer some payments. They enclose a petition of Cornet Shepherd. *Abstract.*

SIR CHARLES FIELDING to ORMONDE.

1704, April 30. Dublin.—On behalf of the bearer, Captain Pym. He is heartily recommended by his Grace's vassals, by whom when an assignation can be obtained his Grace's health is not only heartily drunk but wished, especially by the writer. By the unkindness of his uncle this unfortunate gentleman is reduced very low, therefore a lieutenancy for him will infinitely oblige. *Abstract.*

SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE to ORMONDE.

1704, May 1.—His Majesty's ship *Shrewsbury* at St. Heliers.—The service requiring my coming directly from the Bath to this place has prevented my waiting upon your Grace which I earnestly wished for ; however, I beg the honour of your Grace's commands, before we go to sea, which Sir Cloutesley is every day expecting orders for. Thank God the ships we have here are in a very good condition, and for the number and qualities never better manned, so that we may disappoint the enemy, and become seekers instead of their looking after us ; however, it were to be wished we had some of our Dutch friends with us. I pray for your Grace's health and all the happiness this world affords, constantly to attend you, being among the number of your servants, my lord Duke, &c., &c.

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1704, May 2. Dublin.—Concerning various applications to his Grace. Monsieur de Boisroud laments extremely that his nephew has not been thought on by his Grace for a commission in Ireland. He made him quit one in Holland and was at the expense of his being naturalized in England and coming hither. Monsieur de Boisroud's services deserve some recompense as well as those of Monsieur de Belcastell or Monsieur Moritandre, for whom he got a company in the regiment he was lieutenant-colonel to. The two poor old ladies, Madame de Tonais and Madame de Fargote are starving. The Lords Justices could not give them what his Grace ordered, there being no money in the Treasury. The same reason retards the reparation at the fort of Kinsale. The levies will be at Cork the end of the month. He intends to go towards it next week. Mr. Campbell, ensign to Captain Woodward, in his regiment, who is very infirm, is willing to resign his post to Mr. Hannington, brother of one that was in his Grace's family. They are told of great changes in England, but shall complain of none while they can enjoy the happiness of his Grace's government. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, May 2.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 770.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, May 2. Dublin.—Concerning Mr. John Hannington's purchase of Ensign Campbell's commission. He is brother to your Grace's servant of that name, and a very pretty fellow. His father has abandoned him because he will not be a Presbyterian. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1704, May 2. Dublin.—I little thought of disturbing your Grace on that side the water, as much as I have done on this

with the controversy betwixt the Archbishop of Dublin and my Chapter; but that he has insulted us more since your Grace went hence than ever he did before, for now he pursues us with one citation after another, against the custom of all his predecessors. And though he has made a resolution never to come to prayers to Christ Church till he is enthroned there, which he cannot regularly be, yet he was pleased upon Saturday last, whilst I was absent in my own diocese, as soon as the service was over, to come into the church to take possession of my stall, and there to hold a visitation, in which he threatened to put us all under the sentence of excommunication. This forces us to ply to your Grace's protection, and lay ourselves at your Grace's feet, and likewise at the Queen's by your Grace's favour and assistance.

Your Grace knows the man and his communication, which gives me an assurance that all things will in due time be done according to the just expectations of one of your family, who has lived above six and twenty years in this place with all the comfort and satisfaction possible, and now though pursued like a partridge upon the mountains, yet hopes for relief from your Grace, as being, &c.

COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1704, May 4. Dublin.—Concerning his regiment. Mr. Morris tells him that he has his Grace's leave to buy of Captain Stafford. Major-General Langston is very much averse to it. The horses are in good order and the men do very well for the time. The time being come to turn to grass will hinder their riding in some measure. He hopes they will have some handsome men out of England. Mr. Taylor is rejoiced at his Grace's remembrance of him. Lady Kate is his Grace's obliged humble servant; if anything can be done in her business it will be a means to support her new honour and still heap more obligations on her and the writer. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GUSTAVUS HAMILTON to ORMONDE.

1704, May 6. Dublin.—Asking his Grace to recommend him to the Queen for a major-general's commission. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JOHN BINGHAM to ORMONDE.

1704, May —.—Expressing his great mortification that while every place around is moistened with the refreshing dew of his Grace's favour his own like Gideon's of old should remain dry. His Grace by a wise and noble politic suitable to his just and generous temper hath reversed that pernicious and cowardly state maxim of neglecting your friends and caressing your enemies. He will not put himself in the rank with others lately provided since his Grace hath not thought fit to do it, though he will presume to say some of them may not exceed his calibre in anything, health only excepted. Some

mark of his Grace's favour before his return to Ireland might improve his credit there, but the want of it shall never lessen his zeal for his Grace's service. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS FAIRFAX to ORMONDE.

1704, May 9. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he would willingly resign his government of Limerick for the guard of battle-axes, which he hears is to be raised. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, May 9. Dublin Castle.—The two privateers taken by Captain Saunders will be a burden on the Irish Government unless the Admiralty entertains and supports them as her Majesty's ships. They hope that the *Warspright* and *Orford* men of war will be able to do good service against privateers in the neighbourhood of Cape Clear. It would be a great act of justice to get the half pay officers, who shall appear innocent, restored. They refer to the duty demanded by the Commissioners. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, May 9. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 2nd, and have five times written and spoke to Baron Worth, as I do again this night, to hasten the departure of the prisage and Pollexfen's case, and I believe he does all he can to dispatch them, and doubtless will be in town this week with them, and all the money he can get at Kilkenny. I am glad your Grace takes time to consider of the Parliament, for there are weighty considerations on both sides.

Upon the Judges' report of the insolence of some Irish who have arms in Connaught by virtue of Articles, we did propose to recall their licences if any, and disarm them by proclamation. Your Grace may believe we were surprised to hear it said, that they could not be disarmed by law, but I produced a proclamation signed by that Chief Justice for disarming them formerly, and the Council ended when the Attorney and Solicitor General were ordered to prepare a draft against next Council day; by the countenance given to that opinion, we perceived little good could be done about the Militia, and therefore it was not moved at all.

I could not tell from whom we had the intelligence about the preparations at Brest; the person purposely concealed his name, else I would have acquainted your Grace, to whom I would make nothing a secret, for I am entirely, &c.

HARRY MORGAN to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1704, May 11. The Infirmary, Carlow.—Concerning a letter for his son Henry aboard the *Speedwell*. He refers to Portlock's arrival into that sink of sin and sea coal commonly called London. Lord Ikerrin went through here yesterday to Kilkenny. *Abstract.*

COLONEL JOHN EYRE to ORMONDE.

1704, May 12. Eyre Court.—Expressing his pride that his Grace had espoused him with so kind a concern. He values the honour of his Grace's owning him more than the profit of the government. *Abstract.*

COLONEL WENTWORTH HARMAN to ORMONDE.

1704, May 13.—Bawn, near Longford.—Acknowledging his Grace's letter giving him the honourable employment of commanding the battle-axes. It does show to the world the continuance of the favours which his Grace's princely family had bestowed on the writer's family. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1704, May 13. Dublin.—Concerning the horses in his regiment. His Grace had found very just fault with many of them. The officers had been ordered to change them, and have all complied except Major Hebburne, who has sent over nine of the worst that ever one seen; the writer is very sure they did not cost him ten pounds one with another. Major Hebburne is in London and his Grace is asked to give him orders to renew his troop and return to the regiment. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, May 13. Dublin.—I had not so long delayed acknowledging the honour of your Grace's of the 2nd, but that I waited for another letter from the North from Captain Campbell, who has been so successful as to prevent an agent's being sent into England to solicit the Queen and your Grace about the Dissenting ministers' pension. This was what I gave him very particularly in charge to do, for seeing how difficult it would be for her Majesty to grant a request so disagreeable to what was done in the House of Commons, or for your Grace to countenance it, and on the other hand how inconvenient it might be at this time to give a denial. I hope your Grace will keep what was allowed them in your own power to dispose of as you shall think fit. Captain Campbell is now gone towards Derry and Antrim, at the request of two Presbyteries, to temper those who have been warmed by the influence of the Upton family, and their great concern now is, how to engage me in their service. I will give your Grace no further trouble on this subject at present; but will constantly inform you of everything worth your knowledge.

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, May 16.—See Report, VII, App., p. 771.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, May 16. Dublin.—Baron Worth came hither on Saturday. . . . I do not write to your Grace anything of military matters, because I know the Lieutenant-General does it more effectively, nor much of the North because I leave that to my Lord Mount-Alexander, but I cannot forbear to acquaint your Grace that several of them being merry at a christening in town expressed themselves with bitterness, as if they would not help in case of invasion, but I take this to be the echo of a few angry ringleaders who would fain be lieutenant-colonels, &c., rather than the true sense of any party of Protestants; however, I hope we shall have no occasion to try their kindness.

BRINSLEY BUTLER to ORMONDE.

1704, May 16. Dublin.—Concerning his employment in the company of battle-axes to be raised in that kingdom. He beseeches his Grace that this provision may not discharge his attending his Grace's person in his bedchamber, which he reckons the greatest honour of his life. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1704, May 19. N.S. The camp at Bedburg, three leagues from Juliers.—It was impossible for me to write to your Grace before now, for my father hurried me into the field as soon as I came over. I hope your Grace will not take it ill that I make this campaign, for it is with no other design than to render myself capable to be fit for the post your Grace has been pleased to give me. I can assure you that it is not to get preferment, for I expect nor desire any but from your [Grace], to whose service I have devoted myself. I will come to Ireland the moment the campaign is done, if your Grace will give me leave to stay from my post so long. Our projects are kept very secret, so that I cannot as yet give your Grace an account of them, though I do not doubt but you know them already. It is said that when all the detachments are joined we are to be fifty-five battalions and seventy squadrons. It is believed that we shall take Trarback, Treves and Thionville, and so to join with some of the Emperor's forces. One thing I see plainly, that we shall have a great many marches. I hope they may be for some purpose. This is all from, &c.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, May 20. Dublin.—We have at last issued a proclamation for disarming the Papists, and returning their licences, and it was necessary to do it, to encourage the English and stop the clamour of some of them, and to check the insolence of the Irish, which is intolerable upon every foolish rumour of an invasion, which some of them expect with great

impatience; though I think there is little ground for it, nothing being in my judgment more unlikely than that an island should be invaded by any one who is not master at sea.

I have the honour of your Grace's of the 9th and will acquaint my Lord Mount-Alexander with your kind intentions towards him, and I did already anticipate what your Grace has wrote by telling him then that I thought he was too late, and that the post was disposed of.

I am considering of some popular thing to be done for this kingdom next session, if perhaps it should be next spring, not only to stop the mouths of enemies, but to oblige our friends, and do good to the whole kingdom and consequently to ourselves, and nothing of this sort can be more successful than that which does no hurt to England nor at all interfere with its interest. Of this sort I take a registry to be, which is the more needful here because our evidences are more exposed to raparees and rebels: it is in part done already by the Act in England relating to the trustees which obliges their conveyances to be enrolled and by the late Act which requires all incumbrances on estates of Papists to be registered; it seems that this one Act would bring a ready compliance to continue the excise, &c., two years more, but your Grace will consider of it. I am ever, my best Lord, &c.

PRIMATE MARSH to ORMONDE.

1704, May 20.—I am informed that Mr. Bouhereau's salary from the Queen as Library Keeper of 200*l.* a year is to be reduced to 100*l.* The consideration for which that salary was thought fit to be settled upon him, at my Lord Rochester's intercession when he was in the government, was his giving all his books, worth about 500*l.*, to the new library, which were thereupon delivered up into my custody, and they being all his worldly substance, as I think, I fear he will be a sufferer by this reduction, having a family to maintain. I therefore humbly beg your Grace that his salary of 200*l.* a year may be continued to him which he will highly deserve both by the donation of his books, and his abilities for the executing the office of such a place of care and trust, as the well managing a library requires. I beg your Grace's pardon for having given you this trouble, and remain, &c.

Postscript.—A present weakness in my right arm hath caused me to use another hand writing this letter, for which I beg pardon.

EARL OF GALWAY to ORMONDE.

1704, May 21. a Rookley.—J'ay après que la Reine a ordoné un nouuel establissemant pour l'Irlande; permetez moy de vous suplées d'accorder vostre protection à Monsr. Bouhereau. J'ose vous asseurer my lord qu'il en est digne, il à doné un grand nombre de livres estimés plus de cinq cents livres sterlings à la biblioteque que le Primat veut

doner au public ; c'est en consideration de ce present que le feu Roy luy acorda une pension de deus cents livres sterlings pour cesser lorsque l'un de deus benefices qui estoient à la nomination du primat alors archeuesque de Dublin viendoit à vaquer, parce que l'Archeuesque avoit resolu d'attacher un de ces deus benefices à l'entretien du bibliotequaire ; je vous prie instantant my lord de considerer ce qu'il y a de particulier dans le cas de Mons. Bouhereau, et de lui faire conserver cette pension entiere ; je vous en seray tres sensiblement obligé ; je suis avec respect my lord, &c.

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, May 22.—See Report, VII, App., p. 771.

ORMONDE to EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER.

1704, May 22.—See Report, VII, App., p. 771.

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, May 23. Dublin.—Concerning the estimate for drawing and mounting the guns, as desired by his Grace, and as to the recovery of guns and bombs which were lost in a bombship which was separated from Sir George Rooke, and cast away about Brounston Head. He acknowledges his Grace's letter with reference to the writer's being put on the establishment as brigadier. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM CROWE to ORMONDE.

1704, May 23. Dublin.—Giving an account of an attempt to murder the Attorney-General (Robert Rochfort) the previous Sunday at church. His parish church being not yet finished he had brought his lady and family to St. Andrew's, known more by the name of the Round Church, and the Lords Justices being dispersed, he was discharged from any attendance at Christ Church, so that he came to the Round Church, too. At the conclusion of service he was attacked by an elderly man who stabbed him in the right thigh, inflicting a wound "about two inches deep and five upwards." The assailant proved to be one Francis Creswick, son of a knight of that name, from near Bristol. He had lost the greater part of a plentiful fortune, by extravagance or loss at sea, and alleged that he was the victim of intolerable hardships on the part of the Attorney-General, who by chicanery, as he charged, was keeping him out of his estate. Creswick was immediately secured, and committed to Newgate by the Recorder. There "with a very strange unconcernedness he bears all the terrors of the place, as a dark, loathsome dungeon, neck-yoke, handcuffs, chains, &c., repining at nothing so much as the ill success, as he calls it, of his attempt." Before the Recorder would proceed to take his examinations in the prison he caused his pockets to be examined, when a second knife

of the same shape as the one he had stabbed his victim with, as well as a small pen-knife and a razor were found upon his person. He evidently intended to use one of these latter weapons to take his life with. He is to be tried the latter end of this week before the Queen's Bench, as the Grand Jury have already found a true bill. The Attorney-General's wounds were dressed by the surgeons, and he was ordered to bed immediately. His account of his relations with Creswick contradicts that of the latter in every point that seems material, and he intends to have the whole proceeding, which relates to a purchase of property from Creswick, thoroughly canvassed at the trial, and the vile imputations laid on the offender, to whom they properly belong. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, May 23. Dublin Castle.—The fund for military contingencies, being at present overdrawn, cannot bear the charge of above 500*l.* for mounting and bringing to Dublin the six six-pounders and three nine-pounders directed by his Grace to be immediately fitted up for completing a field train. Some provision in the army is desired for Cornet Robert Flaherty, whose small allowance of half-pay is not sufficient to discharge his incumbrances and deliver him out of prison. Captain Anstruther desires leave to go into England, having extraordinary occasions which require his attendance there. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1704, May 23.—I yesterday had the honour of receiving your Grace's, or rather indeed I may more truly say I had the pride of receiving one from your Grace all under your own hand, and that at a time when everybody must know how very precious every moment must be to you so that it was not possible to have expected it, but that is often possible to your Grace in favour which is not possible to others even in expectation. I am most extremely delighted that your Grace is pleased not to determine anything as to the Parliament till your arrival here, since there is an ill sort of people that will thereby find themselves mightily disappointed in that fulness of assurance they had of being offered one fair opportunity more of a retrieve upon some measures they thought had been certainly resolved upon, and so with great joy they gave it out among those that were of the same temper with themselves. I am mighty glad that that is for the present all over and I do not doubt will be so for the future.

EDWARD SMYTH, Bishop of Down, to ORMONDE.

1704, May 24. Lisburn.—I have been two months in my diocese, and have been very observant of your Grace's

commands by looking out all the ways I could think of, to get such intelligence as might be worth transmitting to your Grace in England. Your Grace is already fully informed of the general state of this country, and as to the particular accounts I receive from Scotland, they are so often contradicted as the persons who relate them are engaged in parties, that I know not which to depend upon. All seems to depend on their Parliament, which is now ready to sit down; if they fall into the same settlement of their Crown, that England has done, our Scotch Presbyterians in these parts will have no temptations to disturb us; if it be otherwise, their country and their religion will give a dangerous influence, and by discourses which drop frequently from them, it may be justly feared they will take part in the cause of Scotland. May God prevent these mischiefs by keeping England and Scotland still united under the same prince.

My chief reason for giving your Grace this trouble is from some conversation I have lately had with Mr. Charles O'Neill, a very worthy gentleman in my neighbourhood, and who has the greatest devotion for your Grace. He has been under some scruples about the abjurations oath, and withdrew himself on this account from public business, but his difficulties are now, I hope, all removed, and if your Grace should resolve to dissolve our present Parliament in which great affair I pray God to direct you, he resolves to stand for Knight of the Shire for the county of Antrim, and I make no doubt but he will carry it against Mr. Clotworthy Upton. His service in that station and the Corporation of Randalstown, which is also in his power, will, I am confident, be at your Grace's disposal, and I have power from him to intimate this with his duty to your Grace.

That God may prosper your Grace in all your undertakings and give you daily increase of honour and satisfaction shall be the endeavour as it is the prayer of, &c.

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1704, May 24. Dublin.—Concerning the state of his regiment, which, he hopes, may be sent to Cork again when the camp is at an end. He begs his Grace not to forget the favour he promised of sitting for his picture to Sir Godfrey Kneller, before he again leaves England. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, May 25. Dublin Castle.—As to the purchase of a privateer, and the making of some provision for the innocent half-pay officers, and concerning the transportation of the three regiments ordered to be sent to Portugal. Their greatest expectation is from the Whitehaven ships. These will scarcely be at Cork or Kinsale till the 10th July next, when it is hoped all things will be ready for embarkation. It would be

best to have the three regiments in question proceed to the encampment, where they could be brought up to full strength by drafts out of the other regiments. They refer to measures for protecting the south-west coast against privateers. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMONDE.

1704, May.—Concerning an addition to his pension. He has had ungenerous usage in the world, which renders his present circumstances so cruel that he is forced to fly to his Grace as the only person of earth. *Abstract.*

DUCHESS OF ORMONDE to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

[1698.] May 25.—I received your letter this minute, Mr. Portlock, with the enclosed pattern for my coat and waistcoat. I have a coat I made here a great many months ago of the same colour of that and lined with red. I therefore desire you will make it of some other colour, and as to the petticoat I am very sure it were better either of some of the outside, or of the lining, than of a rich stuff, and the trimming being heavy I know it is very necessary to have the bottom heavy or else in riding and with the wind they are apt to be bothersome, and I am sure a slight stuff with such a trimming as I mention will be much cheaper and ten times more convenient than the rich one my Lady Fitzhardinge advised you to. I wish you would choose it all yourself, for she the last time made everything twice as dear as one would have guessed. She left it as I heard to the management of the tradespeople who chose it, and then set down what rates they pleased. Here are two packets come in to-night and on Sunday last, but not one letter from my Lord. Pray desire him to do me the favour but to write two words once in four posts, and I am satisfied. I am your friend to serve you, &c.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, May 25. Dublin.—Mr. Power, one of those who killed Mr. Dixon's son, was tried last Assizes, and it appearing a sudden quarrel, was found guilty only of manslaughter, and in regard the gentleman had an unblemished reputation, and an extraordinary good character, my Lord Chief Justice Doyne respited the burning in the hand. Power now petitions to have that pardoned, and the judges give an ample certificate, and we should have granted the pardon, as is usual in such cases, but because Dixon says that when your Grace first heard of the killing his son, you were pleased to say the offenders should be left to law, I trouble your Grace with this account of the matter, though I told him your Grace's expression extended but to a trial for their lives, and upon a supposition that it was, as he represented it, a barbarous murder, but it was never meant to burn a gentleman in the hand, unless the fact had appeared villainous, as it did not.

I am told your Grace has a new grant of Richmond, which I am extremely glad of, for I think it the prettiest place in the world. The experience of this year shows the necessity of a fort at Berehaven, which nevertheless I think should be a very good one for an indifferent fort would but expose our men and our reputation. I write to Mr. Portlock to mind your Grace of your picture, for I would rather lose a plowland than miss that monument of your favour, which with my monteith shall be preserved in my family as long as any of them has respect for me, who am ever, &c.

SAME to SAME.

1704, May 27. Dublin.—Saying that Kilkenny and adjacent parts have made such preparations for the camp as would half ruin them if they were disappointed. Besides the troops designed for Portugal will be better sent from the camp than from their garrisons. It might be better to send at least one Scotch regiment rather than all three English on that expedition. One William Jennings would be glad of the post of underkeeper in the Park. “I believe it will be no disadvantage to him that he is my nurse’s son.” If his Grace could make Sir William Mansel a Lieutenant-Colonel in one of the three new regiments that are likely to be raised it would oblige Mr. Comptroller, and a great many fair ladies. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT ECHLIN to ORMONDE.

1704, May 29. Edenderry.—Begging his Grace to intercede with the Queen and Prince to grant him a brevet as major-general, which is the only method he can propose to regain his post. It has been given away by making so many younger colonels brigadiers before him. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JOHN PRATT to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1704, May 30. Dublin.—Saying that hardship is like to fall on the army on account of the sending of the detachments from the regiments of foot on the expedition to Portugal. Each regiment will lose the clothing of one hundred and fifty men at least, and perhaps as many accoutrements. The loss will fall especially on six regiments, viz., those of Erle, Hamilton, Donegal, Charlemont, Sankey and Mohun, which are to have entire new clothing just now. The cost of providing new clothing would come to about 5*l.* per man and for the six regiments to 4,500*l.*, which additional charge can scarcely be borne by the revenue. The writer proposes, as the best solution of the difficulty, that the detachments from the six regiments mentioned should receive a coat, hat, shoes, stockings, shirt and cravat, which may be furnished for 26*s.* per man. The fund for military contingencies might be utilised to provide the sum of 1,200*l.* necessary for the purpose

on credit, until the receipt of her Majesty's letter to place the sum on the revenue at large, or until it is repaid by England. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, May 30. Dublin Castle.—Concerning the detachments intended for Portugal. It will be necessary to form an encampment, so that only such may be sent who are fit for the service, and who are not suspected to be Papists. Mr. Tucker is confident that a sufficient number of the Whitehaven ships may be had to serve as transport ships. Various orders are suggested in the way of providing money for facilitating generally the work of transportation and for preventing desertion. It is suggested that the two sixty-gun ships appointed to convoy the troops may cruise as far as the Blaskets in the meantime to protect the coast against privateers. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, June 1. Dublin.—Saying that though unwilling to consent to a warrant for clothing the detachments until his Grace's pleasure were known, yet believing the matter to be one of urgency and Captain Pratt's plan to be a good one, he has this once sacrificed his discretion to the public. He refers to the appointment of an under park-keeper in room of Scally, deceased, who left a widow and five children. Though he already recommended William Jennings, he is unwilling to oppose the claims of the dead man's eldest son. He is glad his Grace approves of the encampment. "Do what we can your Grace will find Mr. Abel as poor as Job when you come here. I assure your Grace that I prefer the honour and happiness of your good company much before the grandeur and profit of my share of the government." *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, June 1. Dublin Castle.—Concerning directions given to the Captain of the *Seaford* as to convoying some Chester and Liverpool ships across, and bringing back the Speaker, Lord Blessington and others. As soon as the three new regiments are mustered they will be reviewed again at Limerick and Galway, and then orders will be given for officers to be sent into England for recruits to complete them. They refer to steps taken towards the exchange of an officer of revenue taken into France by a privateer. With regard to his Grace's orders for more men to be quartered on the sea coast in Kerry for the defence thereof against privateers, it is feared it cannot be done because there are no places near the shore where the soldiers can be quartered. They mention arrangements for sending the various regiments to the encampment. His Grace has prevailed for 3*l.* a man out of England

for recruiting three regiments again. If, however, it might be made up to 4*l.* 6*s.* a man it would be sufficient both to raise the men and pay for the clothing of those who go from hence. This would prevent a great deal of otherwise unavoidable confusion, and would make both the colonels and government easy. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JOHN PRATT to ORMONDE.

1704, June 1. Treasury, Dublin.—Enclosing an abstract of the revenue for the week ending the 29th May, and discussing the practicability of paying the levy money of the two regiments of foot. “If the revenue should be straitened on this occasion it must lie at the door of our good patriots, who make no better provision, and not at your Grace’s. . . .”

SIR THOMAS TAYLOR to ORMONDE.

1704, June 2. Dublin.—Thanking his Grace for the warrant to make him a baronet of that kingdom. He will inform his Grace when any vacancy happens amongst the commissioners of the revenue, for he wholly depends on his Grace’s favour. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, June 3. Mount-Alexander.—My Lords Justices having given me leave to look after my own concerns for a little time, your Grace’s of the 22nd past I had the honour to receive here. I do very well remember that your Grace did say you would endeavour to get the 1,200*l.* appointed for the Dissenting ministers in the North continued, and they were informed your Grace had them in your thoughts, and if they did not prevent your favour towards them they might expect to find the effects of it; but notwithstanding that they were, by the influence of those I mentioned formerly to your Grace, resolved to send a solicitor to England, for the pension was not all that was to be done; but that is over for once, by the great care and pains of Captain Campbell, who has not rested in any place, but went from Presbytery to Presbytery, and yet he has got up his company too, and came to me to inform me of what had passed. Your Grace will find that gentleman useful and honest, and I hope I shall never have the misfortune to recommend anyone to your favour that will not deserve it. I am sure my intention will always be to show myself very faithfully, &c.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, June 4. Dublin.—. . . Now that the Parliament charge is referred to your Grace, I think myself safe as to my 1,000*l.* for the two sessions, that is 500*l.* each meeting according to custom, by which I shall be a very small gainer, but that which occurs to me now is that it seems necessary the Speaker

of the House of Commons should have the same allowance, for indeed it is his right, that is, it has been customary to allow him 500*l.* the session, and both these sessions were long, and since it is not a reward for his service but a reimbursement of his expense on the Commons, it would disoblige them to let him be a sufferer, and might occasion a bad precedent of putting it in the next money bill, and therefore it seems to me both just and prudent to administer no cause of complaint upon that score, which nevertheless I submit to your Grace's better judgment.

Our transports will be ready to sail to Cork the 24th, and if the Admiralty take care to have the convoy ready, which sure ought to be more than two frigates, they may sail from Kinsale the first week in July. I doubt not but your Grace will do all that is possible that this kingdom may be at no charge in reference to this transport, for if that should once come into precedent we should be infallibly undone.

SIR RICHARD VERNON to ORMONDE.

1704, June 6. Dublin.—Concerning his troop. He hopes his Grace will not find him deservedly blameable, nor be inclined from the hasty resentments of some people to suspect him of a want of duty. He has incurred the displeasure of a certain lady, the violence of whose temper he believes his Grace has heard of, and she has spread a report that he is married, which he thanks his stars he is as free from as he is from any thought or design of offending his Grace or forfeiting his good opinion. *Abstract.*

COLONEL WILLIAM PONSONBY to ORMONDE.

1704, June 9.—Concerning Colonel Thomas Newcombe. He had had the misfortune to lose a hand in the Queen's service, and was an applicant for a pension. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, June 10. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 3rd and am extremely thankful for the favour your Grace intends for Sir W. Mansel in proper time. I shall never press it sooner than it stands with your Grace's convenience, and I hope Mr. Controller will thank your Grace for it whenever it happens. As to public matters, I must refer your Grace to our joint despatch, only may say in general that all is well, and your Grace's commands immediately obeyed, or good reason given, when we are to expect your further pleasure, which is but very seldom.

But there is a private affair which should be set before your Grace in a true light, and it is about the fees of honour, being 39*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* due to the Castle for Sir Thomas Taylor's baronetcy; none of us value it, but being a right of the sword, and so allowed by Lord Rochester, though Captain Bellew and some

of his servants then here disputed it, when the same and Mr. Keightley were Justices, it seems a diminution to us to traverse that matter. But as your Grace sees the thing is trivial, and more so when divided into three parts and goes to many servants, so you will be convinced that the value is not in our thoughts, and if it were never so much, your determination should be definitive.

I write this post to Baron Worth, and am sure that the camp will bring in most of the rent and arrears that is solvent, and that he will press them effectually, and though I am not fond of his breeding, yet I am confident he will do the business more effectually than one of twice his manners, but however that happen I will ever be, my best Lord, &c.

COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1704, June 10. Dublin.—Concerning his hopes of promotion and past ill fortune in not being made a brigadier. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, June 10.—See Report, VII, App., p. 771.

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, June 10. Dublin Castle.—According to his Grace's instructions the guns designed to be brought from Limerick and the other places shall for the present be only mounted and afterwards brought to Dublin as money comes in. Arrangements have been made for clothing the detachments going to Portugal and the amount charged upon the military contingencies. They ask directions from his Grace as to supplying provisions, in order that the Queen may not be put to double expense if both Alderman Hoare of Cork and Mr. Tucker set about this business. Mr. Tucker had this charge, as well as the hiring of shipping, upon former occasions, and the Lords Justices had given him like orders for the coming embarkation. They hope these orders will be confirmed by his Grace, and that a sufficient credit be immediately lodged in Mr. Tucker's hands to enable him to perform the work. If the coming of the convoy should be delayed it might endanger a great desertion. They refer to the pay and levy money of the two new regiments, and the strength of Lord Inchiquin's and Lord Dungannon's regiments delivered upon their honours to Lieutenant-General Erle. They promise attention to Mr. Secretary Harley's letter concerning one Lewis Gordon, the petition of the soldiers of Colonel Pearce's regiment, and the case of the French officers. They refer to the movements of the *Bridgewater*, *Feversham* and other frigates, and the orders for not requiring duty for the provisions put on board her Majesty's men-of-war or on board transport ships. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JOHN PRATT to ORMONDE.

1704, June 10. Treasury, Dublin.—Enclosing an abstract of the previous week's revenue, and stating that there is a great demand for money for the civil list and for levy money for the army. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, June 12. Mount-Alexander.—Concerning the mounting of guns, and the recovery of guns and bombs cast away in one of the ships of Sir George Rooke's fleet on the Waterford coast. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, June 12. Kingsweston.—Concerning Lord Godolphin's letter as to what was written to him about Lord Rosse, the signing commissions for Lieutenant Albert Nesbit and other officers, and a letter from Brigadier Echlin who desires Cornet Graham for his captain-lieutenant and Mr. Echlin to be the cornet. The Chester men desire earnestly a convoy having several rich ships bound to Dublin. They think the Whitehaven men engross the whole convoy. The writer mentions the movements of the *Speedwell*, the *Arundel* and other ships, a letter from Colonel Edgeworth, whose desire is against his Grace's instructions, the Portugal convoy and the placing of the *Bridgewater* at Kinsale when Sir Stafford Fairborne went there. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SMYTH, Bishop of Down, to ORMONDE.

1704, June 14. Lisburn.—I am highly honoured with your Grace's favour of the 3rd inst., and will observe your Grace's commands to Mr. O'Neill, who I am sure will join with me in acknowledging your Grace's esteem for him. I dare undertake he will serve her Majesty and your Grace faithfully, and I know he has a weight of parts and interest to render himself considerable. I will, with God's help, answer your Grace's expectations from me with a sincere disposition and my best endeavours to distinguish myself among your servants, and this I always took to be the way to serve my country and religion to go in with your Grace's measures, who have always appeared such a zealous protector of both, and I hope most of our Irish gentlemen who were misled before do now see the same.

I pray God to direct your Grace in that great affair of your Parliament. Should the resolution to dissolve it prevail, I would humbly recommend that my Lord Donegal be desired to change his two members for Belfast, for they are both Presbyterians and have taken their party.

By the correspondence I have from Scotland I cannot see a disposition there to settle the succession. It is, I am sensible, very difficult for particular persons to judge of a point

so weighty and the Scotch Parliament when assembled may see other lights to determine them, but I think it is plain that a great number of that people are for breaking with England, and if they should prevail, it will be owing to your Grace's conduct to preserve their countrymen here in their allegiance and duty to the Crown of England. I find they reckon in Scotland upon three counties here being in their interest, and these are Derry, Down and Antrim.

I commend your Grace to the care and protection of Almighty God, and am with the most profound duty and respect.

D. CUMMING to EARL OF ABERCORN.

1704, June 15. Dublin.—Your Lordship did me a great honour in writing to me of the 3rd inst. ; and your son, I presume by my Lady's order, was so condescending as to bring me that letter together with another for Mr. Upton, which I transmitted to him, and leaving him and his friends in the North to answer for themselves, I do for myself and at the desire of the Dissenting Protestant ministers of this city return your Lordship our most grateful and humble thanks for the just representation your Lordship has made of us. The ministers do beg and hope for your Lordship's continued favour, as you have opportunity of rectifying any misapprehensions entertained concerning them. They doubt not they shall always in their conduct make good the account your Lordship has given of their fidelity and dutiful affection to her Majesty's person and government, and firm adherence to the Protestant succession as established by law in opposition to the pretended Prince of Wales and all his adherents, particularly whereas it is suggested that they do not pray for her Majesty and the Princess Sophia in their meetings ; they pray your Lordship assuredly to believe that they know not of one meeting wherein her Majesty is not constantly prayed for, and that the Princess Sophia is not expressly mentioned, is not from the least aversion to the succession of the Crown in that line, which they have sworn to maintain, but from its being unusual with them to name any successors at all in their public devotions. They always pray for the Queen and those who rule over them under her Majesty, in which they do what is expressly required of them when they are commanded by the Apostle to pray for kings and all that are in authority, and as they doubt not but the North will answer for themselves, so those here do solemnly assure your Lordship that they know of none of their persuasions either there or here that is in the Jacobite interest or any way favourable to it ; so that your Lordship may with great confidence clear them from so unjust a calumny and thus far I have transcribed from a written minute which the ministers sent to me, for I was resolved not to write to your Lordship my own sentiments only but the sentiments of the ministers

which I desired, and have under their own hands. At the same time the ministers desire me also to represent to your Lordship how seasonable and welcome it was to them to be assured by your Lordship of his Grace the Duke of Ormonde's protection, for though they are unwilling to accuse anybody yet they must complain that the Bishop of Kildare has renewed this last week a former process and action against any of their number who are settled at Edenderry. There is no crime alleged but preaching without the Bishop's licence. His Lordship began this process two or three years ago, and the government always interposed, and my Lord Rochester did it so effectually that Mr. Parsons, the Presbyterian minister at Edenderry, has been at quiet ever since, but now the Bishop has cited him anew upon the former process to appear and hear the sentence of excommunication pronounced against him. Now, my Lord, if there be not a new stop put to this violent proceeding the public peace will quickly be disturbed here, though both her Majesty and the Duke have promised protection to the Protestant Dissenters, I believe the ministers will apply to the Lords Justices, but in the meantime they humbly beg your Lordship to lay this matter before his Grace our Lord Lieutenant.

Now, my Lord, having written what is above at the desire of the ministers, I shall beg your Lordship's patience to suggest one or two things from myself, as there were but two or three of all the Dissenting ministers in Ireland who refused the oath of abjuration, so I have myself discoursed the principal of them and found that his main objection was only lest by that oath he was to swear to the qualifications of the successor, one of which qualifications is declared by the law establishing the succession to be that the successor be of the communion of the Church of England; but, my Lord, I endeavoured to convince him though I did it not, that the oath of abjuration respected only the limitation of the Crown to the House of Hanover, and was in no wise concerned in this qualification of the successor. I mention this to your Lordship to satisfy you that these two or three nonjurors amongst the great Dissenters go upon quite another bottom than the nonjurors in England and Ireland who refuse the oath of allegiance, which even the Dissenting ministers have cheerfully taken. In the next place, my Lord, I do pretend and I am sure on good and true grounds, to understand matters in Scotland, and though this be no proper place to tell your Lordship all that I can of the state of that country, yet I not only believe but I assuredly know and can demonstrate that amongst all the Presbyterians in Scotland there is not one Jacobite. I do not say what some pretending patriots, who have a design to cajole parties and to lead them, may be, but I know assuredly that a true Jacobite and a true Presbyterian in one person is a true chimera. When this is duly considered I think there is no fear of any combination between the

Presbyterians in the North of Ireland and the Jacobites in Scotland, but I must not weary your Lordship. I therefore beg pardon for my scrawling hand and tediousness, and subscribe myself, &c.

Postscript.—I began this letter when it is dated as above, but ended it not till this 17th, before which I had the enclosed sent open to me with desire to endorse and seal it before I sent it, but not being able to do the latter without obscuring some of the writing I send it under the seal of this which encloses it, which I pray your Lordship to excuse.

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, June 17.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 771.*

EARL OF CROMARTIE to ORMONDE.

1704, June 17. Hatfield.—Expressing regret that his Grace had escaped his several attempts to wait upon him. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, June 17. Kingsweston.—Sir Thomas Southwell has sent the writer a copy of the report upon his Grace's petition, which states the matter very well for his Grace's advantage. "Poor Sir Thomas's shins are very sore when they are rubbed up with that old story of the rapparees and it's a rare spur to his diligence." Captain Burgh, the Accountant-General, has set the account of his Grace's prisage right. The writer refers to the transports from Whitehaven, and encloses a letter from Sir Hans Hamilton, which contains a very barbarous story, and if true will no doubt meet with no favour from his Grace. He refers to a request from Captain Shadwell for setting up an office of assurance in Dublin to voluntary subscribers, and petitions of Mr. Haughton and Sir Thomas Smith. He has read the affidavit against his Grace's one-armed follower, Tyrrell; if it be true, it will make a noise his having been a rapparee. "I must own his bushy head of hair and countenance do a little confirm the same, yet if the fellow lost his arm in our artillery service, it would be hard after such a proof not to forget past omissions." *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, June 17. Dublin Castle.—Enclosing a list of the ships hired to carry the troops to Portugal, in order that protections may be got for the sailors on board, and concerning clothing, provisions, &c., for the soldiers to be sent on that expedition. It will be necessary to provide a timely supply of money for Mr. Tucker so that the work may not suffer any obstruction. There will be no need to employ Alderman Hoare in that service. Part of the detachment will be embarked at Kinsale, and no soldiers will be taken from the grenadiers, in accordance with

his Grace's commands. The petition of the clergy will be inquired into. The accounts of the transport ships returned from Portugal have already been sent to Mr. Southwell. They refer to the absence of Major Flower, Lieutenant La Porte, Captain Hargrave, and Lieutenant Harrison. A report from the Muster-Master-General as to the muster rolls of the three West India regiments will be sent over with all speed. With regard to the petition of the French officers, it appears that the regiments to which they belonged were not upon the establishment of Ireland; what relief they expect must be given them in England. The only information obtainable about Lewis Gordon is that he came from Scotland with his wife and family, stayed a short time here, went thither again leaving his wife behind, returned again, and after a while went to England about a year ago, since when he has not been in Ireland. They refer to lighthouses at Dublin, Kinsale, Waterford and Belfast. The second lighthouse voted by the Parliament to be upon the Hill of Howth will not be very useful unless the two other light houses mentioned in Captain Burgh's report be also erected. *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS HANDASYDE to ORMONDE.

1704, June 19. Jamaica.—Acknowledging his Grace's recommendation of Mr. Alexander Cosby, who he assures his Grace will make a pretty officer. The writer served under Lord Ossory, his Grace's father, in the Prince of Orange's service, and since under his Grace himself. *Abstract.*

L. DELAFAYE to ORMONDE.

1704, June 21. (Received.)—Begging his Grace to give the next company falling vacant to the writer's son, who has married a young lady at Kilkenny. Her family is known to his Grace. The writer has supplied his Grace with foreign news for twelve years without any reward. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, June 24. Kingsweston.—Concerning Mr. Tucker's bill for 3,600*l.* to carry on the transport service, and details about the appointment of the Dragoon officers. Captain Sanders is reported dangerously ill. He recommends in case he should die, Covin Maine, "who has been long biting his thumbs." He explains, with regard to Lord Walden's anger, the orders sent for carrying some persons of quality from Chester on board the *Seaford*. He is glad to hear of a cash of 23,000*l.* at Dublin, which will set all the new levies on float. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, June 25. Dublin.—Concerning a little ruffle between nine or ten soldiers and some of the militia in which the former

were to blame. It is remarked by several that there is not a sufficient number of officers with their soldiers. The Treasury is in good condition, so that the demands of the army may easily be met. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, June 26. Kingsweston.—If new levies prove necessary he hopes his Grace will think of Colonel Price, in which request Lady Betty joins. To oblige and quiet Lady Orrery it would be well also to provide for Roger Boyle. He refers to the report of the houses and Mr. Tucker's accounts. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, June 26. Dublin Castle.—Concerning the arrangements for transporting to Portugal the detachment which is to be composed of fifteen hundred effective men. If a proper licence be forthcoming from England, the clothing of Colonel Brudenal's regiment may be shipped from hence; otherwise the officers of the revenue here will not allow it to be put on board. Placing soldiers at Berehaven is not now necessary, seeing the *Bridgewater* is returned to the Irish coast. The Lords Justices hope that by the time Brigadier Tidcombe is at Chester, the *Seaford* may be returned with a fleet of colliers from Whitehaven, and then be at liberty to go for the Brigadier. As the revenue has risen pretty well, the Lords Justices have returned to give the army three months clearing, that is, two regiments of horse, two of dragoons, and six regiments of foot; those which came lately from the West Indies, and the new raised regiments not being of that number. The clothing of Lord Mountjoy's regiment was sent off at the same time with the regiment. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704, June 26.—I have had the honour of your Grace's and return my most humble acknowledgments for the promise you are pleased to make me of recommending the gentlemen, in whose behalf I presumed to write, the next year. That what your Grace is pleased to say against the dissolution of the present Parliament here has great weight in it, but the success of the next sessions there will be a matter of that consequence to your Grace that I would most humbly beseech you before you return to lay before the ministry here the arguments of both sides, and take her Majesty's orders in that particular, which I am sure will be very safe for your Grace.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, June 27. Dublin.—Setting out the orders he has given with regard to the expedition to be sent to Portugal. All hands are to be set at work shipping provisions, and the

ships now ready are to sail to Cork and Kinsale to be ready there to attend his Grace's orders. He prays that Mr. Tucker's bills may be punctually answered. He drew for 3,600*l.*, they paid 3,000*l.*, and the bill for 600*l.* had been protested, if it were not for a friend. Unless his Grace be pleased to provide for Sir W. Mansel in the two regiments to be raised his poor daughter is like to remain a married widow as long as she lives. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1704, June 27. Dublin.—Whilst I was last week in the visitation of my diocese, I received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 1st instant, for which I return your Grace my most humble thanks, for it was no less a comfort than an honour to me, it being the only support I have had, besides the righteousness of my cause, in the perplexities I have laboured under during this present unhappy controversy.

There is nobody that I know of that has yet got anything by this contest, except it be your Grace's chaplain, Mr. Colsby, who has for a considerable time served your Grace under that title, and upon whom, for that reason, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church have bestowed a pretty good living of theirs in this town, which Dr. Burridge has forfeited by neglecting to read his assent and consent for at least two years, though he was obliged by the act of uniformity to read it within two months under the penalty of losing it.

This will in all likelihood come to be argued by the two litigants before the common law judges, and if it appears then that by lapse it comes within your Grace's disposal, we shall submit it to your Grace, and at the same time beg it for this chaplain of your Grace's, upon whom we have already bestowed it.

I must farther beg leave to inform your Grace that there have been several attempts of late made towards a settled peace by referring the main controversy to the determination of two English bishops; but the preliminaries are not yet agreed on, and truly the Archbishop's behaviour has been such, even under these hopes, by his continuing these acts of jurisdiction over us, which we were never acquainted with before, and pursuing them also to such a degree, that we are all of us afraid he only speaks of peace that he may make himself more ready for battle.

Insomuch that if this compromise does not go on, which we very much suspect, we must further crave leave to lay before your Grace the state of our case, and by your Grace's favour and assistance also before her Majesty, that her Majesty may know how much her privileges are now invaded; for it is to her Majesty and her predecessors our constant patrons that we owe all we have or do pretend to, who have for many ages endowed, supported, repaired, protected, governed and enfranchised this ancient church as being their royal

church for the resort of the State to the performances of divine service.

Thus I presume to put myself and all my concerns, and particularly this, under your Grace's feet, and do beg, &c.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, June 28. Kingsweston.—Asking for his Grace's speedy directions concerning Colonel Hussy, who travelled over upon a public occasion. His services, however, were not required, and he is willing to return home and take the best care he can of his western parts, which need a watchful eye, and will do so much more, unless affairs have a better turn in Portugal. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, June 29. Dublin.—Relating to measures to be taken for conveying two regiments to Portugal. Mr. Tucker is preparing the necessary ships. Captain Sanders ordered to send the *Seaforth* to Whitehaven to convoy the fleet there hither with all expedition. The transport office to be urged to provide the money required for the purpose. He promises to take care of Mr. Shadwell's reference. Lady Orrery is very much interested in Mr. Roger Boyle's affair, which is commended to his Grace. Sir W. Mansel's appointment as officer is urged. Brigadier Fairfax, governor of Limerick, seeks to be made a Privy Councillor. Mr. Dunkin is surprised that the order for his being made a Queen's Counsel (to which Lord Granville recommended him) has not yet come. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, June 29. Dublin Castle.—Detailing the preparations being made to transport two regiments of foot (besides the fifteen hundred men already ordered) to Portugal. The Earl of Donegal's and Colonel Caulfield's regiments are designed for that service. Mr. Tucker is engaged in providing the ships, provisions, &c., necessary. The coal fleet at Whitehaven is to be convoyed to Dublin. They complain that the necessary credit for Mr. Tucker has not arrived. The changes consequent on the sending away of the two regiments should be reimbursed by England. Lewis Gordon will be enquired after. Payments to French pensioners are settled. Mr. Cromelin is placed on the establishment. *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1704, June 30. Rostellan.—Mr. Mills (lieutenant to Captain Godart in my regiment) desires to resign his post to Mr. Sextus Spencer, who is now in Yorkshire. The latter will be able to bring us some good men from thence, which will be of service, for they are very hard to get in this country. He intends to go to the camp to wait on Lieutenant-General Erle and

afterwards to Limerick, where his men are. The partisans of the Brodricks are very much elevated at the favour shown by the Queen to the Speaker. Betty Maynard presents her respects. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, July 1. Dublin.—I had the honour to receive your Grace's of the 10th of last month when I was in the North, and that of the 24th since I came hither, which I did not do till late on Thursday night; for I found it necessary to stay some days longer than I intended when I wrote to your Grace, to discourse with one of the Presbyterian ministers, and I have reason to hope it may have a good effect both in relation to the Queen and your Grace's government. I find they are very desirous to be well with me; but I will do as I always did, and make very few steps towards them; but such as I am directed by your Grace. It is necessary I should give your Grace this caution, that if any addresses be made to you relating to them, or their pension, you will please to defer giving an answer till you come to Ireland; they are very capable of being misled, and there are some among them ready to do it, and hence at their late Synod endeavoured to create an ill opinion of Captain Campbell upon his having done as I formerly advised your Grace he had, but I believe these gentlemen will not be successful, yet it was unlucky that he could not be at their Synod. I will immediately go about mounting the guns as far as the money designed for that purpose will go, and it shall be as well husbanded as I can.

COLONEL WENTWORTH HARMAN to ORMONDE.

1704, July 1. Dublin.—He has had numerous requests to take men into the battle-axes, none of them being under six feet high. Some friends of their House of Commons have spoken to him on the matter. He has informed all applicants that he will submit their names to his Grace. *Abstract.*

EARL OF FEVERSHAM to ORMONDE.

1704, July 2.—Soliciting on behalf of Madam Molenead, niece to the late M. Gueraud (one of the best officers the late King had in Piedmont) that she may be placed among the number of his Grace's pensioners. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, July 4. Dublin Castle.—Captain Saunders in the *Seaford* sailed on Saturday last to Whitehaven for the coal fleet. Mr. Tucker is busily preparing all necessaries for the transport service, but is hampered because the credit has not come. His Grace's pleasure desired as to allowing tents out of the stores here to the two regiments going to Portugal.

The transports for the detachments are ready and the *Bridgewater* waits here to convoy them to Cork. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1704, July 4.—See Report, VII, App., p. 772.

CAPTAIN JOHN PRATT to ORMONDE.

1704, July 4. Dublin.—Enclosing abstract of revenue to 24th June. On account of payment of a quarter to the civil list and general officers, and to the management of the revenue, besides levy money and clearings to the regiments bound for Portugal, the Lords Justices have postponed the three months' clearings they intended to pay the army. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, July 5. Kingsweston.—According to a letter received from Mr. Dawson the preparations for sending the two regiments to Portugal cannot be done in less than three weeks. The *Seaford* arrived in Dublin and should go to Whitehaven for more ships. There is a rumour of great success in Germany and at sea, and of Sir George Rooke's being killed. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1704, July 6. Dublin.—The very great honour your Grace has done me by your letters would oblige me to write often, if I did not fear to give your Grace too much trouble. This thought weighs so much with me that I do not think I show respect enough if I should write unless I have something of moment for your Grace's service to propound to your consideration. At this time it seems to me that if your Grace intends this Parliament should meet there should be something thought of that without prejudice to the Crown would be generally grateful to this people, and I believe nothing would be more to them a bill for a registry. If your Grace would be pleased to consider of this while you stay in England and treat of it with fit persons there and know their sentiments of it and their objections against it, I am perfectly of opinion that we on this side could fully convince them there that it would be no prejudice to them, and that it would be the cheapest and easiest way to oblige the people here, and it would go down better in England now than heretofore, because they have by the several acts relating to the forfeitures prepared the way for it as to a great many of the estates here.

I know not whether any one has informed your Grace of the behaviour of our Speaker since he came over, which, without saying more, is with as great, or greater, mettle and assurance than at any time heretofore, and his friends give out that he is on some better terms with your Grace than formerly, which your Grace's friends here do not believe, because they hope if any such thing happen your Grace will be pleased to give us some hint of it that our behaviour to him may not run counter to your Grace's inclinations for want of a due knowledge of them.

There is no need of telling your Grace how melancholy this country has been since your Grace's departure. Your presence will give new life to it and a gaiety to all your faithful servants among whom none has a greater sense of gratitude, nor more zeal to express his devotion, than him that is, &c.

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, July 6.—See Report, VII, App., p. 772.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GUSTAVUS HAMILTON to ORMONDE.

1704, July 8. At the Camp near Bennetts' Bridge.—Relating to his advancement in the army. In May, 1689, King William gave him the regiment vacant by the death of Sir Robert Peiton. In July, 1691, he stormed Athlone at the head of the English grenadiers, for which service he obtained the governorship of the place with the pay of 15*s.* a day. This was struck off the establishment about four years ago to make room for pensioners. He attended his Grace to Spain as brigadier. He requests that he may be made major-general and put on an equal footing with several of his juniors who have attained that rank already. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, July 8. Dublin Castle.—Attention will be given to the discovering by William Sullivame and Thomas Joyce of wool to be sent from Ireland to France. They have no confidence in Mr. Knox as to obtaining intelligence from the southern ports of France. The Bishop of Kildare has dropped the process against one of the Presbyterian ministers. The pretensions of the general officers shall be sent to his Grace when they receive them from Lieut.-General Erle. Mr. Tucker complains that the bill which he drew for the transport service on Mr. Fox is not yet accepted. It is imperative that this matter should be remedied. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JOHN PRATT to ORMONDE.

1704, July 8. Dublin.—Enclosing abstract of receipts and payments for week ending 3rd inst. The payment of the quarter's salary to the officers of the revenue has considerably reduced the Commissioners' balance. *Abstract.*

SIR R. VERNON to ORMONDE.

1704, July 8. From the Camp at the Grove, near Kilkenny.—Stating how pleased the Lieutenant-General was with the appearance of the troop in his Grace's regiment commanded by the writer; hopes whenever he has the honour to appear before his Grace to show him some handsome young fellows; as well on horseback and with as good an air in their exercise, as shall not be disagreeable for your Grace to review. *Abstract.*

THOMAS COOTE, Justice of King's Bench, to ORMONDE.

1704, July 9 (received).—The gentleman his Grace intended to provide for in the army has bought a company in Mr. Sallow's regiment. "He has in this as in many other things disengaged me since his going for England, therefore I shall not further trouble your Grace in his favour." The writer expresses his obligations for the favours received from his Grace. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, July 11.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 772.*

LADY ELIZABETH BUTLER to ORMONDE.

1704, July 11.—We are all in great expectation to see you soon; we think the time very tedious till you come, but I often hear of your health, which is a great satisfaction to me. My sister presents her humble duty to you. Mama went the 7th of this month for Kilkenny, and designs to stay there a fortnight. I hear by a letter I had from Mrs. Denty that you were pleased to take notice of her, and tell her you would remember her, for which I return you thanks. I hope I shall always acknowledge what a good father I have, and show that I do so by being very dutiful. I beg the favour of you to give my duty to my aunts, and accept of the same yourself, from dear Papa, your most dutiful daughter, &c.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, July 11. Dublin.—Mentioning rejoicings on the glorious news in his Grace's letter of the 4th. His Grace's schoolmaster has taken his doctor's degree in Dublin University, all fees being remitted. Petition for an increase in the salary of the Masters in Chancery is enclosed. It is but 20*l.* per annum and with perquisites falls short of 80*l.*, which is too small for persons that have the honour to sit covered on the Chancery Bench. An increase to 50*l.* would make it more in accordance with the dignity of their station. It is requested that Mr. Roger Boyle be put in Lord Orrery's regiment, to oblige Lady Orrery, who with Lady Mary Dilkes, had contributed towards raising a company for this young gentleman. His Grace's commands about Cunningham's regiment shall be attended to. Sir William Mansel, who is the greatest incumbrance the writer has now upon him, wants leave to sell. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, July 11. Dublin Castle.—Mr. Tucker's bill for the transport service has at last arrived. The Whitehaven fleet not yet come as the wind has been out of the way. They give particulars about the shipping of the troops, and acknowledge the welcome news of Marlborough's success against the French and Bavarians. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, July 11. Dublin.—Concerning his pretensions in the matter of promoting officers. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR F. DESIBOURG to ORMONDE.

1704, July 12 (n.s.). Estremoz, Portugal.—He has learned that the captains of Schomberg's regiment of dragoons have tried to persuade his Grace that the money advanced to him for the raising of that corps had not been properly expended, and have endeavoured to have moneys charged on his pension. He protests that he has benefited nothing personally on this account, and asks to have his pension continued. He has no other post than that of adjutant-general at ten shillings a day, which post is not permanent, being for the present expedition only. The Duke of Schomberg is suffering from the general sickness of the country and also from the gout. (French.) *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1704, July 12. "From our Camp upon the Hove."—Concerning the condition of the troops which are on the eve of breaking up camp and marching to quarters. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, July 13. Dublin.—Concerning Sir Wm. Mansel's ambition to be a captain in horse or dragoons, and his desire to dispose of his present commission. The writer goes on to say: "I have paid 500*l.* of my portion and would gladly pay the rest upon performance of marriage articles, but whatever Mr. Speaker says of the misery of Ireland, 'tis worse in Wales, at least I can't see a penny thence nor settlement there, and so my daughter is a wedded widow, unless your Grace does more for her than the parson, and by your goodness to Sir William effectually give her a husband." *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT ECHLIN to ORMONDE.

1704, July 13. Kilkenny.—Concerning his pretensions to promotion. At the death of the late King he was the eldest colonel of horse or dragoons in the service. He asks to have Cornet Shepard restored to his post. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, July 14. Dublin.—Recommending the enclosed memorial of a convert gentleman. He puts his Grace in mind of poor Cornet Flaherty, who is on half-pay. "He was recommended to you by the whole Council, his case was so deplorable, and lastly by the Lords Justices, and is now in gaol." He hopes his Grace will oppose the sending of more regiments to the West Indies, of which there is a rumour. *Abstract.*

COLONEL NICHOLAS SANKEY to ORMONDE.

1704, July 14. Kilkenny.—He writes from Kilkenny on the way to Kinsale. He has as yet received no commission. “The Bishop took me yesterday to see the pheasantry. ‘Twas wonderful pleasant to find some three hundred little polts picking the ant hills. I hope your Grace will have the pleasure of that pretty prospect before they become flyans. . .” *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN EDWARD SHADWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, July 14 (received).—Reciting his services to the Crown and to the Ormonde family. At the Revolution he passed into the late Duke of Bolton’s regiment, and since into the Lord Lucas’s. He has been ten years a captain, and asks for a company in the regiment of guards now going to be raised. His father brought a considerable estate to nothing by his unshaken loyalty. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE MARSH to ORMONDE.

1704, July 15. Rathbeal.—Lord Ronsele, for whom his Grace had procured a pension of 100*l.* per annum for life, is just dead, leaving his daughter Elizabeth Adomes Ronsele without friends or money. She is a very hopeful young gentlewoman versed in languages and learned, and is likely to be reduced to great want and misery, unless his Grace interests himself on her behalf to procure a continuance to her of her father’s pension. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JOHN PRATT to ORMONDE.

1704, July 15. Dublin.—Enclosing abstract of receipts and payments for the previous week, and an account of the sum due by England in respect of the levy money, arms, &c., of the Earl of Donegal’s regiment of dragoons and others. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, July 15.—See Report, VII, App., p. 772.

ORMONDE to WILLIAM WORTH.

1704, July 15.—See Report, VII, App., p. 772.

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, July 18. Dublin.—The Military Contingencies Fund is so much overdrawn that the 362*l.* ordered by his Grace for mounting the guns cannot be had now. Mr. Miller has had no money sent him since he went to Scotland in January. He asks whether Miller is to be supplied out of the secret service money. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX TO ORMONDE.

1704, July 18. Dublin.—As to what part of the furniture in Dublin Castle is public and what the private property of his Grace. Lord Donegal's regiment is not so well recovered from its American expedition as to be fit for Portugal. Unsatisfactory condition of affairs with regard to Mr. Tucker's bills for transport service is mentioned, and there is reference to Conyngham's and Echlin's regiments. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS EDGEWORTH TO LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, July 18. Waterford.—The favour conferred on the writer by Lieut.-General Erle in being godfather to his son encourages him,

“Like beggars that still haunt the door
Where they received a charity before,”

to ask to be allowed to raise one of the new regiments designed to be levied, and to name his own captains, who will be young gentlemen having three or four hundred a year. *Abstract.*

EARL OF GALWAY TO ORMONDE.

1704, July 19.—Conveying compliments. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer to ORMONDE.

1704, July 19. Mullingar.—Being appointed one of the Judges of Assize for Connaught he will, on his circuit, do his utmost to engage the people there to his Grace's service so that the same opposition may not be shown by them in the next meeting of Parliament as there was in the last. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT ECHLIN to ORMONDE.

1704, July 20. Kilkenny.—Concerning the movement of a troop in his regiment, and recommendations of Lieutenants Casper Wills and Luck Davis, and of Charles Echlin to be cornet. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, July 20.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 772.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1704, July 21. Rostellan.—The obliging letter and the promise of his Grace's picture have made the writer's mind easy, as he had very much feared he had incurred his Grace's displeasure. Lord Ikerrin has got an order for raising men in England and the writer asks for a similar order for his own regiment. The Duchess of Ormonde, Lady Buckley, Mrs. Mary Villiers, Lady Mary Dilkes, Mrs. Jephson, and Lady Grandison are here at Rostellan. “Your Grace will, I hope, be so just to this company as to believe your health is devoutly drunk by them without compliment.” *Abstract.*

SIR R. VERNON to ORMONDE.

1704, July 22. Dublin.—He has returned to Dublin from Clonmel whither he had marched his own and Sir Francis Hamilton's troops into quarters from the camp. He refers to the appearance of his Grace's regiment and of his own troop in particular. He was afraid the Lieutenant-General would deal more severely with them. “I had incurred his Lady's displeasure by buying the lacing of my furniture, though at a cheaper rate, at another place than she had a mind I should, which I unwarily disengaged her in, and she in return industriously spread a report all over this town that I was married to Mrs. South's daughter.” He asks for leave to go to Hodnet to look after his own affairs, and to get recruits.
Abstract.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, July 22. Dublin.—Concerning the transport of the troops. The hay is spun so dexterously that one may carry fifty pounds weight under one arm. He hopes the beer put in a month ago may not be sour by now. He refers to the meeting of Parliament and Lord Meath's business. The foot and dragoons are still encamped, waiting until the ships are ready to sail. He mentions the effect of his Grace's coming over on the trade and company of the city. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, July 22.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 772.*

ORMONDE to SIR RICHARD LEVINGE.

1704, July 22.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 773.*

ORMONDE to STEPHEN LUDLOW.

1704, July 22.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 773.*

— MILLER to DUKE OF ORMONDE.

1704, July 25.—This day has been wholly spent in warm disputes about the Act of Six Months' Subsidy, which was once read 21st day and has met with great opposition. My Lord Ross, who is now zealous for the country party, as they call it, gave in a resolution for two months' subsidy presently and four months' subsidy to be given when the Queen approves the Act of Security. The Earl of Roxburgh gave in a resolution that the Act of Security should be once read, and lie on the board with Roxburgh's resolution until the Queen shall give her instructions about the matter unto my Lord Commissioner. This resolution [was] carried by seventeen or eighteen votes, and the Parliament is adjourned to Thursday come sevennight. My Lord, those who press that the Security Act be touched pass from that part of it which relates to commerce with

England, and insist upon the limitations of government. Mr. Johnston had a speech in which he regretted that there was such a change upon the tempers of the members of Parliament since he was last in Scotland, and alleged it was very much to be imputed to a foreign influence. Salton, who always distinguishes himself upon such occasions, had another speech in which he had severe reflections upon Mr. Johnston, as one that was sent express to manage the English influence, with many expressions I cannot trouble your Grace with, to all which he answered very handsomely, as I was told by a person who heard him and is his enemy.

The Earl of Roxburgh had a discourse with which Salton was so very ill pleased that he in answering of him had so much heat and so many reflections that one Sir James Hacket did take him to task and called him impertinent, for which Salton called Sir James a rascal. They were both commanded silence and bound upon their honour to make no resentment of what had passed. My Lord, every one asserted that my Lord Chancellor behaved with a great deal of temper. Some are of opinion that the Parliament shall not meet again, the thirty-six thousand pounds sterling, which is six months' subsidy, being all the matter of so great controversy, and all that can be got this session of Parliament, though they were unanimous, but this would be of dangerous consequence. My Lord, because it is like your Grace may be inclined to see the Act for Security, I have sent it and a speech relating to the subsidy.

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, July 25.—See Report, VII, App., p. 773.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, July 27. Dublin.—Asking that Sir William Mansel may have one of the two new troops to be raised for Echlin, and if Sir William will not come over, then the writer's son may have one. He protests his unwillingness to unduly importune his Grace, and acknowledges his obligations. “It is both your noble humour and your true interest to make your dependents as considerable as you can.” *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, July 27. Dublin.—Concerning defects in some of the arms lately issued from the stores. *Abstract.*

MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN to ORMONDE.

1704, July 29. Thorpe Galvin.—Asking that Mr. Richier's commission should be restored to him. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT DONERAILE to ORMONDE.

1704, July 30. Exon.—Asking for a man-of-war to carry him to Cork. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1704, July 30, n.s. From the Camp at Fripers.—Concerning the campaign in Germany. Count Tallant has passed the Black Forest with twenty-five thousand men in order to join the Elector, but Prince Eugene follows him very close
Abstract.

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, July 31.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 773.*

ORMONDE to DR. HENRY ALDRICH.

1704, July 31.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 773.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, August 1. Dublin.—On account of the Assizes the town is thin. Very little doing except what relates to their transport, which is managed as if the fate of Europe depended on it. Concerning the sending of forces to the North. Reference to Presbyterian pensions. One is the more sure of those gentlemen when one can add interest to duty. The Earl of Mount-Alexander at first startled at the new clause about the Ordnance, till told it was made not so much for his time as for succession. Col. Legge was tapped yesterday and thirteen quarts of water drawn from him. It is not believed he can live, though he was hearty after the operation. Longing for good news from Bavaria and Hungary. *Abstract.*

MICHAEL WADDING to ORMONDE.

1704, Aug. 1 (received).—Since his late conversion to the Protestant faith has been a great sufferer, and accordingly looks to his Grace for patronage. The Duchess of Ormonde, the Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Fretewell can vouch for him. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, August 1.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 774.*

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1704, Aug. 2. Monelea.—I had the honour of both your Grace's letters this day. In the first your Grace has been pleased to express your goodness in condescending to satisfy your friends and servants of the state of matters between your Grace and Mr. Brodrick, which confirms us in the certainty we had of your Grace's constancy and of that gentleman's vanity and boldness. In the last your Grace gives me a further instance of that favour. I have already received so many in so short a time that I am in pain how to express the grateful sense I have of them, but if the devoting myself and my family to your Grace's service and interest

will be any return acceptable to your Grace I have already done that upon the justest consideration in the world. I am very glad to find that your Grace will have an opportunity to do the country so signal a kindness as your Grace mentions ; your Grace takes the right way to silence the worst of your enemies by acts of goodness and generosity of which even they themselves are sensible of the good effect. I made mention in my last of a Register, perhaps it may not be agreeable there, or that your Grace does not think it convenient ; I submit, and at the same time am assured, that if the Crown want money, as I believe it will, such an Act would be a ready way to purchase it. I thank your Grace for the admonition you gave me not to be lazy in other business. I do assure your Grace that I will use all diligence in whatever concerns the service, and though I am now in the country yet as soon as the judges return I will go back to Dublin to be ready on all occasions that shall happen to present themselves, and since your Grace is pleased to command me to leave off excuses for not writing, your Grace shall never more be troubled with them. I beseech your Grace to accept my most hearty desires and wishes for your long life and happiness.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to ORMONDE.

1704, August 3.—See Report, VII, App., p. 774.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HUMPHREY GORE to ORMONDE.

1704, August 3. Northampton.—Intends to send a hundred horses to Chester to embark at the first opportunity. “The prices answer the scarcity of the horses, for I am for it to buy them out of their carts in the fields as they are at work, the fairs affording so few, and those now over.” Very difficult to get in men. Has given orders to beat up at Warwick, Birmingham, Manchester and all the great towns round, with very poor results. Hopes for more success when the harvest is over. *Abstract.*

ROBERT ROCHFORT to ORMONDE.

1704, Aug. 3. Dublin.—Your Grace has such certain and - constant accounts from many better hands of all occurrences in this kingdom that there is no room for any from me, else you had therein received earlier testimonies of the duty and respects I owe and shall always most sincerely and heartily pay your Grace at all times, but the following account relating to the city of Londonderry, where I am Recorder, I thought proper to give your Grace.

By the late Act passed in this kingdom to prevent the farther growth of Popery, all persons in any trust or employment, civil or military, under her Majesty, or any of her

predecessors on the 1st of Easter term last were thereby to take the oaths and receive the sacrament before the 1st of August instant or lose their places.

I received a letter from the Corporation last week for my advice, in which they tell me two of the twelve aldermen, which is the number of the aldermen, and twelve of the twenty-four burgesses, which is the number of the burgesses, will not qualify themselves by receiving the sacrament as the Act directs, and consequently must lay down, for by our charter all the aldermen and all the burgesses are constituted the common council of the city and to have the government of the city affairs, which is a place of trust and so within the Act. I gave them my advice that such who would not qualify themselves should resign and choose new persons in their places, which I hope will be done, though there are endeavours to persuade them to be obstinate, as the only means and best argument in another sessions to have the sacramental test repealed, which some undertakers have flattered them will be effected, and if not I do not think but they will all come in again after some little time.

I lay hold on this occasion to acquaint your Grace that I do not foresee that the designs of any turbulent spirits here can ruffle or discompose her Majesty's affairs in another session of the present Parliament, whenever your Grace shall advise her Majesty to have them sit, and in my poor opinion if they did sit for some time for proposing and consulting of such laws as may be yet wanting for our security and defence before the necessities of the government require a supply, it would take away all the popular arguments which have been usually pressed on such occasions when supplies are called for. The wolves are now stripped of their sheep's clothing, and gentlemen are so much changed in their opinions generally that they will not be any more imposed on by the deceitful glosses of false pretending patriots.

My Lord, I presume now to become an humble suitor to your Grace on behalf of my wife's brother, Mr. Matthew Handcock, and one of your Grace's chaplains, for a small living called Killary, in the diocese of Meath, vacant by the death of Doctor Sterne, who died last night; it is about 30*l.* a year, but a sinecure. I waited on my Lord Chancellor, who was pleased to say he would name him to your Grace; he was recommended to your Grace by Colonel Stephen Stanley; though this be but small, yet it will contribute to the support of a numerous family that is but slenderly provided for otherwise. When I introduced him to your Grace you were pleased to command me to put you in mind of him when anything fell.

I most humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this presumption and that you will please to accept the tender of my duty, respects and services, and hearty wishes and prayers for your health and prosperity.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, August 5. Dublin.—Concerning the difficulty of providing a thousand horses and shipping them to Portugal. The various candidates for the rectory of Killary, which is vacant by the death of Dr. Sterne, and worth 40*l.* per annum, are “(1) your Grace’s chaplain, Mr. Hartlib, (2) my chaplain, (3) Archdeacon Handcock, and (4) Mr. Grantham. My humble opinion is, as Sir Standish Hartstonge said in the Exchequer when his son and others were offering to speak, that you should christen your own child first, and let your own chaplain have this sinecure.” He mentions also the claim of Mr. Whealy, vicar of Killary, to the rectory. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1704, August 5. Dublin.—Relative to the dispute between the Archbishop of Dublin and the writer, who is threatened by the former with suspension from his office as Dean, and with excommunication. Hopes his Grace will further his petition to her Majesty. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Justice Upton will present his case to his Grace. *Abstract.*

EARL OF SUFFOLK to ORMONDE.

1704, August 5. Bath.—His son Charles Howard will wait upon his Grace with a request as to the command of a regiment of dragoons. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, August 5. Dublin.—As to the mounting of guns which are at Limerick, Sligo and Galway, and the removal of arms and ammunition from the stores at Cork. Sir James Jefferys, who is governor there, is with his Grace. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, August 7.—See Report, VII, App., p. 774.

FRANCIS CORNWALL to ORMONDE.

1704, August 7. London.—By the late Irish Act all persons resident in this kingdom must take the oaths therein mentioned or forfeit all grants in Ireland. There was no authority to administer in England the oath prescribed by the Act of the 3rd of William. The said late Irish Act obliges all such as have any grants in Ireland to take that oath by the 1st of this month. This applies even to those whose business detained them here. “After I had delivered a certificate of taking the sacrament and had the other oaths administered to me, I urged the Court of Common Pleas to permit me to take the said oath prescribed in the 3rd of King William, but the Court declared they had no authority to administer it.” Hopes that his Grace will not let him suffer on that account. Asks for leave of absence for six or seven years, as frequent licences

take up the profits of his patent, "which never yet yielded me ten pounds a year clear, being a reversion." *Abstract.*

JACQUES FOULLON to JOHN HARTSTONGE, Bishop of Ossory.

1704, August 8. Dublin.—Requesting the Bishop to use his influence with the Duke of Ormonde to procure the writer a pension. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

SIR R. VERNON to ORMONDE.

1704, August 8.—Regarding his request for leave to go to England on private business and also to get some men for the service. Owing to his having received no answer to his request is apprehensive lest he should have incurred his Grace's displeasure. Hopes also to be continued in the post of aide-de-camp to his Grace. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, August 8. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 31st July, and as to the public, humbly refer your Grace to our joint letter, and as for privilege of Parliament it is under a two-fold consideration, for there being a statute relating to it, of which the judges are interpreters, we have resolved unanimously that the word "finished" in the Act extends to prorogation, because it finishes that session, and whenever privilege is pleaded, so that it comes before any Court judicially, the judges will always declare the law to be so, as their predecessors did before them. But as to agents, solicitors, and parties, the Lords and Commons will ever be judges of their own privileges, and will punish those who violate them, and how they will adjudge this matter, time must show; in the meantime poor people are frightened with the terror of it, so that though the judges have done all in their power to remedy this great mischief, yet one cannot say but that the kingdom suffers much upon the account of privilege, since many are thereby deterred from seeking their right by process of law.

It is now time to know your Grace's pleasure about a further prorogation from 3rd October, which ought to be by proclamation, and the sooner the better, to prevent disputes, which else will happen about franking post letters, which they will claim from 25th instant. I suppose February will be a proper time to meet, but if your Grace think that too early, it may do as well in Easter term, the intermediate month will oblige the judges and the country gentlemen to attend the circuit, summer will be too hot, and it will be great loss if the present funds expire before the Parliament sits, so that February or April seem the fittest seasons for the session, which is nevertheless submitted to your Grace's better judgment.

As to horses, I think we should try three hundred, and in the same ships which may return in October and will save above 2,000*l.* As to the rectory of Killary, your Grace will see the Bishop's recommendation and pretensions, but whether you should prefer the Bishop's vicar, or your own household chaplain, is, I think, all the question. I am sure it is none that I am ever, my most noble Lord, &c.

PRIMATE MARSH to ORMONDE.

1704, August 9. Dublin.—Thanking his Grace for securing half her father's pension to be settled on Mrs. Ronsele, and hoping he will be also successful in recovering the remaining part of the first quarter's rent due from the see of Armagh.
Abstract.

DR. BERNARD GARDINER to ORMONDE.

1704, August 9. All Souls.—Assuring his Grace of his compliance with his Grace's recommendation concerning the gentleman of Brasenose, who is to appear with them for a fellowship this year. Though he has not the advantage of his predecessor in being personally known to his Grace, yet he hopes to preserve the reputation All Souls has always had of being desirous to show respect to his Grace's person, family and character. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, August 10. London.—I received your letter, and shall be very ready to contribute to anything that may be for your interest, and therefore I desire you will take care to settle as soon as conveniently you can the quarters, the officers for recruits, and whatever else is necessary to be done in the service, and that you may be sure of my consent to come for England. I have officers for the recruits sent over. As to the levy money, I will take care to have it ready for the officers before they come from Ireland, which I would not have them do until the forces are embarked. As to Brigadier Conyngham's pretension, the Lords Justices will take care to do him right. He will be allowed for his accoutrements, and everything else that is justly due to him; but he must consider he has troops with accoutrements in lieu of those which went off. My Lord Donegal was with me this morning, and says he has ordered 500*l.* more to satisfy the men, till my Lord Treasurer pay them. According to your desire I have ordered a commission for Mr. Henry Cottingham. The convoy only stays for a wind, the guards are already embarked. I will hasten all I can Lord H. Scott and Lord Ossory's regiments over. *Copy.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1704, August 12. Camp.—Enclosing the present state of the regiments, of which some particulars are given,

and concerning a plot to desert and seize on the money coming from Galway for the soldiers. The conspirators are being court-martialled. Puts his Grace in mind of Col. Nicholson and Captain Kendall in connection with the two new regiments that are being formed. The Bishop of Ossory is so well recovered that he is able to drink his Grace's health in pure wine without water. The writer has been to see the young pheasants at Dunmore. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL HUMPHREY GORE to ORMONDE.

1704, August 13. Northampton.—Continues the account given in his letter of ten days since relative to the sending of horses for the army. It is more difficult to obtain men, but hopes now that the harvest is near at an end to be more successful before long. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, August 15. Dublin.—Details the result of his inquiry into Lord Bellamont's circumstances. The transports will sail on the 22nd at farthest. With a view to lessen the frequency of desertions suggests two details of improvement in the conditions of military service : (1) after three or five years services soldiers may be at liberty to stay or go, (2) that but one penny per diem be deducted for clothing, the colonels to be otherwise compensated for that scandalous perquisite. In this way brave mettled fellows would be induced to enter the service, whereas now the officers are fain to buy them, as farmers do cows and horses, and therefore like those beasts they stray to their former pastures on the first opportunity. "We are overjoyed at the good news from Germany, and want nothing but your Grace's presence and a little money to make us entirely happy." *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1704, August 15.—Giving an account of the state of his Grace's regiment, which is now returned to quarters, and bespeaking his Grace's favours for the writer's advancement. *Abstract.*

THOMAS KNOX to ORMONDE.

1704, August 15.—As to measures for preventing the sending of wool and provisions from the south coast of Ireland into France. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, August 17. Dublin.—Concerning the prorogation of Parliament. Toby Purcell's anger on account of postponement of payment of his salary. Furnishing of horses by Captain Molloy. The departure of the transports intended for Portugal. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to ——

1704, August 19.—I have yours of the 8th from the camp and hope that there is an end to the little war. You will find by mine of the 12th that the convoy was sailed, and I hope that these winds will have brought them to Cork. As to what you mention concerning the West Indies, I had spoke of it some time ago, and am promised that the next relief is to go from England. The regiments that are now there cannot stay much longer, they having the Queen's promise inserted in the *Gazette* that no troops should stay there above three years, and that term is now out, so that they must be soon relieved, or the Queen break her word, which I suppose she will not. I hope the desertion will be at an end, and the campaign also. *Copy.*

ORMONDE to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, August 20.—*See Report, VII, p. 774.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM STEWART to ORMONDE.

1704, August 21. Bristol.—Concerning the establishment of the new regiment of Irish guards. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, August 22. Dublin.—As to the misunderstanding relative to the new rules framed for the Ordnance Office. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT IKERRIN to ORMONDE.

1704, August 27. Cork.—Thanks his Grace for the command he has been honoured with and promises to raise such a regiment as his Grace may never have reason to find fault with. Strict review of his men made by Major-General Langston, who examined every man both as to his religion and country. Rumours as to changes in the officers' commands, mention being made of Col. Caulfield and Major Creighton. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1704, August 28. Dublin.—The writer has reviewed the men commanded by Lords Dungannon, Ikerrin and Inchiquin. All are extremely good, especially those of Lord Ikerrin, with whom Major Creighton has taken great pains. The detachments for abroad are ready to embark when the transports arrive. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, August 29. Dublin.—Concerning the time for the next session of Parliament and its bearing on Lord Meath's case. Requesting a company in the guards when raised for Sir William Mansel, or else for the writer's own son. *Abstract.*

SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE TO ORMONDE.

1704, August 29. From aboard her Majesty's ship *Edgar* at Spithead.—When a favourable easterly wind offers the writer is to proceed to Ireland to convoy the forces part of the way to Portugal, and after to cruise against the privateers. Prays the Duke to speak a good word for him to the Prince and to the Lord Treasurer that he may obtain some additional employment either as Commissioner of the Navy, Admiralty, &c., or else a pension extraordinary. Sir George Rooke, Sir Cloutesley Shovel, Sir David Mitchell, Mr. Killygrew, Sir Ralph Delaval, Hopson and many others have been so favoured. It is rumoured that Sir Thomas Hopson is going to quit the business of the Navy to become Governor of Greenwich Hospital; accordingly if the writer cannot reach being of Council to the Prince he may have that of the Navy. Urges the special claims of his family, grounded on various reasons. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1704, August 29. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 22nd instant to acknowledge; and there is so much of comfort as well as honour in it, that I could not omit the very first opportunity of owning the extraordinary satisfaction I have by it, and at the same time of informing your Grace that the Archbishop goes on in great fury still, insomuch that if I had not kept both the church doors and the doors of the precincts locked against him both upon Wednesday and Saturday last, for which I have precedents as well as the reason of the thing, he had most certainly pronounced the sentence of excommunication against me, and that for no other crime than my not obeying his arbitrary commands, which were utterly inconsistent with the duty I owe her Majesty, and this peculiar free church of hers.

And if these proceedings of the Archbishop had gone on to the degree he would have had them, they would have endangered the dissolution of this corporation of ours, and inevitably have occasioned a schism here.

I must also crave leave to tell your Grace that the only reason why we made the prayer of our petition to her Majesty so much in general was this, that we thought it our duty to leave it to your Grace and to her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General to particularize our request by prevailing with her Majesty to command the Archbishop upon his allegiance to stop his hands, that her Majesty may have time to take this matter into her own cognisance, and to determine it at her best leisure and by what method she thinks fit, as her Majesty's predecessors have done upon the like occasion with their donatives and cathedrals royal, as this most certainly is.

SIR RICHARD COX TO ORMONDE.

1704, September 2. Dublin.—The fleet sailed on Thursday last for Cork, and it is hoped will be there as soon as the convoy and the rest of the ships from Portsmouth. The frigates have orders to hasten to Hoylake to attend his Grace.
Abstract.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM STEWART TO ORMONDE.

1704, September 2. Bath.—Concerning his troubles with the convoy and with his report, which he begs his Grace to lay before the Queen and the Lord Treasurer. As to the establishment of the royal regiment of guards, the number of men and companies, the appointment of officers, &c.
Abstract.

SIR RICHARD COX TO ORMONDE.

1704, September 4. Dublin.—Concerning fee farm grants to certain of the Duke's tenantry. Arrangements to be made to have transports at Hoylake to attend his Grace on his crossing to Ireland, and in connection with the prorogation of Parliament. Rumour of four French men-of-war off Cape Clear. *Abstract.*

COLONEL EDWARD BERKELEY TO ORMONDE.

1704, September 4.—Concerning the affairs of the Bath regiment, and of Mr. Andrews, who will inform his Grace further in the matter. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHFORD TO ORMONDE.

1704, September 7. Zulestein.—Concerning his obligations about his son. *Abstract.*

COUNTESS OF GRANARD TO ORMONDE.

1704, September 8.—Requesting a company in the regiment of guards that is to be raised for Ireland for her grandson. She has lost a husband, four sons and lately a grandson by being soldiers. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer to ORMONDE.

1704, September 9. Dublin.—There is a sensible appearance of satisfaction in the countenances of people here since the agreeable news they have received that your Grace is determined in your resolution of letting us have the honour to see you soon in this place. Your presence in the kingdom does now become almost absolutely necessary, in order to dispose matters rightly for her Majesty's service, and the advantage of the nation. Ill men are at work, are labouring and trying all manner of ways to stir up mischief, and to make the weather of the next sessions, let it happen when it will, tempestuous, when it does happen, and happen one time or

other they think it must. But upon your Grace's appearing here, all those black clouds will be easily dispersed and the same busy men, if they persist in the same way, will only show again their malice and their want of power.

The comfort of it is, though they are violent, your Grace has none to contest with, but those or rather the broken remains of those you have before, when in their full force, defeated. However, perhaps it were to be wished they might not have an opportunity of going on farther, and that they might have a stop put to the progress their ill impressions may make, which will end with your Grace's arrival, or else perhaps they may run a head too much, and cost your Grace more labour.

I beg pardon for taking this liberty, but I venture upon it, because I know your Grace was always inclined to know the very worst of things, and I would not wish that you should meet with any disappointment in finding them much otherwise than you expected. I must confess I writ to your Grace long ago that I thought it not possible you should now meet with any difficulties, and so I should think still, if reason or honour, or their interest, had the least influence in governing the actions of some people.

There are some who came lately out of the North tell me several there have sworn they will not give one farthing; they say that to repeat the tax of double excise is the same thing in effect as to make it hereditary, and if that be intended, it is best then to buy with it from the Crown the hearth-money, which they call a most heavy burthen upon the subject. This popular wheedle, they think, will pass, and make people stubborn in refusing it upon any other terms, and knowing very well that it will never be accepted upon those, they hope to see the sessions end in the disappointment they aim at. Besides, too, with this plausible pretence and under this canting disguise of the public service, they hope to cover over their private designs of acting in concert with Scotland, which they must not openly avow, though most heartily do inwardly espouse. These whom I am speaking of, are persons that your Grace knows and understands perfectly well, and have not for this considerable time, by any friends, been mistaken for men of any honesty, but, of most mighty large professions of it upon all occasions, as well as of affection and honour to those they are at the same time undermining.

The Archbishop of Dublin at his own request to the Government, preached the thanksgiving sermon in Christ Church, though another was appointed, and was prepared to do it; and until that very morning at the Castle, and upon his request, he was not to have preached there, but another whom he mightily disappointed. In his sermon he abounded with great praises of the army and that after this success we ought to double our forces, for that the King of France would certainly next year make his utmost effort, that he looked

upon the victory to be God Almighty's reward to the Queen's piety, in short he said all things that a man could wish a good bishop to say, and make me doubt that either the intelligence I formerly had written your Grace an account of, was mistaken, or else that some people have one body of divinity for private conversation, and another for public preaching. My Lord Abercorn is lately gone into the North. My Lord Archbishop's sermon is to be printed by him and if he stick by it, he cannot in many particulars do better, at least I hope that other people will think it but reasonable that he should keep up to it. I have nothing farther to add, only to beg your Grace's pardon for this trouble, who am with all imaginable respect.

VISCOUNT GRANDISON to ORMONDE.

1704, September 10. Dromana.—Asking to have the government of co. Waterford, vacant by the sudden death of the Earl of Tyrone, given to the writer, and also that of the city of Waterford, as the two always go together. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, September 12. Dublin.—Concerning the prorogation of Parliament, the money for clothing the battle-axes, and the transports at Milford. *Abstract.*

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to ORMONDE.

1704, September 12.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 774.*

EDWARD SMYTH, Bishop of Down and Connor, to
ORMONDE.

1704, September 13.—*See Report, XIV, App., pt. vii, p. 61.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1704, September 14. Dublin.—I am infinitely obliged to your Grace for all the trouble I have given you, but I may rather say the Archbishop has given you. I hope your Grace has received, or will suddenly receive three of my cases, and I am afraid I shall have occasion for many more. I cannot yet get my appeal to be received by the Archbishop, no nor my Lord Keeper's fiat neither for a Commission of Delegates, which I received this day and sent it to him, my Proctor refusing to serve it upon him, for he has threatened him so far that he dares not appear for me. I find I am charged as a person that will submit to no reference. I can assure your Grace that I did propose to him the reference which is in print, and as for other references I every day see that they have more design than truth.

Being now at the feet of her Majesty by the great goodness of your Grace, I have nothing wanting that I can in justice hope for. But having so restless an adversary there is nothing

that I may not fear, since law and justice have no influence upon him. Your Grace's protection is both my safety and my honour, to whom I cannot sufficiently return thanks, being not able to say more than that I am, &c.

SIR CHARLES FIELDING to ORMONDE.

1704, September 16. Dublin.—Requesting the appointment of Mr. Ingram to be Dean of Limerick. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1704, September 16. Dublin.—Requesting the appointment of Dr. Hinton to be Dean of Limerick. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, September 16. Dublin.—Concerning Sir William Robinson's affair. As to the formalities in the prorogation of Parliament. Mention of Dr. Hinton as a likely successor to Webb, Dean of Limerick. Recommending Lord Grandison's petition. The movements of the transports. *Abstract.*

EARL OF DENBIGH to ORMONDE.

1704, September 17. Warwick Castle.—Recommending Mr. Robert Hatton, second son of Sir John Hatton, bart., deceased. He rode as a volunteer in the writer's regiment. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CORNELIUS WOOD to ORMONDE.

1704, September 18, (n.s.). Weissenberg Camp.—Concerning the operations on the Continent. He refers to the battle of Blenheim. His lieutenant-colonel, Fetherston, was killed there. Ulm has surrendered and the trenches before Landau are to be opened that night. The King of the Romans is expected to come during the siege. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, September 19. Dublin.—The transports are safe at Cork, and their convoy hastening to Hoylake. Claims of Dr. Hinton to the Deanery of Limerick. Recommending Mr. Baxter to the Archdeaconry of Aghadoe. The prorogation of Parliament, and his Grace's coming to Ireland. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR REBOULET to ORMONDE.

1704, September 19. The Hague.—As English troops are to be sent to aid the Duke of Savoy, the writer begs his Grace to procure for him the appointment of commissary and paymaster to those forces. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, September 21. Dublin.—“All the world and our secretary being at the Curragh, I must acknowledge the favour of your Grace’s of the 13th . . .” Rejoicings at the success of the fleet. Encloses a letter from a captain of rapparees to Mr. Southwell. “If we can get rid of these troublesome rogues for their freight, why should we be plagued with them? The Council of Ireland will always hesitate upon this subject till we have some hint from England. It was the rule to make a bridge for an enemy to fly, and ‘tis more reasonable to do so for tories that can’t be found.” Lieut.-General Erle would like to recommend Mr. Twigg of Palmerston to the Archdeaconry of Aghadoe. The security of the transports in Cork harbour. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY CONYNGHAM to LIEUT.-GENERAL THOMAS ERLE.

1704, September 22. Cork.—Wishing to know if Major-General O’Farrell, who is to go to Portugal, has a commission from the Queen. Unless the writer is satisfied on the point he cannot acknowledge O’Farrell as his superior officer. Wishing to have his Grace’s thoughts on the matter, which is set forth at length. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1704, September 22 (n.s.). Zulestein.—The writer would be glad to know when that regiment is to be arrayed. He will take good care of his Grace’s wine, and will bring over a good setting dog. *Abstract.*

COLONEL JOHN EYRE to ORMONDE.

1704, September 22. Galway.—Writes in favour of his nephew Coote, one of his Grace’s chaplains, who is seeking the Deanery of Limerick. He has an estate worth 1,000*l.* a year near Limerick. He is a man of good life and good family, and it is advantageous to the Church to prefer gentlemen in it. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, September 23. Dublin.—Concerning Sir William Robinson’s affair, in which it is best not to make more haste than good speed. Death of Jack Price, constable of the Castle. Lord Abercorn’s and the two Bishops’ cases are being dealt with. Movements of the frigates to attend his Grace. No letters have come for the prorogation of Parliament. *Abstract.*

EBENEZER WOOD to ORMONDE.

1704, September 23. Kilkenny.—Acknowledging his Grace’s favours to his son, now gone to Portugal, and asking for himself

a commission as captain of dragoons in the regiment whereof Lord Ikerrin is to be colonel. He is concerned for Lord Inchiquin as his deputy-mayor. *Abstract.*

— MARSHALL to ORMONDE.

1704, September 23. Dublin.—Asking to be made Constable of Dublin Castle. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JAMES BUTLER to ORMONDE.

1704, September 25. Armagh.—Asking for a company in the new regiment of guards and a lieutenancy in the same for his son. *Abstract.*

SIR GEORGE ST. GEORGE to ORMONDE.

1704, September 25. Carrick.—Concerning his being of the Council, and also Mr. Shepard, who still lies under his Grace's displeasure. *Abstract.*

HENRY HARRIS to ORMONDE.

1704, September 26. Dublin.—Recounting his services in the army, and acknowledging the great favours he has received from his Grace. Asks for some appointment as he hears there are regiments to be raised. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GUSTAVUS HAMILTON to ORMONDE.

1704, September 26. Dublin.—Acknowledging his Grace's efforts towards obtaining a commission for the writer. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND to ORMONDE.

1704, September 28. Dublin Castle.—Major-General D. O'Farrell was appointed to command the forces to be sent to Portugal. As he has no commission Brigadier Conyngham disputes his authority. Various letters connected with the matter are enclosed. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY CONYNGHAM to ORMONDE.

1704, October 1. Cork.—Enclosing an account of the dispute between Major-General O'Farrell and himself as to precedence in rank, viz., the former has no commission from the Queen appointing him to the complete command of the forces destined for Portugal, but only her Majesty's letter to Portugal that he should be a major-general there. Though he is in charge of the fifteen hundred detached men, he is not warranted in assuming command over the complete regiments which have been ordered to go on that service. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1704, October 5. Zulestein.—Concerning wine to be sent to his Grace. It is dear, 950 gilders for the three hogsheads. Hopes his Grace has given what he promised in connection with the regiments that are being raised for Ireland. *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1704, October 7. Waterford.—Took on himself during the past week the office of Mayor of Kilkenny. Recommending Major Spencer to the consideration of his Grace. The latter has received an account of his brother's death at Tehean in Barbary. Hopes Major Spencer will inherit a good part of his fortune. His deceased brother laid down, by the late King's command, a considerable sum there for the redemption of slaves, and he hopes justice will be done him in England about that matter. Details as to the condition of the soldiers reviewed by the writer, efforts towards recruiting, changing of officers, &c. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SMYTH, Bishop of Down and Connor, to
ORMONDE.

1704, October 21. Lisburn.—Recommending his brother William Smyth, to be made Dean of Limerick. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR DU MARETT D'ANTOIGNY to ORMONDE.

1704, October 27. A la Haye.—Nous n'avons encore icy auq'unes nouvelles de la prise de Barcelonne ; ce qu'y inquiète beaucoup le pays icy ou on a apris avec bien du regret la mort du Prince D'Armestat. On na point aussy de nouvelles qu'on aye commencé le siège de Badaiose. Le Prince Ugenne s'est randu maître de Crema qu'y est aux Vinitiens ; ce sera une bonne place d'armes pour luy dont il avoit grand besoing. La bonne manœuvre quil a faite jusque a cette heure a fait echouer le siège de Turin, malgré les grandes dépences et touts les préparatifs de la France pour cela. Le Prince de Bade a assiégié Hombourg et pretend le prandre auant de partir pour Vienne. My lord Duc de Marleborough attant aussy la prise de Sanduhet qu'y fut yer inuesty auant de partir pour ce randre a Vienne.

L'Electeur de Bauiere avec les Marechaux de Villeroy et de Marcin voulurent charger l'arriere garde de l'armee de Monsieur Dauverkerk Mercredy dernier lorsque décampant d'Herentals. Il passoit la riuiere de Nitti au dessus de cette petite ville tandis que l'armee Angloise passoit la mesme riuiere au dessous, mais il ny eut auqune action seulement quelques officiers paresseux et plusieurs vivandiers furent surpris dans Herentals par les enmis. Sanduhet est une tres petite ville qu'y a un bon rampart, sept bons bastions, un large et profond fossé, un chemin couvert et une contrescarpe ; le tout bien palissadé et huit cents hommes de garnison.

SAME to SAME.

1704, October 30. A la Haye.—Les lettres particulières et gens assurés arriuées aujourduy de Paris marquent positivement que Barcelonne a este pris le 4 de ce moise et la garnison faite prisouniere de guere, dont la plus grande partie c'est declarée pour le Roy Charle 3 et ceux qu'y ont persisté dans le party du Duc Daniou sont demeures prisonniers. Le Duc de Velasco, Viceroy de Catalogne, et qu'y a defendu la place ne c'est pas trouué on ni sait s'il c'est sauu ou s'il aura esté tué. La flotte et les troupes ont esté assieger en suite. Rose et les mecontants ce grossissent de iour a autre ; la Cour de France est fort inquiette de tout cela et craint de terribles suites et que Larxon et Valance ne ce declare entierment pour le Roy Charles ; le Baron de Suasso Tuif a aussy receu ce matin des lettres de Madrid qu'y assurent qu'il y a une grande consternation et vn soulevement presque general dans l'Espagne.

Nous tenons Sanduhet siég mais sy nous le prenons il nous coutera cher car est déjà cause de la perte de Diest que l'Electeur a assiégié et pris en trois iours lorsqu'il nous a veu occupes a Sanduhet, le qu'y nous obligera d'abandonner toutes les petites places du domir que nous contions de garder les enmis ; nous ont pris quatres bataillons et un regiment de dragons prisonniers de guerre et menacent d'ataquer nostre armée. My lord Duc de Marleborough partit pour Vienne le 26 apres que Sanduhet fut siégé ; le Prince Ugenne meditte quelque dessing qu'y esclorra bien tot ; le siege de Turin est remis a vne autres fois.

Le Prince de Bade a fait assieger Lombourg part vn detache-mant. La mortalité des [armées] est touiuors tres grande et surtou[t de l']armée Angloise.

Je prents encore la liberté de suplier vostre grandeur Monseignr de vouloir ordonner que je sois payé de ma petite pension dont il m'est due plus d'un an le qu'y me fait beaucoup d'inquiettude quoy qu'elle soit de moins de 35 pieces ; j'espere Monseigneur que nostre grandeur macordera cette grace et celle d'estre persuade du zèle ardent et du respect tres profond avec lequel &c.

MARQUIS OF CARMARTHEN to ORMONDE.

1704, November 2. London.—Asking that Mr. Andrew Richier should have the commission promised by his Grace in the event of there being a vacancy. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to the PRINCE OF WALES.

1704, November 2.—See Report, VII, App., p. 774.

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM to ORMONDE.

1704, November 3. St. James's Park.—Recommending the son of his old friend Mr. Arrius. He asks a step higher

for him than the colours, which Ormonde had already given him. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHFORD to ORMONDE.

1704, November 4. Zulestein.—Confiding his son to the protection and favour of his Grace. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1704, November 8. Dublin.—Concerning the supply of army tents, and of horses for the expedition to Portugal. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN GEORGE CAMOCKE to ORMONDE.

1704, November 8. Dublin.—“Captain Saunders and myself arrived in the Bay of Dublin in less than twenty-four hours from the Bay of Holyhead.” Details as to the passage. *Abstract.*

JOSHUA DAWSON to ORMONDE.

1704, November 8. Dublin Castle.—Yesterday the *Speed-well* and *Seaford* came into the Bay of Dublin. They are now taking in wine and other provisions for his Grace’s use, and intend to make all the expedition back again they can possible. *Abstract.*

H. MASCLARY to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1704, November 11. Chester.—Writes for money to defray various expenses, servants’ wages, charges for the Duke’s horses, &c., and addresses his letter to Holyhead. *Abstract.*

EARL OF DONEGAL to ORMONDE.

1704, November 12. Cork Harbour. From aboard the *Greenwich*.—Concerning the bringing of the writer’s regiment to full strength, the clothing of the soldiers, &c. *Abstract.*

• **DON LUIZ DA CUNZA, Portuguese Envoy, to ORMONDE.**

1704, November 16. London.—With regard to the supply of horses for the expedition to Portugal. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL D. O’FARRELL to ORMONDE.

1704, November 16. Cove.—Relative to the expedition to Portugal which has been delayed by contrary winds, but is now about to sail. The writer is in command of the troops and fleet. *Abstract.*

COMTE DE BRIANCON to ORMONDE.

1704, November 20. London.—As to the raising of Irish battalions. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

COLONEL JOHN EYRE to ORMONDE.

1704, November 21. Eyrecourt.—The sheriff of Galway being on the execution of his office, was set upon by upwards of six hundred people. He saved his life by flight, but in his getting of it, it happened a woman or two were killed. The sheriff will pay his duty to his Grace upon that occasion. This part of the country is not reduced to the Queen's obedience, the whole magistracy here being in terror.
Abstract.

COMTE DE BRIANCON to ——.

1704, November 21. London.—Enclosing a packet for the Duke of Ormonde, touching the raising of Irish soldiers.
(French.) Abstract.

EARL OF RANELAGH to ORMONDE.

1704, November 21.—See Report, VII, App., p. 774.

VISCOUNT FALKLAND to ORMONDE.

1704, November 26.—He will always do his utmost to make up this unhappy breach with his mother. Acknowledges his obligations to his Grace.
Abstract.

JAMES ALARY to ORMONDE.

1704, November 27. Berlin.—Appealing to the bounty of his Grace to succour him in his old age. He has only four "sols" a day and his wife the same. Finding himself importuned to abandon his religion, he has given up all to follow the dictates of his conscience. Refers to his rescue of the Duke from a great danger.
(French.) Abstract.

SIR CHARLES HEDGES to ORMONDE.

1704, November 28.—See Report, VII, App., p. 774.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CHOLMONDELEY to ORMONDE.

1704, November 28.—Congratulates his Grace upon his safe arrival in Ireland. "Our Parliament affairs begin to ferment a little and grow warm. My Lord Haversham hath let off his speech among the Lords and awakened them into a consideration of the state of the fleet and the state of Scotland. To-morrow the Lords' House sit upon the Scotch Act of Security, and whoever hath been an adviser in it may expect to be sorely wip'd. The House of Commons to-day endeavoured to have tacked their conformity bill to the land tax, but it was carried by 127 not to tack, so there's an end against old Occasional this session." The Duke of Marlborough is expected this week at the Hague. Has not been at Richmond since his Grace left, as it would but make him more sensibly want his Grace's company. "My Lord

Tunbridge is preparing to wait on your Grace very soon, as he told me to-night at the play." *Abstract.*

— MILLER to ORMONDE.

1704, November 28. From Scotland.—There is a grand design on foot to have the Dukes of Hamilton, Athol and Queensbury brought to a good understanding. Details as to the strength of the court and country parties in the Scotch Parliament. "Our secretaries, the Earl of Seafield and the Earl of Roxburgh are not of one mind nor in good terms as to many things of public concern" Lord Yester has too great ascendant in business over his father the Lord Marquis of Tweeddale, the Lord Chancellor. A Dutch man-of-war arrived at Leith last week with one hundred and forty officers in quest of recruits. They want 2,000 men, but will find it hard to get that number, except they take a good part from the standing forces. Two ships were taken at Leith in which were found a great many Popish priests' vestments, very rich crucifixes of ivory, brass and gold and many pictures of our Saviour and some papers about the Duke of Gordon and the Marquis of Seaforth. Many ships have gone from Scotland to France with lead, wool and salmon. Last week were seized two men who have of a long time been coining money in the form of ducats to the value of 3,000*l.* sterling. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR DU MARETT D'ANTOIGNY to ORMONDE.

1704, November 28. A la Haye.—Monseigneur, Mercredy 26 un courrier de devand Landau arriva icy a 10 heures du soir pour donner auis a l'Etat que le dimanche 23 les assiéges avoient batu la chamede et demande a capituler; nous attendons d'heure a autre nouuelle de la rédition de celle comme aussy Monseigneur de Warbacq; nous croy quapre paret lune et la autre sont entre nos a moins quon ne veille les prandre a discretion. My Lord Duc de Marleborough est attandu icy dans 15 ou 16 iours. On assure que le Prince Royal de Pruce viendra avec luy et quil yra en Angleterre. On parle fort icy du mariage de my Lord Nortumgrey avec la fille aynee de Monsieur Delmet quy a 13 a quatorze ans et deux cent mil florins en mariage; elle est iolye de sa persoone.

Comme Monsieur Souhtwell me fit chouneur de me mander, il y a trois semaines que vostre grandeur partoit pour Dublin je luy ay adresse la toutes mes lettres; mais aprenant amourduy par les Gazettes que vostre grandeur estoit encore a Londre il ny a que peu de iours je me donne lhouneur de luy addresser celle cy et en mesme temps une autre en Irlande.

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704, November 30.—Refers to his Grace's arrival in Ireland. Details the means being taken to secure the money for

recruiting the regiments that sent recruits to Portugal. He says : “ We were on Tuesday last delivered from a most desperate attempt of an angry squadron in our house, who thought themselves sure of marrying the conformity bill to the land tax, but after much pains taken on both sides and a debate of seven hours, the fatal design was rejected with contempt, there being 134 for it and 251 against it, from which majority we hope a happy and a short session. Yesterday it was warmly endeavoured by some of the same side in the House of Lords to bring on the Scotch business, but to no purpose likewise, the Whigs, contrary to their usual custom acting twin together the prudent part, the Queen as King Charles used to do sitting by the fire in the Lords’ House all the debate, and when our bill of conformity comes up to the Lords to be flung out, which now it stands on its own legs it will most certainly be, her Majesty it’s said is resolved also to be present.” *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, November 30. Chester.—Arrived last night cross the country from Staffordshire through most execrable roads and some difficulties, but no ill accident. It now blows hard and dirty at S.W. Captain Saunders’ commission. “ I expect every post our letters from the Treasury, which were not signed, according to the wonted delay.” *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1704, December 2. Dublin.—As to the disposal of Wicklow Castle in which Mr. Anderton Saunders is interested. “ This whole day was taken up by the Bishops, and I believe two days more must be sacrificed to them.” *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704, December 5.—The sum of 3,000*l.* due for transports is ordered to be paid out of the first money that shall come in upon the land tax which this week is expected to pass the Royal assent. As to the money for providing 1,000 horses for the Portugal service. Thinks it is inexpedient to continue this Parliament with such a Speaker in the chair. “ This day’s mail from Lisbon makes us uneasy for Gibraltar.” *Abstract.*

LORD MOHUN to ORMONDE.

1704, December 3.—Asking that Captain Rapin be made major in the writer’s regiment. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, December 9. Dublin.—Informs his Grace of his safe crossing to Ireland. “ My Lady Betty was most terribly sick all the way, and even after she was ashore, but I hope

a little rest will recover her." Met this day at the Lord Chancellor's, Sir R. Levinge, Mr. Keightley, Mr. Savage, &c., where they discussed the approaching session. As to the time; the 10th February would be too near for the necessary preparations, and besides the term, the circuit, the ill roads, and more than that the ploughing season for spring corn would make it inconvenient for the country gentlemen to come up. The beginning of April would be a better time. All bills formerly transmitted and which have dropped through negligence or mistake, are to be examined to help in deciding on those to be presented. *Abstract.*

M. PRETYMAN to ORMONDE.

1704, December 9.—Reminding his Grace of his promise to give a commission to "my cos. Fenn." *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, December 10. Dublin.—Enclosing letters from England, including one from Mr. Meul's about champagne, as the writer thinks. It came from Mr. Dantigny. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704, December 11.—Concerning payments for the transport service and for raising recruits for the expedition to Portugal. Debate concerning Scotland in the House of Commons. Encloses some plans from Lord Ranelagh. *Abstract.*

SIR CHARLES HEDGES to ORMONDE.

1704, December 12.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 775.*

EARL OF RANELAGH to ORMONDE.

1704, December 12.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 775.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, December 12. Dublin.—Gibraltar still in danger. The House of Lords busy inquiring into the question of trading with France. He is consulting with the Commissioners of the Revenue in order to have the matter set in its right light before the Lord Treasurer as far as Ireland is concerned, "for fear they put some new hardship upon us, which would help to make the people here more peevish." Had a meeting the previous night with several of his Grace's friends about the bills to be submitted in the coming session of Parliament. There is a great noise of a hardship done to Capt. Stafford, which is that he had been commanded by his Grace to sell his commission for 800*l.*, though he had been offered 1,000*l.*, and this on account of his behaviour in the last session. The writer expresses his belief that there had been no such positive command. Lord Abercorn seems much pleased with what

his Grace has done in his affair. Col. George should give a full certificate of what time the several regiments and men embarked at Cork and so went off the Irish establishment. Order for Captain Molloy's levy money, to be signed by his Grace, enclosed. Lady Betty was let blood by Dr. Roger, and was very bad. *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS PULTENEY to ORMONDE.

1704, December 12.—Refers to a great loss he has sustained. Report that his Grace had been captured by the French. Refers to a dismissal from a troop for disobedience of orders. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN NEWTON to ORMONDE.

1704, December 12. London.—Brigadier Gustavus Hamilton not inclined to dispose of his regiment. Col. Fox having been killed at Gibraltar there is, however, a vacancy, to fill which he hopes his Grace will recommend him to the Duke of Marlborough. If he obtains this command he does not question but he will find some Colonel in Ireland who will willingly change. *Abstract.*

EARL OF GRANTHAM to ORMONDE.

1704, December 12. London.—The Duke of Marlborough is reported to be bringing with him the French general officers. All goes well at Richmond. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

LORD BULKELEY to ORMONDE.

1704, December 13. Baron Hill.—Thanking his Grace for making that place the road to Ireland, and congratulating his Grace on his safe arrival in that country after his tedious confinement at Holyhead. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CHOLMONDELEY to ORMONDE.

1704, December 14. London.—Concerning a payment of 700*l.* which will relieve the very great necessities of the Isle of Man, and the sad condition of the poor people there. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, December 14. Dublin.—Arrangements for paying for horses by a warrant from his Grace on the military contingencies' fund. Major-General Langston says he was acting by his Grace's directions when he told Capt. Stafford to sell. "Last night the company I mentioned in my last met here with the addition of Baron Johnson and supped with me, but we took care to dispatch our business first. We had before us all the bills, prepared by former Houses of Commons and the Council Board, and which had not been past into laws. We wrote down the heads of such as seemed most beneficial

to the number of a dozen or fourteen, which in truth after all seem of very indifferent consequence, and therefore I proposed if they could think of some Brilliant to open the session withal that might have some relish with it for extraordinary good, like our last Popish Act or Plus Acres. Mr. Solicitor in his merry way thought there must be some raw head and bloody bones, viz., some corroboration of the last Popish Act, which as it now directs all priests to be registered, so may make it penal for any priest hereafter to officiate who may have been ordained since. Mr. Ludlow thought if we could think of some bill or address, &c., which might declare our dissent from any of the Scotch mutineering proceedings and aversion to the succession, it would break our northern faction and create friends in England. We meet to-morrow night at Anderton Saunders's where we shall consider farther." Concerning Lieut.-General Stewart's commission and the Archbishop's case which the town give on his side. *Abstract.*

LORD MOHUN to ORMONDE.

1704, December 14.—It will be a great obligation to Lord Oxford and the writer if the Captain-Lieutenant of the latter is provided for by his Grace. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704, December 16. London.—Concerning the raising of recruits, on matters connected with which his Grace will probably receive the Duke of Marlborough's opinion. He adds: "The Occasional Bill was yesterday by a majority of twenty flung out of the House of Lords upon the first reading, the Queen being present during the whole debate, which lasted from one till six at night. We have this day voted a commission for persons to treat of an union with Scotland, and in case of refusal on their part intend to pass another Act to deprive them of all the privileges they now enjoy. I hope from these differences between Scotland and England some advantages may at last be got for poor Ireland which has not been forgot in the debates on these occasions, and I can assure your Grace no opportunities shall be lost to thrust in our claim." *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1704, December 19. London.—Rumour of relief of Gibraltar. As soon as he is able to get a horseback he intends starting on the journey to join his Grace, from whom he hopes to obtain a commission in the new regiment. *Abstract.*

SIR THOMAS SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, December 19. Dublin.—Asking his Grace to intimate his pleasure to the Lords Justices to make the writer Lieutenant of the county Limerick, that by the credit of it he may be the

better able to oppose the interest that the Speaker and Mr. Clayton are now making there to procure a knight of the shire to be chosen in the room of the deceased, Mr. Oliver.
Abstract.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1704, December 21. London.—There are no certain accounts from Italy or Gibraltar, but of the latter various reports as best serves the purpose of the wagerers. Parliament busy with bills in relation to Scotland. This is a subject entirely new to our old stagers and puzzles them in the steps they are to make. The writer complains of the injustice done him in having seven major-generals made over his head that were younger officers. Begs his Grace to write two or three lines on his behalf to the Duke of Marlborough, who professes great value for his Grace. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704, December 23. London.—Parliament is displaying a spirit of kindness and indulgence towards Ireland in considering the affairs of Scotland in relation to England. Details arrangements for getting the money for recruits, which cannot be paid out till returns are received from Portugal. Those who have drawn bills and received the money in Ireland will not be prejudiced as those who have the bills have been assured they will be honoured. Kerus Hastwell and Carbonnell are satisfied with that assurance. Three, or perhaps four, regiments of the five thousand men voted in addition for this year's service at sea will be taken out of Ireland, and replaced by new ones to be raised in England. Mr. Tucker has drawn for 1,200*l.* due for transports on Mr. Fox, which sum should have been drawn on the Commissioners for Transport. There is 5,000*l.* ordered to be sent his Grace for paying for the 1,000 horses directed to be bought for the Portugal service. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR ROSENKRANZ to ORMONDE.

1704, December 23. London.—Begs his Grace to use his influence to procure some little pension for the bearer of the letter, Madame Erard. Her son-in-law, who commanded the Danish Guards at the battle of Blenheim, was killed there. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to COMTE DE BRIANÇON.

1704, December 25. Dublin.—J'ay reçeu votre lettre, dans laquelle vous marquez le desir que S.A.R. a de lever des troupes dans cette Royaume, comme aussy lhonneur que S.A.R. me fait de se souvenir de moy. Je vous prie, Monsieur, d'asseurer S.A.R. de la veneration que j'ay pour sa personne, et le zèle que j'auray toujours pour son service;

et d'abord que j'auray des ordres de la Cour pour cette affaire, je feray tous ce que dependra de moy pour faciliter les levées. En attendant comme vous me demandez mes sentiments, je vous les dits franchement que je croy qu'on ne pourray point empêcher ces gens de deserter pour joindre les bataillons Irlandois qui sont au service de France. En ce cas l'argent seroit tres mal employée. Je seray ravi de vous estre utile en ce pays, car je suis, avec respect, Monsieur, &c. *Copy.*

MONSIEUR GUISCARD to ORMONDE.

1704, December 26. The Hague.—Je croirois faire une offence à la grandeur et la générosité de votre ame, si dans la situation où je me trouve, je n'avois recours à votre protection préférablement à toute autre.

Votre Excellence scâura que je suis le propre frere du Comte de Guiscard, qui ai u plusieurs fois l'honneur de lui offrir ses services et les mieus dans le tems qu'elle étoit blessée et prisonniere à Namur.

In dur et injuste traitement fait par le Roi de France à un autre de mes freres m'à engagé à lui en témoigner mon ressentiment, et a me soulever contre lui.

C'est moi qui lui ai sussité l'affaire des Ceuennes et qui sans un fatal contremes m'étois mis en état et sur le point Ceuennes et qui de faire prendre encore les armes à plusieurs provinces voisines de celle la.

Depuis ce tems, ayant été obligé de sortir en diligence hors du Roiaume, et ayant été deterré (dans le fond d'un village de Suisse ou je m'étois retire) par Mrs. Hill et Wandermeer envoier de S.M.B. et de C.H.P. vers S.A.R.; ces Mrs. m'engagerent à tanter cette descente sur les côtes du bas Languedoc, dont votre Excellence aura sans doute entendu parler.

Aujourd'hui, Milord, je me suis cru dans l'obligation de venir rendre compte à sa Mme. Bque. et al. C.H.P. de la maniere dont je me suis comporté dans cette expedition, et leur offrir de nouveau mes services.

J'ai à l'honneur de faire la reverence à M^d. D. de Marlborough à Landau et icé et de l'informér de toutes choses; il m'à paru etre dans des dispositions très favorables; je lui ai été recommandé très fortement par Mr. le P. Eugene; S.A.R. Mr. le Duc de Savoie parle en ma faveur, et mes projets et mes habitudes en France ne peuvent etre que très utiles et très avantageuses à la cause commune.

De sorte, Milord, que pour peu que votre Excellence daigne tremoigner de prendre quelque intérêt en ma personne et écrire en ma faveur, soit à M^d. D. de Marlborough ou même à la Reine je serai sûr d'eu être favorablement traité et écouté.

Je suplie très humblement, votre Excellence, de considérer, qu'en cas qu'elle prenne le parti de m'accorder cette grâce, la chose demande un peu de diligence.

J'ai scû, Milord, que vous aviez exalté beaucoup au dessus de ce qu'ils meritoient de l'être, les légers offices que mon

frere de Guiscard a û le bonheur d'etre en occasion de vous rendre, cela est, Milord, d'un coeur aussi bien placé et aussi genereux que le votre.

Cependant, j'oseraï bien dire a votre Excellence, qui independament de cela, ie ne suis pas tout a fait indigne de la protection dont ie lui demande de m'honorér, soit par mes qualiter personnelles ou par mes vües et mes desseins, ou plus particulierement encore par le respect profond avec lequel j'ai l'honneur d'etre, Milord.

Si votre Excellence a la bonté de m'honniér d'un mot de reponce, elle me faira s'il L.P. addressér sa lettre ches Mr. Croyé dans le Moll Straat derriere la Vieille Cour a la Haye.

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1704, December 26. London.—Owing to a relapse his journey has been retarded. Nevertheless he hopes that his Grace will sign his commission. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR DE BELCASTLE to ORMONDE.

1704, December 27. Cressentin.—Enclosing an account of the siege of Verona. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

Enclosure :

1704, Xbre 27. à Cressentin.—S.A.R. ayant resolu de faire un sortie de Verrue, le 26 de ce mois a quartre heures du soir, elle ordonna mille hommes d'infanterie qu'elle fit poster sous la place dans les dehors avec ordre de marcher aux quatre batteries des ennemis dans les memes temps que mille chevaux passeroient le Po pour donner l'allarme au quartier general des François, et comme ces bâttieries étoient situées sur vue hauteur assez éloignées des tranchéés sans aucune communication nos gens s'en rendirent maistres enclouerent plusieurs canons, et ils les auroient tous enclouer si les lumieres des autre pieces ne se fussent pas trouvées d'une ouverture trop grande pour la grosseur de nos cloux. Les ennemis furent tellement surpris de cette hardie entreprise, qu'ils firent battre la generalle et se mirent sous les armes avec beaucoup de confusion l'éloignement des batteries, et leurs tranchéés donna le temps a nos troupes d'executer ce que ie viens de vous marquer, apres quoy elles marcherent a la tranchéé et au logement que les ennemis avoient sur la contrescarpe. Ils rencontrerent le Sr. D'Immeourt, Marechal de Camp, avec quatre compagnies de grenadiers que le Sieur de Chartogne, lieutenant general, qu'y commandoit avoit dettacheés pour aller s'oposer a l'attaque dez dites batteries. Le combat fut assez rude. Le dit marechal de camp y fut tué et on fit prisonniers un lieut.-colonel, un major, trois capⁿnes et trois lieutenants. S.A.R. quy l'avoit bien preneu

proffita de l'intervalle, et fit sortir de la place trois cens hommes qu'elle y tenoit tous prets ; leques joints par le premier dettachement entrerent dans le logement de la contrescarpe, et dans les tranchées, en chassèrent les ennemis, raserent en partie leurs travaux, blesserent dangereusement de deux coups le susdit lieutenant general, et le firent prisonnier. S.A.R. étant sur le rempart de la place presente a tout ce qu'y se passoit et jugeant bien que les ennemis viendroient avec toutes leurs forces pour regagner ce qu'ils avoient perdu, ne laissa que cinquante hommes ausdits postes avec ordre de se retirer a l'approche des Francois, ne voulant pas risquer sa garnison. Il est certain que si S.A.R. avoit en quatre mille hommes a sa disposition, dans la surprise ou étoient les ennemis elle auroit fait lever le siege, et pousé la chose bien plus loin. Nôtre detachement de cavallerie a mis en déroute la garde des Francois, tué trente de leurs cavaliers. Le quartier general a este dans vn sy grand desordre qu'on y a commencé a débagager. On scauroit marquer le temps que cette place pourra encore tenir, puisque celle dependra de la diligence que les ennemis aporteront a reparer ce qu'on leur a ruyné.

COLONEL J. WEBB to ORMONDE.

1704, December 27.—Recommending a relation named Richmond Webb for a company in one of the regiments to be raised. His father was an officer in the Irish guards and was turned out by Lord Tyrconnel. *Abstract.*

EARL OF RANELAGH to ORMONDE.

1704, December 29.—See Report, VII, App., p. 775.

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704, December 30. London.—I had last night the honour of your Grace's of the 22nd instant, by which I find your Grace is by your friends advised to hold this Parliament; since its their opinion it ought most certainly to be complied with, they being the best judges in this case, but then I hope you will not forget to represent this whole matter to this side, that you may have such directions from hence that may satisfy your Grace, let the event be what it will, though I cannot but hope all will be well because I do not doubt but that they will have much more reason to be in good humour with the Parliament of England than ever they have had for some time past, and upon this occasion give me leave to assure your Grace that no ill usage which I have undeservedly met with from some of the gentlemen of that country last Parliament shall discourage me from serving that poor kingdom zealously, or shall make me desist from watching all

opportunities to promote their interest here, and the last vote I sent your Grace is I hope a sufficient earnest of my intentions in this matter. I told you some time since there could no danger come from this side this sessions from my Lord Meath's affair, which ought, unless they are the most unreasonable men in the world, to put the Lords in the highest good humour. As to the time the Parliament should meet, I confess I cannot but think the soonest the best, if they should not meet till the 19th of April the whole summer would be taken up with the first and second sessions which would not only be very inconvenient there but the same here, whereas if they meet in February the first and last may be reasonably expected to be at an end before the harvest. I cannot apprehend any inconveniency from their sitting some short time during our being together here. I am sure there can be none, but the contrary, in case we continue in the same temper towards them we are at present, but though your Grace will be pleased to advise, yet the resolution must be taken here and when you please to transmit it in form I will not fail to do all I can to persuade that what you incline to may be directed. I have writ to Mr. Southwell a full answer to all that part of his letter as relating to Treasury affairs.

VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 1. London.—Acknowledging the honour his Grace did him by calling at Cholmondeley and begging that his Grace will do so for the future and esteem it his own.
Abstract.

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 2. London.—Concerning arrangements for the meeting of Parliament. Above two years in the additional duty should not be attempted; the Lord Treasurer said he believed her Majesty expected no more.
Abstract.

LORD HENRY SCOTT to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 2. London.—Concerning the affairs of the writer's regiment. Captain Wilson, who has a lawsuit, desires leave for a month longer. Lieut. Griffith is dead, and the writer wishes that his own ensign should succeed, and that Col. Berry's relation should have the colours.
Abstract.

DON LUIZ DA CUNZA, Portuguese Ambassador, to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 3. London.—As to convoying two vessels laden with corn at Dublin to Portugal. (*French.*)
Abstract,

ORMONDE TO LORD GODOLPHIN.

1704-5, January 5.—See Report, VII, App., p. 776.

LORD CONINGSBY TO ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 6. London.—Concerning bills for paying for the Portugal recruits, bills for 5,000*l.* for 1,000 horses for that country and the despatch of warrants for the Parliament officers. *Abstract.*

ANONYMOUS.

1704-5, January 6. London.—I see that our Parliament's vote relating to the exports of Irish linen, is very acceptable to you that are in that country, but I would not have you depend too much on it, for I can assure you a gentleman, a neighbour of yours, both in town and country, who is not apt to make long speeches in Parliament, has been during this recess of the House, taking great pains to convince many members as well as the Council of Trade that this vote is very detrimental to the trade of England, a great encouragement to Scotland, and of little advantage to Ireland. The detriment to England will be, says he, by their employing ships built in Ireland or Scotland, which goes under the denomination of English bottoms, as well as those of England, by their sending Irish stuffs packed up in their linen instead of our woollen manufactures, and who, says he, lives in Ireland should they know this to be done would ever discover it, since they can never after expect the favour of the Government there or a good name in the country; that this will encourage the Scots to send their linen over to their brethren in the north of Ireland from whence it will be transported to the Plantations as Irish, and who can disprove it; that the Scotch not only work cheaper and make better linen cloth than in Ireland and consequently will be preferred, so that Ireland will have the name but Scotland all the advantage of this vote; nay, he says that most of your wool will be carried in exchange for linen to Scotland, and from thence to France, so that it is in effect conniving at a correspondence with our enemies, and therefore that the vote ought either to be repealed, or else amended—I guess so as that Ireland may have no benefit thereby.

I was in company two nights since and talking of this very matter, I mentioned some of the heads before recited as the arguments of the gentleman I mentioned, when one of the company in some passion cried, “If the gentleman had got half so much by Ireland as he has by the Plantations, he would be very quiet and not raise these difficulties”; but his getting times is near an end, if he does not in a little time give a satisfactory report about the Plantation accounts, which it is said he has not been over strict in the examination of.

Endorsed: Opinion concerning the exportation of Irish linen.

J. N. to SIR STEPHEN FOX.

1704-5, January 6. Ireland.—Desiring to have the following letter delivered as directed, there being matter of great consequence in it.

Endorsed : Concerning Scotland. *Abstract.*

J. N. to DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

1704-5, January 6. Ireland.—I that write this am an Englishman born, but near allied with the Scotch of this kingdom, and retaining an affection for my country, my conscience forces me, having covenanted against it, to give you this advertisement. The heads of the Scotch of this kingdom are all leagued as one man together, and have arms ready to put into the Irish hands, and so join them and push the English out of this kingdom, and as I have good reason to know, the Scotch of Scotland are to act at the same time in concert with them. All that I shall add is that if extraordinary care be not presently taken, it will never be in the power of the English to assist the English of this kingdom more, but matters are gone so far, that I fear all that can be done will be too late.

ORMONDE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1704-5, January 8.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 776.*

ORMONDE to LORD CONINGSBY.

1704-5, January 8.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 776.*

LORD GODOLPHIN to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 9.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 776.*

JOHN TAYLOUR to EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

1704-5, January 9. Whitehall, Treasury Chambers.—As to the warrant for the Parliament charges, there will be no very great alterations, only the Speaker of the House of Lords will have no more than the usual allowance of 500*l.* a session. Splendid entertainment made last Saturday by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Duke of Marlborough. The House of Commons also passed a resolution to take steps to perpetuate the memory of his great services last summer. Refers to the melancholy deportment of Count Tallard and his adherents in the town of Nottingham, and of those other gentlemen residing at Lichfield. *Abstract.*

LORD MOHUN to ORMONDE.

1704-5. January 11. London.—Has heard of the unfortunate accident to Captain May and that his Grace is resolved to break him. Requests promotion for his captain-lieutenant, for Mr. Tucks, Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Poole

respectively. The latter is a near relation of Col. Culliford.
Abstract.

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704-5. January 11. London.—The Lord Treasurer has promised to have the Parliament warrant despatched to-morrow. “All I find picked is my Lord Chancellor’s additional 500*l.*” The Lord Treasurer cannot be prevailed on to insert it, as it would certainly prove a fixed precedent for others. It may be possible for his Grace to pay it privately and have it allowed out of the proceedings in concordatum. The House of Commons passed to-day an address to her Majesty that she might be pleased to consider how most effectually to transmit to posterity the memory of the glorious victory at Blenheim.
Abstract.

MAJOR-GENERAL CORNELIUS WOOD to ORMONDE.

1704, January 11, n.s. Breda.—Acknowledging obligations that cannot be numbered. He had not long come out of Germany, staying there with the last of the troops. The Duke of Marlborough had gone to England before he could see him, and with the Duke Lieut.-General Lumley, who left them at Dusseldorf a fortnight before they came to the end of their march. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704, January 12. Dublin.—I hope your Grace had a safe journey to Kilkenny, and that you will have pleasant weather during your stay.

Last night several of your Grace’s friends met at my house. Mr. Savage, Ludlow, Attorney, Bernard, Tennison, and Baron Johnson. I imparted to them that your Grace had now received directions from England for the speedy meeting of the Parliament, that it was to sit the 10th of next month, that our bills were gone and recommended heartily for dispatch on that side. They all said since it was so they would do their best endeavours for your Grace’s service. But I must also own that they thought the time too soon, for that supposing the bills returned by the 10th there would be but a month to sit till the judges must necessarily go out, which would carry away more of your Grace’s friends than others; that it would be very easy for the opposite party to run us into delays to bring us to that inconvenience, whereas if we sat the 19th of April we might expect great benefit by the judges’ circuit and the opportunity of seeing gentlemen before their coming up. They thought it would be very difficult to get all the gentlemen to town at so ill a time of the year, and questioned much if Lieut.-General Erle and Stewart and the rest could come from England against that time, which part I must own I fear myself. They said there were daily people

more reconciled which a little time would effectually bring in. But above all if any accident should make us miss an Act for what the House have voted about exporting linen, it would be absolutely necessary to have time to recover so fatal a blow. They were all desirous I should communicate their minds to your Lordship, because as they said they would do their best whenever it sat, so they would be glad your Lordship knew that in their humble opinion the farther time were the safest for the success of the session. I must therefore have your Grace's directions what to return them in answer, and in my own particular would know whether your Grace will write to the two Lieutenants-Generals to come over positively at that time, and what I shall say to the others now in London, as Haly, Fitzpatrick, Maude, Southwell, &c.

I write this night again to press that the bills may be here by the 10th for any small delay after that would be of ill consequence by reason of the circuits coming on. Lieutenant-General Erle has writ to your Grace to desire your favour to his brother Haly; I hope I may at the same time beg the like for my brother Price, for this will certainly be now the critical juncture at St. James's for things of that kind.

ROBERT DIXON to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 12.—Begging a company in the guards, "my circumstances requiring it, as my Lord Ikerrin and Baron Johnson know." *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 12. London.—Thanking his Grace for his commission of lieut.-colonel in the guards. Mentions a rumour of his Grace's commanding the expedition at sea; if so, the writer would be proud to accompany his Grace in any capacity he would be thought capable of. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 13. Dublin.—If our vote of exportation should miscarry in England, Mr. Tennison thinks it would be well if your Grace could obtain that the Queen might recommend Ireland in some speech. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1704-5, January 14. Dublin.—Informing his Grace of the contents of two packets just arrived. News of a great and successful sally from Verona and a great victory against the Hungarians. By the Parliament warrant it appears that 500*l.* is to be cut off from the Lord Chancellor. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1704-5, January 15. Kilkenny.—I have the honour of your lordship's of the 9th this morning, and have already received

her Majesty's pleasure concerning the meeting of the Parliament. If the Commons go on and perfect what they have already begun, it will with much reason give a general satisfaction to the people here, but I cannot be so sanguine as these gentlemen are that your lordship mentions, but for the two years I hope there will not be much difficulty in the getting. If more be expected, I hope Mr. Secretary will let me know it, and I will do my endeavours to the obtaining of it, though I fear it will be with much difficulty if obtained, and I doubt of the success. We are alarmed here with the apprehensions that what has been proposed in the House of Commons will meet with so great an opposition that what is begun concerning the exportation of the linen will be obstructed, but for my own part I have no fear on that head, being assured that your lordship will interest yourself for the good of this poor country. I do not doubt of the easiness and cheapness of recruiting in the North, which shall be done without loss of time. I am very glad to hear of the good news your lordship mentions. *Copy.*

PRIMATE MARSH to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 16. Dublin.—Complains that the Archbishop of Dublin told the clergy of this city, without having conferred with the writer or any other Bishop, that he would procure the Queen's licence for the Convocation to act, &c. Such a matter should go to her Majesty recommended by his Grace only. Hopes his Grace will not discover who his informer is. *Abstract.*

LORD GODOLPHIN to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 20.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 776.*

EARL OF RANELAGH to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 20.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 776.*

ORMONDE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1704-5, January 21.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 777.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 21. London.—The Lord Treasurer will let your Grace know her Majesty's pleasure in relation to the two bills your Grace apprehends difficulty from, viz., that of toleration, and the exclusion of all priests after those by the last law registered shall die off. Her Majesty's opinion is like to be that your Grace should let the first take its own natural progress, and as to the second her Majesty may be ready to gratify the people of Ireland in this point when she is not engaged in a big war with so many Roman Catholic allies, yet at this time she fears it may occasion too great a noise abroad. The linen bill may be carried through in spite of

all opposition. The Parliament warrant will be sent to-night, but your Grace must send over what is owing to the clerks of the Treasury or we shall get nothing to stir there. All I could say could not get the Lord Chancellor's additional allowance continued, but your Grace must give it him by way of secret service. My Lord Ranelagh has been this day at Richmond with a coachful of carpenters, bricklayers and joiners.

SAME to SAME.

1704-5, January 23.—See Report, XIV, App., pt. VII, p. 61.

SIR SIMON HARCOURT to [EDWARD SOUTHWELL].

1704-5, January 23.—See Report, VII, App., p. 777.

ORMONDE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1704-5, January 24.—See Report, VII, App., p. 777.

EDWARD SMYTH, Bishop of Down and Connor, to
ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 27. Lisburn.—Concerning a certain Captain or Lieut. Harper, whose account of the affairs of Scotland the writer has transmitted to his Grace. Hopes to kiss his Grace's hands before Parliament meets, and to entertain his Grace with the best observations he has been able to make “upon the disposition of these parts with reference to our neighbours.” *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 27. London.—Concerning the proceedings in Parliament relative to the two self-denial bills and the linen bill. *Abstract.*

LADY A. CARINGTON to DUCHESS OF ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 28. London.—Asking her Grace to remind the Duke of Ormonde of his promise of a pair of colours to Mr. George, Col. Mackenzie's son. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1704-5, January 28.—See Report, VII, App., p. 777.

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 30.—Urges the quickening of the preparations for sending the 1,000 horses to Portugal. Hopes the linen bill may get through the committee, “if my Lord Marlborough's bill do not take up much more time than is imagined.” *Abstract.*

LIEUTENANT COVILL MAYNE to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 30. London.—Asking his Grace's favour with regard to becoming a lieutenant to Sir Cloutesley Shovel. *Abstract.*

LORD MOHUN to ORMONDE.

1704-5, January 31. London.—Thanking his Grace for granting his request in favour of his Captain-Lieutenant. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ABINGDON to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 1. London.—Reminding his Grace of his cousin Washington Shirley. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 1.—Doubts not but the linen bill will pass. Concerning an intimation that the adverse party in the Irish Parliament design an address to restore the Speaker. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM STEWART to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 3. London.—Concerning the objections made to Major Stewart being continued as Major of the Guards. If to accommodate the nice fancies of some people he must go, then Captain Wansborow would be the best to succeed him. *Abstract.*

EARL OF PORTMORE to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 3. London.—Complaining of a tax which is being proposed to be passed by Parliament. The tax is remarkably severe on the writer, who has to pay every year seven hundred pound out of an annuity of three thousand only for life. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1704-5, February 5.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 777.*

ORMONDE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1704-5, February 5.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 777.*

LORD GODOLPHIN to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 5.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 777.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 6.—Concerning the progress of the linen bill through Parliament. Yesterday in spite of Lancashire it got through committee. Fears its being made temporary cannot be avoided, "one of our best friends having given up the point." *Abstract.*

SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 6. Chatham.—Concerning the obtaining of seamen for the ships under the writer's command. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 8. London.—Concerning his promotion, the progress being made in recruiting for the army in England, and news of the forces, &c., being sent against the French. Dr. Garth is attending the writer, who has had a terrible cold all the winter. *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS PULTENEY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 10.—Captain Brushfield wishes to dispose of his commission in the guards, and wishes to have your Grace's leave with a view to obtaining permission for that step from the Duke of Marlborough. There are some officers of the first troop that are getting into the light horse because the service of the guards is so poor and slow. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 10.—The linen bill is ordered to be engrossed, and consequently past the power of the members of Liverpool, who alone gave us any considerable opposition. It is, however, to be enacted only for eleven years. “If this beginning of good usage from hence be rightly taken on that side it won't be the last instance of kindness Ireland will receive from England.” *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM STEWART to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 10. London.—Refers to a lawsuit he lost owing to his absence in Ireland attending Parliament last winter, but will go thither to serve his Grace as soon as possible. Yesterday the Prince spoke to him to make one Captain Lloyd a captain in the Irish guards. Asks whether Major Stewart or Captain Wansborrow is to be made major. Believes he will be able to prevail with Mr. Ashbury, who is the chief hautboy to the guards, and the little boy his son, who is a trumpet, that sounds with the hautboys as they march with the guards. “He is the prettiest boy that ever I saw, and I believe your Grace may remember him, and hope he and his father will not be disagreeable to your Grace. The Duke of Marlborough is very unwilling to part with him. . . .” *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1704-5, February 10.—See Report, VII, App., p. 777.

DR. DE LAUSSAC to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 12. London.—Learning from M. de Boisrond that his Grace has remembered him, he returns his

heartiest thanks. With regard to the choice of some one to fill the deanery of St. Patrick's he will thankfully accept of anything that may be bestowed on a foreigner without stirring too much the jealousy of the natives. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 13.—The linen bill this day passed the Commons, and is ordered up to the Lords. With regard to the term of eleven years, when he complained of its being temporary, the Lord Treasurer answered that he thought it was eternal. *Abstract.*

COUNTESS OF DERBY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 13.—See Report, VII, App., p. 778.

VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 14. London.—Returns thanks for a present of hawks. Reminds his Grace of two country friends "who hope to come into some of your regiments, one as captain, the other as lieutenant." *Abstract.*

E. NICHOLAS to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 15. Whitehall.—Begs leave that Mr. Southwell may remind his Grace of Mr. Davis to be a lieutenant when the guards are raised. Is ambitious of being serviceable to his Grace, as his father and grandfather had been to his Grace's father and grandfather. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1704-5, February 15.—See Report, VII, App., p. 778.

ORMONDE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1704-5, February 15.—See Report, VII, App., p. 778.

MARQUIS DE LASSAY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 17.—Je profite de l'occasion dun de vos aides de camp pour vous assurer de nouvau de mes tres humbles respects; comme jespere que cette lettre sera plus heureux que les autres et quelle parviendra jusqua vous, je prends la liberte de vous suplier comme je lay deja fait de me procurer vn conge pour retourner pendant quellque temps en France ou mes affaires my apellent indispensablement. Les ordres que portes vostre aide de camp et la politesse quil a de vouloir bien attendre que jaye eû l'honneur de vous escrire ne me permettent pas den abuser plus longtemps, et tout ce que je vous dirois seroit innutil puisque je connois mieux que personne l'enuie naturelle que vous avez d'oblicher. Jay l'honneur d'estre avec un tres profond respect, Milord, vostre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur, Le Marquis De Lassay.

A Lichtfield, le 17eme fevrier, vieux style, 1704; je vous suplie, Milord, de my honorer dune response.

SIR RICHARD MYDDELTON to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 18. Chirk Castle.—Thanking his Grace for favours conferred on Captain Myddleton, a kinsman of the writer. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN CONWAY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 18.—Similar to the foregoing. He is also a kinsman. *Abstract.*

DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 22. London.—Recommending Mr. Francis Manning as a captain in Lord Orrery's regiment. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 23.—Fair prospect of the linen bill passing through the House of Lords without alteration. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT IKERRIN to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 23.—See Report, XIV, App., pt. VII, p. 62.

EARL OF GRANTHAM to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 24. London.—J'ay paye, selon vos ordres, a M. Van Brugh cinquante guinées; le compte de Mrs. Hunter se monte a saixante dix pieces seize shellings, et celuy du tailleur a treize pieces, de sorte que pour achever de payer le tailleur et Mrs. Hunter il me faut encore trente six pieces onze shellings. Tout s'avance beaucoup a Richemont; on a abattu tout ce qu'il y avoit a abattre et toute la peinture est presque finie. My Lord Ranela a eté heir avec moy pour ordonner votre ameublement, on nous a promis que tout servit fait dans un mois; espere que vous le trouverrez a votre gré. Je souhaiterois avoir quelques nouvelles a vous mander; tout le monde se porte bien icy; tout a que ie vous recommande c'est de ne point oublier le pauvre Hanrey qui est tres sincerement &c.

LORD HENRY SCOTT to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 24. London.—Concerning the appointment of some officers, in whom the writer is interested, particularly one named Kent, a gentleman of an estate, for whom a captaincy is desired. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT CHARLEMONT to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 24. Charlemont.—As to the state of the garrison at Charlemont. The works there are finished, and

these are now wanting mounted guns, ammunition and provisions in case there should be occasion for those things. The writer, however, assures his Grace he never found people under less apprehension of danger. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 24. London.—Hoping to have the happiness of seeing his Grace in England in a little time was the only reason that made the writer come over from Holland. Has met with but little encouragement from other people. Col. Wroth has asked him to recommend to his Grace the Colonel's son to be made an ensign in the new levies. *Abstract.*

LORD GODOLPHIN to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 25.—*See Report, VII, p. 778.*

ORMONDE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1704-5, February 26.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 778.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 26. London.—The Dutch envoy has solicited extremely that the writer would request a company of foot for one Mr. Cory. The writer hopes his Grace will think of Mr. Wilson. He thinks he will be ordered to Holland before he has the satisfaction of seeing his Grace, for there is talk of taking the field at the end of March; there he expects to be for seven or eight months. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMONDE.

1704-5, Feburary 26.—I am sorry to trouble you so often, dear brother, but this is to beg the favour of you that I may recommend to you four or five of my troop to be lieutenants or ensigns in those new levies, which are men that have been a great many years in the guards and deserve very well. If you give the commissions out before you come over, I will send their names to Mr. Southwell, or else stay till you come here, which I hope will be very soon. I was at Richmond the other day with Mr. Kendall; he has sent you an account of what the removing the pales will cost and will do nothing till you see it yourself or send orders. There was a play at Court last night and abundance of fine ladies at it; it is to be the last till next winter. We have not one word of news, there being no foreign posts come. Pray let Mr. Southwell send me word whether it will be necessary to send the names over or not.

CAPTAIN THOMAS HARRISON to ORMONDE.

1704-5, February 27. London.—Concerning his purchase of Colonel Hiems' commission in the first regiment of the guards.

He is now in treaty for it, and asks his Grace's leave to resign his cornet's commission to Mr. Samuel Coppin, a gentleman of a very good family in Hertfordshire. He hopes also not to loose the honour of being one of his Grace's aide-de-camps.

Abstract.

ACCOUNT OF ORMONDE'S MILITARY PAY.

1704-5, February.—

	<i>Credit.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Due to your Grace, being the balance of your arrears and of reckoning from March the 1st, 1703-4, to June the 30th following		84 18 8½
More due to your Grace, your subscription as Colonel and six servants from January 1st, 1704-5, to February the 28th following, being 59 days at 11s. per diem		32 9 0
More due to your Grace the pay of the Captain-Lieutenant and one servant at 6s. per diem the above time		17 14 0
Due to your Grace your full pay for yourself and four servants from March the 1st, 1703-4, to June the 30th following, being 122 days at 1l. 12s. 0d. per diem		195 4 0
More due to your Grace for four servants from the 1st of April to the 30th June, 1704, at 4s. per diem by reason the clothes were made for those additional servants before the order came out to allow them		18 4 0

Debit.

Paid Captain Butler to make his pay equal to a captain of horse, by your Grace's order, from October 1st, 1704, to January the 1st following, being formerly paid your Grace in the account to Christmas, 1704

Paid in subscriptions at 16s. per diem to March the 31st, 1704

Paid more to June the 30th at 20s. per diem

l. s. d.
To the Treasury fees of 195l. 4s. .. 10 14 9

Agency of 195l. 4s. 1 12 6½

Proportion of the warrant 0 6 0

13 16 0

24 16 0

91 0 0

l. s. d.
12 13 3½

ORMONDE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1704-5, March.—See Report, VII, App., p. 778.

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1704-5, March 1.—See Report, VII, App., p. 778.

COLONEL THOMAS PULTENEY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, March 3. London.—Thanking his Grace for the votes of the House of Commons with which he is kept supplied. Mr. Harris of his Grace's troop was tried the previous Thursday for a robbery committed on Hounslow Heath, found guilty and sentenced to death. He hopes, however, to obtain a pardon. Mr. Marteile of his Grace's troop and Mr. Harrison, who is purchasing a company in the guards, are mentioned.
Abstract.

MONSIEUR LUBIERES to ORMONDE.

1704-5, March 3. Geneva.—Concerning Mr. Alary, who has been forced to leave Orange on account of the persecution in that country. He wishes to return to Ireland, where he had formerly obtained lands in the county of Thurles. He and his wife are very old, and it would be a work of great charity to grant him a pension of twenty pounds sterling.
(French.) *Abstract.*

LORD MOHUN to ORMONDE.

1704-5, March 6. London.—Concerning Captain May of his regiment. He has been informed by him of the misfortune he lies under as to the chirurgeon and hopes his Grace will suspend his judgment until he hears Captain May.
Abstract.

LORD HERVEY to ORMONDE.

1704-5, March 6. London.—Concerning the same matter and making a similar request. *Abstract.*

SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE to ORMONDE.

1704-5, March 7.—The ships gone manned from this river Medway to Spithead are :—

	Guns.
<i>Ranelagh</i> .—Capt. Delavall	80
<i>Torbay</i> .—Capt. Fairfax	80
<i>Dorsetshire</i> .—Capt. Butler	80
<i>Nassau</i> .—Capt. Dive	70
<i>Suffolk</i> .—Capt. Wakelin	70
<i>Berwick</i> .—Capt. Lyall	70

The ships now in this river and manned and in readiness to follow :—

	Guns.
<i>Royal Anne</i> .—Capt. Townsend	100
<i>Britannia</i> .—Capt. Norres	100
<i>Association</i> .—Capt. Whitaker	90
<i>Grafton</i> .—Capt. Herne	70
<i>Lenox</i> .—Sir Wm. Jumper	70

Ships in this river every way fitted, wanting men only :—

	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men wanted.</i>	
<i>Royal Sovereign.</i> —Capt. Hartnell.	100 ..	450	
<i>Triumph.</i> —Capt. Edwards	.. 96	300	
<i>Barfleur.</i> —Sir Ed. Whitaker	.. 96	400	
<i>Albemarle.</i> —Capt. Mitchell..	.. 90	350	
<i>Russell.</i> —Capt. Vincent	.. 80	300	
<i>Breda.</i> —Capt. Moody 70	250	
<i>Ipswich.</i> —Capt. Kirkton	.. 70	250	
<i>Windsor.</i> —Capt. Trevor	.. 60	250	
			<hr/>
			2,550

The account on the other side and above mentioned are all the ships that I found in this river the 20th January without men, provisions, masts or anything aboard; and there is besides here of her Majesty's ships only the *St. George*, *Royal Katharine*, *Royal Oak* and *Norfolk* that are not intended this year for the sea; all which I humbly offer to lay before your Grace.

I have not been lately at Portsmouth, but by accounts I have from thence there is about a thousand men wanting to man all the ships there. Sir William Whetstone is ready to sail from thence with a good squadron. Sir Thomas Hardy is gone with the *Kent*, *Orford* and *Eagle* to join Sir John Leake and Sir Thomas Dilkes at Lisbon; and those men-of-war that went from hence are either gone or will soon follow, so that in a little time there will be together between thirty and forty men-of-war. About the 20th of next month Sir Clodesley will be following if we can but get those men we want.

SAME to SAME.

1704–5, March 7. Aboard the *Royal Sovereign*, Chatham.—Thanking his Grace for the men Captain Saunders is bringing. There is a great want of men in the fleet, the protection and trade keeping the best men from the service. About three thousand more would go near to man the fleet which is proposed to be with twenty Dutch, about seventy ships of the line. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1704–5, March 8.—See Report, VII, App., p. 779.

ORMONDE to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1704–5, March 8.—See Report, VII, App., p. 779.

REV. MARIUS D'ASSIGNY to ORMONDE.

1704–5, March 9. Kinsale.—May it please your Grace to accept from my pen an exact account of a very sharp

engagement for six or seven hours between the *Exeter*, Captain Swanton, commander, Sir George Byng Vice-Admiral of the Blue being on board, and the *Thesis* of Rochefort, south-west of England about the degree of 45 latitude. The *Exeter*, *Medway*, *Rochester* and *Deptford* sailed out of Plymouth 31st January to convoy forty-one merchantmen out of the roads of privateers. The next morning the *Medway* took a privateer of St. Malo's, of ten guns, near the Lizard, and retook an English vessel laden with salt which was sent into Falmouth. The privateer was brought away with us. February 12th in the evening we left the merchantmen there, being sixteen with East India merchants. Wednesday following, the 14th of February, Valentine's Day, we discovered five sail before us by break of day about three leagues off, a strong easterly wind blowing and the sea very rough and rolling. We made after them with all sail, and finding them to be French, we being at the head of our small squadron, passed by the first, second and third sail, and made up to a French man-of-war that was their convoy. When we came up within pistol shot we plied him with all the guns that the winds and sea would suffer us to make use of, for they being to wind of us we could make but little use of our lower tiers. The Frenchman kept us in play about seven hours, killed of us fourteen men, wounded thirty-one, cut our ropes and tackling, hurt our foremast, and would not yield till we had killed him and wounded about thirty-three. All his masts were shot through, his ropes and sails were rendered useless and he received four shots between wind and water.

It was a desperate fight for the time, and we must needs do the Frenchmen that justice that they behaved themselves with extraordinary courage and resolution. When their captain and officers came on board they gave this account of themselves: that their ship was the King's ship, called the *Thesis* of Rochefort near Rochelle; it sailed out of France 4th August last to the Carribby Islands and St. Domingo as convoy to twenty merchantmen, and came from thence in forty-four days in the company of about nine sail. Four were separated by bad weather, five were yet in company, one escaped us, three were picked up by the ships astern. The *Medway* took the *Elephant*, a fly-boat of four hundred ton, the *Deptford* took the *Gloutone* of three hundred ton, the *Rochester* the *John James* of about a hundred ton. Their loading is of sugar, Indigo, cacao, &c. Our prize had forty-four guns, two hundred and forty-four men, commanded by a captain of great courage and skill, named de Sausin, a knight of the order of St. Lewis, having Monsieur de la Tour Landry, a knight of Malta lately taken at Vigo, for his first lieutenant, Monsieur de Saige, Captain of the Marines, for his second, and two ensigns of the Marines—one is alive, the other, Monsieur de St. Hermine, having married with a lady a month before his departure from the Cape, was killed with a cannon

shot and left aboard a sorrowful widow of seventeen years of age; she has on board the *Elephant* in sugars to the value of ten thousand crowns. We had on board our prize taken Valentine's Day above two thousand pounds worth in Spanish and French coin and plate, three hundred hogsheads of sugar, twenty-five of indigo, twenty-five barrels of cacao, besides bago, two hundred and fifty hides, besides tobacco. The ship being very leaky, our commanders lightened it of sugars, indigo and cacao, but we met with cross winds and stormy weather, which blew away twice the main mast, so that they burnt the ship, judging it impossible to bring into harbour. The other prizes are now in this harbour and the chief prisoners are the captain, the two lieutenants, one ensign, the lady, the Count de Jenes, Messrs. Feret de Vasmeinier, the King's lieutenant in St. Martin's Isle, Messieurs de Marienne, de Boisluché de Silly, guard marines, Monsieur de Nemond, another was killed. They humbly entreat your Grace's favour and assistance for a speedy exchange. They are designed for Plymouth with our ship. Monsieur de la Tour Landry having been already most nobly entertained by your Grace at London and Oxford desires his humble service to be presented to your Grace. They have the liberty of this town upon their parole. I entreat your Grace's favourable acceptance of this account from your Grace's most humble servant to command and chaplain of the *Exeter*, &c.

THOMAS CLARKE to ORMONDE.

1704-5, March 10.—Whitehall.—Captain Lloyd, whom the Prince recommended to his Grace, has been told to go for Ireland. The transports and part of the convoy designed for Lisbon sailed from Spithead, and orders are sent to two seventy-gun ships to follow them to Cork. Particulars concerning the siege of Gibraltar. *Abstract.*

EARL OF THOMOND to ORMONDE.

1704-5, March 12.—Thanking his Grace for acting as his trustee. *Abstract.*

FRANCIS NICHOLLS to ORMONDE.

1704-5, March 12. London.—Reminding his Grace of his promise in connection with the appointing of officers to the three regiments which are being raised in Ireland. *Abstract.*

COUNTESS OF BELLAMONT to ORMONDE.

1704-5, received March 13.—Hoping that Ormonde will accord to her husband and herself his protection. She sends some little presents for the Duchess of Ormonde's daughters. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE to ORMONDE.

1704-5, March 15. From aboard the *Royal Sovereign* in the Medway.—Concerning his candidature for Rochester. Sir Cloutesley Shovel will be unanimously chosen for that place, but will not join with the writer because he has refused others. As there will be a prevailing party for a county gentleman and a sea-officer, he persuades them that Sir Cloutesley is a very good county gentleman, having an estate in that county, and desires that he may be accounted the sea-officer. He fears opposition from Ormonde's old friend Sir Edward Gregory, and begs Ormonde to intercede with the old gentleman not to make any party against him.

Abstract.

PAYMENTS BY CONCORDATUM IN 1704.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
For the repairs of Mutton Island Fort near Galway	38 16 3
For repairs at Carrickfergus	170 13 11
For repairs at Charlemont	430 11 4½
For repairs at Kinsale	282 17 6¾
For repairs at Limerick	75 0 0
For building a guard house at Dingle in Kerry..	21 7 0
	<hr/>
	£1,019 6 1¼

TROOPS AT BRUGES.

	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Ser-</i>	<i>Drums.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>geants.</i>		
Brigadier Sutton	25	35	21	573
Brigadier Preston	30	35	18	561
Col. Lee	28	30	21	466
Lord Orrery	26	37	21	544
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	109	137	81	2,144
		Sergeants	137	
		Drums	81	
				<hr/>
				2,362
		Officers	109	
				<hr/>
				2,471
				<hr/>

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to ORMONDE.

1705, March 25.—See Report, VII, App., p. 779.

LORD GODOLPHIN to ORMONDE.

1705, March 27.—See Report, VII, App., p. 779.

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMONDE.

1705, March 27.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 779.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, March 27. Ramey Camp.—Concerning the campaign on the Continent. He refers to what Lieutenant-General Lumley has told his Grace. He confesses that he had been for attacking the enemy. The Duke of Marlborough is allowing him to go to Aix-la-Chapelle for his health. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, March 27. London.—Informing Ormonde that the writer has been appointed to command the army in Ireland and would make it his constant study and labour to serve and please his Grace. *Abstract.*

MADAM D'AUVERQUERQUE to ORMONDE.

1705, March 27 (received).—Concerning business to be transacted on Lord Bellamont's account with his uncle. She asks the Duke to see that the latter completes a recovery during the next term, and reminds his Grace of Madame de Teny's affair, and begs him to obtain a company for Monsr. Malide. She refers to a treaty of marriage between her son Cornelius and the daughter of Monsr. Salis, Governor of Breda, who it is said will have 50,000*l.* sterling after her father's death. She mentions a law suit in Chancery in respect of her grandson's estate; she has not been able to obtain an account of it from Lord Grandtestle. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, March 29. London.—He has had a violent defluxion on his eye and has been confined to his house for over three weeks. Congratulates his Grace upon the happy conclusion of the first part of the session and hopes to be well enough to assist towards the despatch of the bills. Will see to the Lord Chancellor's affair, and also to the providing of money for the horses and for the levy of the additional men. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1705, April 5. London.—Concerning proceedings with regard to bills sent over from Ireland. Hopes they will be all ready on her Majesty's return from Newmarket. Thinks there is little ground for the rumour that Lord Wharton is to be his Grace's successor. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1705, April 5. London.—Hopes he will soon have his commission and then intends to begin his journey to wait upon

his Grace. Lord Harry Scott and Captain Porter will accompany him. It is very earnestly desired that Mr. Baker may have a company in the guards. Concerning the siege of Gibraltar and the designs of the French with regard to Verrue. Prince Eugene having at last opened the eyes of the drowsy Emperor they are in hopes his army may come time enough to succour Italy. Their new playhouse opens next Monday with an Italian opera ; it is very good of its kind and very good voices to perform it. *Abstract.*

SIR CHARLES HEDGES to ORMONDE.

1705, April 5.—See Report, VII, App., p. 779.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EMANUEL HOWE to ORMONDE.

1705, April 6. London.—Concerning the unsatisfactory behaviour of Captain Johnson of the writer's regiment. He has not even now raised all the recruits for his regiment, though all the other captains completed their companies at the beginning of February ; moreover, and especially, he made a bargain with Captain Wallis about the sale of his commission without the knowledge of the writer. The Duke of Marlborough refused to give his sanction to this bargain, as also to a bargain he was making with a cornet of horse. *Abstract.*

COLONEL JOHN EYRE to ORMONDE.

1705, April 10. Galway.—Asking his Grace, if the register bill passes, to dispose of this province to the writer or his son. *Abstract.*

LORD CONWAY to ORMONDE.

1705, April 11.—Asking his Grace to give his countenance to a bill which is being brought on his behalf before the Parliament of Dublin. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON.

1705, April 11. Dublin.—Concerning various affairs. He refers to his Grace's journey into the North and to a supply of powder for Ireland. All the money necessary for raising the new men to replace the three regiments ordered to sea has not yet been sent over. Desires the recipient to represent this matter to Lord Coningsby. It is very difficult to do anything for poor O'Brien, inasmuch as the military contingencies fund is so overcharged with orders from England, but something will be provided. Another obstruction to his receiving his salary on the establishment is that Lord Mount-Alexander has prevailed on his Grace to allow the two engineers to be paid under him as before. Mr. Pouncefold has not yet returned the clothing money. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT FALKLAND to ORMONDE.

1705, April 13.—Informing him that he has had a severe fever and has been ordered to the country for the summer, so cannot be at his post to serve his Majesty. He apologises for not having sooner returned thanks to his Grace. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR DE LANGES to ORMONDE.

1705, April 14.—En verité je peris absolument faute de pouvoir plus subsister. C'est pourquoy je me vois reduit à cette extremité que d'estre constraint à vous demander un assistance charitable.

Au nom de Dieu secourez moy,

Au nom de Dieu aydez moy,

Au nom de Dieu ayez pitié de moy.

Je n'ay pas la force, My Lord, de pousser plus loin mes litanies, et à peine m'en reste-t-il assez pour assurer votre Grandeur, que je suis de toute mon ame &c.

Endorsed :—Monsr. de Langes, governor to his Grace.

CAPTAIN GEORGE ROGERS to SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON.

1705, April 14. *Seaford* at Portsmouth.—Concerning negotiations with the masters belonging to one of the ships at Southampton for the carrying of powder. *Abstract.*

ROBERT DIXON to ORMONDE.

1705, April 16. Dublin.—Requesting a company in the guards and promising to employ his interest in several counties in his Grace's service if a new Parliament be called. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1705, April 17. London.—He has received his commission and is now obliged to wait till the first day of the term to take the oaths in order to qualify according to the Act. He will thereupon immediately begin his journey and will be at Holyhead the 15th of May. Begs his Grace for the favour of a man-of-war or the yacht, lest a privateer might carry him to a place he has no ambition to see. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD VERNON to ORMONDE.

1705, April 17. Dublin.—Informing his Grace of the improvement in Col. Pearce's condition. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMONDE.

1705, April 18.—See Report, VII, App., p. 779.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, April 21. Dublin.—Hopes the rest of his Grace's northern progress will be as pleasant and as happy as it had been so far to Lisburn. *Abstract.*

MATHEW JOHNSON to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1705, April 22. Middle Temple.—Asking for some further preferment for his cousin Shepard from the Duke of Ormonde.
Abstract.

LORD MOHUN to ORMONDE.

1705, April 24. London.—Pleading that Captain May's commission may be restored to him, or, if it is disposed of, that he may have the company of Captain Gery (who is just dead) in the writer's regiment. Concerning Captain Erle's leave to dispose of his company. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, April 24. London.—Explaining the proceedings being had in England upon the Irish bills. The objections thereto, especially to the linen bill, the hollow-swords-blades bill, the rape-seed bill, and that that changes the duty upon hops.
Abstract.

MONSIEUR GUISCARD to ORMONDE.

1705, April 24. La Haye.—Gives particulars as to troops placed at his service for his proposed expedition. M. de Foissac, his Lieutenant-Colonel, and M. Dumeny, his Major, enjoy pensions from her Majesty, which he hopes will be continued to them. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

DUKE OF MONTAGUE to ORMONDE.

1705, April 24.—Expressing his obligations to his Grace for his favours to Captains Samason and Wansos, whom he had recommended. *Abstract.*

LORD GODOLPHIN to ORMONDE.

1705, April 24.—See Report, VII, App., p. 780.

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, April 28.—Concerning the proceedings on the linen bill, which was opposed by the Bishop of Dublin, on account of its reducing the tythe of hemp and flax to half what it formerly paid. Also concerning the hollow-swords-blades bill, the bill of mines, that for taking off the duty upon rape-seed, the bill for the priests and that relating to hops and muslins.
Abstract.

ROBERT WYTHE to ORMONDE.

1705, April 28. Richmond.—Requesting a company in the guards or dragoons for his son. *Abstract.*

GEORGE ROGERS to SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON.

1705, April 28. Seaford at Portsmouth.—Is waiting for the ship on which the powder has been placed and desires to know

her name and the master's name, and when she is expected to reach Portsmouth. *Abstract.*

JAMES MEDLYCOTT to ORMONDE.

1705, May 1.—This morning Serjeant Bonython shot himself through the head with a pistol, and is dead or at least past hopes of recovery. Reminds his Grace that his brother is a candidate for the stewardship of Westminster, which is or soon will be at his Grace's disposal accordingly. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, May 1. St. James's Street.—Setting forth his zeal to serve his Grace, whose hands he hopes soon to kiss at Dublin. He refers to a conversation with the Duke of Marlborough concerning alterations in Ireland. The writer could be easy under the Duke of Ormonde, but could not promise himself the same happiness under everybody. *Abstract.*

CAVENDISH WEEDON to ORMONDE.

1705, May 1.—Lincoln's Inn.—Mr. Serjeant Bonython, his Grace's steward, having shot himself, the writer entreats his Grace's favour to succeed him. He is steward of the next manor of Chelsea under Lord Cheyne, and has done more public service to Westminster than any person of the gown besides. Brigadier Fairfax, the Earl of Rochester and the Solicitor General will vouch for him. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to MONSIEUR GUISCARD.

1705, May 1. Dublin.—Jay le honneur des vos letter et je vous prie detre tres persuadee que je me feroy vu plaisir extreme de vous povoire etre util donc ce pays ici. Je receuant dhonestee de Monsieur votre frere pendant que je etoite prisoner a Namur que je me croirois fort ingrate si je manquée a temoigner la reconason des amities honestee que ils m'a faite. Monsieur, je vous enveri le chiffre que vous m'avez demandes et je seray raire de povoire aider en ce que vous allez entre prender. Je suis tres fachee depreender le mavais traitement de monsieur votre frere. J'espere que irris auray l'occasion et le boune heure de lui venger.

Je vous envoie les dits memoirs que vous m'avez demande ; seray toujours pret a vous temoigner combien je sui imuablement, &c. *Copy.*

EARL OF HALIFAX to ORMONDE.

1705, May 1.—Asking for Serjeant Bonython's place for his brother James. There is little or no profit, but as the court is kept under the writer's roof, the office would be more proper and convenient for his brother than for any other of the long robe. *Abstract.*

SIR STEPHEN FOX to ORMONDE.

1705, May 1. Chiswick.—Recommending a successor to Serjeant Bonython. *Abstract.*

— to ORMONDE.

1705, May 2.—Concerning the rectory of Ahoghill in the diocese of Connor. It is in his Grace's gift and will soon be vacant by the death of Dr. Leslie. The writer begs the preferment for Mr. Walkington. *Abstract.*

THOMAS GOODINGE to ORMONDE.

1705, May 2.—Asking for the deputy-stewardship of Westminster vacant by the unhappy and untimely death of Mr. Serjeant Bonython. *Abstract.*

MINUTE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1705, May 3. St. James's.—Upon reading this day at the Board an account of the charge for sending five hundred barrels of powder (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) for the supply of her Majesty's stores of war in Ireland, her Majesty with the advice of her Privy Council is pleased to order that the said five hundred barrels of powder be supplied out of her Majesty's stores here and sent thither to remain for her Majesty's service in the stores of that kingdom, the whole charge of which said powder with the freight thereof according to the said account will amount to the sum of 2,928*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* and that the same be paid out of her Majesty's revenues in Ireland, and the Right Honourable the Lord High Treasurer is to give the necessary directions to the Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom for the payment of the said charges accordingly.

Enclosure:—

An account of the charge for sending 500 barrels of powder to the stores in Dublin in Ireland :—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Office of the Ordnance for 500 barrels	2,529	8	0
To exchange of that sum at 8 <i>½</i> per cent.	215	0	0
Fees for her Majesty's letter with exchange	7	15	0
Freight to Dublin at 50 <i>s.</i> per ton, allowing 16 barrels to the ton, is 30 <i>½</i> <i>s.</i>	78	2	6
Fees for the warrants at Dublin, 2 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> ; port charges and contingencies, 10 <i>l.</i>	12	11	0
Poundage and pells of 2,842 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	85	5	8
<hr/>			
	£2,928	2	2

A true copy.—JOHN POVEY.

THOMAS MEDLYCOTT to ORMONDE.

1705, May 3.—Requesting fulfilment of his Grace's promise to appoint him in Mr. Bonython's place. He is still at Milborne Port. He hopes the election will be over next week. They have but forty-eight voters, and forty of them have promised him. He had received his Grace's letter of April 21st from Strabane. *Abstract.*

T. BOTELER to ORMONDE.

1705, May 3. Orchard Street, Westminster.—Begging to be remembered now that Serjeant Bonython's place is vacant, more especially that he had a promise of something from the first Duke of Ormond in lieu of the post of head bailiff of Westminster. Mr. Strode, who held that office in the time of King Charles II, having affronted the envoy of Savoy, was displaced. The writer at great trouble and expense got a patent drawn up and sent to Ireland, with the name blank, which Mr. William Ellis had the good fortune to get filled with his, and the writer had only the promise of something of the like nature. He relies wholly on the dead and living Ormonds. *Abstract.*

JOSEPH AYLOFF to ORMONDE.

1705, May 3. Chancery Lane.—A request for Mr. Serjeant Bonython's place. *Abstract.*

J. LATTON to ORMONDE.

1705, May 3.—Recommending Mr. Ayloff, her Majesty's steward at Richmond, to succeed Mr. Serjeant Bonython as his Grace's under steward of Westminster. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, May 3.—Concerning the bills passed and rejected by the Council. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1705, May 5.—See Report, XIV, App., pt. VII, p. 62.

ORMONDE to PRINCESS SOPHIA.

1705, May 6.—See Report, XIV, App., pt. VII, p. 780.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. O'FARRELL to ORMONDE.

1705, May 7. Valenca.—Giving an account of recent operations of the army in Spain. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, May 8. London.—Concerning the bills rejected by the Council. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE to LORD GODOLPHIN.

1705, May 10. Dublin.—Last Tuesday night I received the honour of your lordship's of the 3rd with the recommendation of Sir James Montagu to succeed Mr. Bonython, which I should have been glad to comply with in obedience to your Lordship's commands, but that I have been engaged for above these four years to Mr. Medlycott for that place in case it should become vacant, which puts it out of my power to comply with your Lordship's desire. My Lord, nothing but a pre-engagement could hinder me from obeying your commands, for I shall always endeavour to show your Lordship that I am with the greatest truth and respect, &c.
Copy.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, May 10. London.—Announcing his hopes of being able to leave for Dublin by the latter end of the coming week.
Abstract.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLAS SANKEY to ORMONDE.

1705, May 11. Kinsale.—Concerning the strength and condition of the regiments at Kinsale and Cork. *Abstract.*

J. ELLIS to ORMONDE.

1705, May 15. Whitehall.—Enclosing a list of the regiments and general officers that go with the Earl of Peterborough, and referring to the elections to Parliament, which are in progress, movements of naval officers and of the Dutch fleet, and his Grace's northern progress. *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS PULTENEY to ORMONDE.

1705, May 15. London.—Finding that his Grace is engaged to Mr. Medlycott for Serjeant Bonython's place he gives Mr. Medlycott joy of the place as heartily as he could have done to his brother. Mr. Boyle and Sir Harry Colt were elected on Saturday members of Parliament for Westminster. Mr. Cross was outpolled by above nine hundred votes. Captain Myvod died last Sunday. Hopes his Grace will be charitable to his widow. Recommends Mr. Rogers, now adjutant, to be made brigadier. Cannot recommend Mr. Greenhill, eldest sub-brigadier, to be adjutant, but thinks Mr. Hardishe, second sub-brigadier, well qualified to succeed, and that Mr. King, who had a promise of a lieutenancy in the new raised dragoons, may get the place of sub-brigadier. He is willing to gratify Mr. Myvod's widow out of his future frugality, and if Mr. Maudsley, Mr. Marteille or Mr. Wood may be made lieutenant in Mr. King's stead, that will help to a full satisfaction for her. The writer has been offered 400*l.* to get his Grace's consent for a sub-brigadier, but recommends the other persons as most agreeable to his Grace. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, May 15. London.—Now that his small affair in the Treasury is so far despatched as to have passed the Queen's sign manual, he hopes to be able to leave for Dublin in a week's time. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR GUISCARD to ORMONDE.

1705, May 15. The Hague.—Concerning the affair of the Cevenes and the opposition to the carrying out of the resolution taken by the States General to give him a body of fifteen hundred men to enter into the kingdom. He begs his Grace to afford him help in money in order that he may carry out his project. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

SIR CHARLES HEDGES to ORMONDE.

1705, May 15. Whitehall.—Concerning his Grace's approaching departure from Ireland, and bills which had been passed by the Privy Council there. The Queen had approved of the two Lords Justices recommended by his Grace. *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS PULTENEY to ORMONDE.

1705, May 17. London.—Stating that he has altered his opinion respecting Mr. Greenhill's fitness for the adjutancy, rendered vacant by Mr. Myvod's death, and recommending him for that promotion, and thanking his Grace for approving of the method proposed for having the whole complement of a hundred and sixty gentlemen upon the duty roll, so that all those excused as non-effective will appear to be effective by paying for their duty to those who do it for them. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, May 19. London.—Expressing his anxiety to leave for Dublin at the earliest possible date and hoping to do so by the 1st or 2nd of June. *Abstract.*

JAMES FONTAINE to ORMONDE.

1705, May 19. London.—Begging his Grace to write a letter with his own hand to Lord Godolphin, so that the writer may make good his demand on the Treasury in respect of the fort he built at Berehaven. *Abstract.*

THOMAS MEDLYCOTT to ORMONDE.

1705, May 19. St. James.—He has just come to town from his election as burgess for the ensuing Parliament at Milborne Port. His opponent, Sir R. Newman, had but three voices, Sir Thomas Travell forty and he himself thirty-seven. Thanks his Grace for the place he has been honoured with. As to his Church principles, he believes his enemies will scarce reproach him with being a Whig. At his election

he was reckoned the contrary and opposed by the Presbyterian minister. Has not been to the playhouse since he came, save once to wait on Lord Arran, and assures his Grace his dress or conduct shall never offend. Acknowledges the receipt of his Grace's three letters for the Lord Treasurer, the Bishop of Rochester and Lord Halifax. Assures his Grace that, though he were starving, he would not get a shilling indirectly from his new place, the profits of which or how they arise he does not yet know. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT CHARLEMONT to ORMONDE.

1705, May 22.—*See Report, XIV, App., pt. VII, p. 62.*

LALOUST DE VILEUSE to ORMONDE.

1705, May 22. London.—As the Irish Establishment is about to be renewed, sets forth the miserable state of himself and family and appeals for a pension for Madame de la Court and his son. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

COUNT DE MONASTEROL to ORMONDE.

1705, May 22. Paris.—Writes on behalf of M. le Comte de Lionne, who desires permission to return to France for some time. The affairs of his house require his presence there. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, May 22.—Acknowledges with pleasure his Grace's letter of the 12th, which assures him that he still retains his Grace's protection and kindness notwithstanding misrepresentations. *Abstract.*

EARL OF RANELAGH to ORMONDE.

1705, May 26.—Since my last to my own dear Duke, I have received from my good friend Dick Gorges a bill for 500*l.* due to me at Christmas last, which came most seasonably to relieve my necessities, and therefore I hasten to return you a thousand thanks for your goodness to me and the assurance you have given the great Kendall, as well as to myself, that for the time to come you will direct punctual payment, and with your leave I must desire my payments may be quarterly, which will be easier to the Treasury there, and I am sure much more convenient for my subsistence here, since I am now forced to allow my London merchant a considerable rate for every farthing he advances to me, which makes a hole in my income. Besides, my worthy son-in-law doth without any scruple make me pay poundage both to himself and the Hospital, which is taking from me 25*l.* every half year, and this good nature of his, together with the exchange, reduces my 500*l.* to 433*l.*, and this, I am told, is what he ought not to do to the greatest stranger, since no part of the fund allowed for military

incidents ought to pay poundage either to him or the Hospital, at least Sir William Robinson is of that opinion. But of this more when I have the honor to see my dear Duke at Marly, which I expect with great impatience, being with all truth and by a thousand reasons your devoted, &c.

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, May 26.—The 24th of this month is fixed for a day certain (and not from their embarkation as formerly) for the three regiments sent from Ireland to England to enter upon English pay, and the same day the part of the regiment now raising here are to be upon the Irish Establishment. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMONDE.

1705, May 26.—I return you many thanks for your letter, and am very glad you had such good sport at Kilkenny. You would have as good at Richmond, I believe, for I was there the other day and saw eight or nine covers, some very large, and a good many hares. Your pond is now quite finished, as Mr. O'Brien told me two days ago, and everything without-doors that you ordered to be done before you went. My Lady Bertie's lords go on but slowly by reason of the many delays of the counsel the other side, but it seems to have a very good prospect for the young ladies, and all relating to her own jointure as she could wish. I am, dear brother, &c. Lady Amelia presents her humble service to you.

THOMAS MEDLYCOTT to ORMONDE.

1705, May 26. St. James.—This day my Lord Arran, my Lord Torrington, and the young lady signed and sealed all the writings, and my Lord presses to be married on Tuesday, and accordingly I have taken out a licence for him, but my Lady Torrington says she cannot in conscience ask her daughter so soon, but prays his Lordship would have patience till Saturday, but my Lord Torrington has undertaken to shorten the matter, and I believe Tuesday is the day. The portion is in securities for 6,000*l.*; the other is money in Mr. Cartwright's hands, and tallies upon the land-tax, which is ready money, out of which I will take care of your Grace's 2,000*l.* as soon as ever they are married. I have seen the Bishop of Rochester again to-night; his Lordship treats me with great kindness and has promised to write to your Grace next post. Your Grace has heard that some of your letters have been opened. It was Colonel Kendall told it me. He is chosen a parliament man again in Cornwall. We had yesterday two Dutch mails. Mirandola is taken and Huy invested, and Monsieur Auverquerque's camp threatened by the Duke of Bavaria. We have no news in town. I am, &c. My Lord Arran's lady is a pretty, agreeable, well-tempered young lady.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, May 27. Sunday. At Jossiter in Northamptonshire.—He is making all possible haste to cross over to Dublin. The delay in doing so arises from his being so suddenly transplanted from one service to another. *Abstract.*

— to ORMONDE.

1705, May 31. Eden.—Thanking his Grace for granting the request in his letter of May 2. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, May 31.—Concerning the progress made with the linen bill in Parliament. *Abstract.*

RICHARD NUTLEY to ORMONDE.

1705, May 31.—Asking to succeed Mr. Hartstonge as second Judge of the Palatinate of Tipperary and Recorder of Kilkenny. *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS PULTENEY to ORMONDE.

1705, June 2. London.—Asking for instructions as to the signing of the officers' commissions, upon which matter he is to speak to the Secretary. Presses the claims of Mr. King to be sub-brigadier, and proposes Mr. Maudsley to be lieutenant of dragoons in his stead. Has sent Mr. Smyth, one of the gentlemen of his Grace's troop, to learn to ride at Monsr. Faubert's. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, June 5.—The linen bill has been delayed by Mr. Attorney going out of town. He has ordered Sir William Robinson to take Mr. Medlycott with him and follow it through the offices, so that its progress may be expedited. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1705, June 7.—After I had sent my last of the 5th to the post I prevailed with Mr. Secretary so to quicken Mr. Tucker that the bill left this place on Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock by a flying packet, so that it will be soon, I hope, with your Grace, and that it will not be long before we shall be so happy to see you here. I am extremely concerned to find the House of Commons have flung out the bill for restraining their unreasonable privileges not only because it will reflect very hardly on them, but chiefly because I fear it will necessitate your Grace to dissolve them; it being scarce possible to imagine that the kingdom can bear so extensive a privilege as they claim at present for two years to come. Therefore I should think they may to salve their own reputations be prevailed with to pass some declaratory vote before they

rise, which might restrain their privileges within some bounds of reason, as we in England have often done before we passed it into a law. That it is above measure the interest of your Grace and your friends that this should be done there is no room to doubt, since whilst you can keep this House of Commons it is well known here you can manage them, and though I dare assure your Grace that you do not want anything to secure you the government of Ireland, yet it is not amiss to have it known that you have a Parliament in being that by your own personal interest you can be sure on all occasions to influence for the Queen's service. Pray, my Lord, advise with some few of your most faithful friends in this matter, for I take it to have much more of consequence in it than perhaps may be at first thought on. I hope this will find your Grace perfectly recovered of your late indisposition. I am sure it is heartily wished, by my Lord, &c.

MADAM D'AUVERQUERQUE to ORMONDE.

1705, June 12. London.—Reminding him of Madam de Teny's affair, and thanking him for speaking to Lord Bellamont's uncle. She hears the Duchess has arrived in England. Letters from Holland bring no good news. Monsieur D'Auverquerque is obliged to entrench. Unless a diversion is made, they may lose all. She congratulates his Grace on Lord Arran's marriage. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE to ORMONDE.

1705, June 13. From aboard the *Royal Sovereign*.—Informing Ormonde that the fleet had got into a river unnamed on the previous day, having arrived before it the 9th. They had served Admiral Almond with twenty very good Dutch ships, and the squadron under Sir John Leake and Sir Thomas Dilkes, so that they only wait for Sir William Jumper with the ships and troops from Ireland to proceed farther. Their strength at sea is much the same as when his Grace was with them before Cadiz, but at land they are short. Lord Galway is expected there from the frontier to assist at a council of war. *Abstract.*

EARL OF RANELAGH to ORMONDE.

1705, June 16. London.—I hope this short epistle will come time enough to wait upon my own dear Duke before he leaves his dominions; if it doth so, it will acquaint him that he will find his Marly ready to receive him. Your four commissioners dined there yesterday to see your own apartment entirely furnished, which it is to our satisfaction, and we hope you will be pleased with it. Your bathing apartment will also be ready and furnished by the end of next week, and though we cannot assure you as yet that you shall not see workmen there when you first visit it, yet you may depend

upon it they shall not trouble you with their noise. And now a word or two relating to old Ranelagh. In the first place take notice that within very few days there will be a full half year due of his pension upon the military incidents ; therefore you will please, as he humbly desires, to sign his warrant for the payment of his first half year to his new trustee, James Clarke of Whitehall, esquire, before you leave that kingdom, that so your old petitioner may soon receive the benefit of it. In the next place he further prays that you will give your concordatum orders for paying half a year's pension to the two men whom he recommended to your charitable favour before you left England ; one of which is a poor worthy French refugee and the other the mother of Auditor Bythell ; their small allowances were to begin from last Michaelmas, and they have hitherto only received the quarter due at Christmas last, so that on the 24th instant there will be due to them a full half year, which for both will not amount to 50*l.*, but whatsoever it is it will keep them from starving ; therefore, my dear Duke, be pleased to direct this small payment before you leave Ireland that we may have no occasion of applying to Lords Justices. I have no more to add, but to tell you I am impatient to kiss you, being heartily, truly and sincerely yours till death, &c.

MAJOR ROBERT WROTH to ORMONDE.

1705, June 17. Guildford.—Acquainting his Grace that Captain Beverley, who commanded the invalids at Windsor, is dead, and asking his Grace to get the commission for Mr. Stapleton. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, June 27. Dublin.—Hopes that his Grace has had a good passage. Last night Lord Cutts, Chief Justice Pyne, Mr. Southwell and others met at his house and agreed upon an advertisement for the *Gazette*, which the Secretary transmits this post to his Grace and Sir C. Hedges. The Lords Justices will be sworn this morning and the Privy Council (who all dine with him) shall be witnesses how heartily he drinks his Grace's health. *Abstract.*

DR. ARTHUR CHARLETT to ORMONDE.

1705, June 27. University College, Oxford.—I presume to send your Grace an account of the present state of your University's press at the Theatre, as also a short essay of our excellent Professor of Geometry and successor to Dr. Wallis, the learned Captain Edmund Hally, tending to the fixing, determining and establishing the motions of comets, so as to be able to predict their returns; the first attempt that was ever made in that kind by any astronomer that pretended only to reason, not to magic. For the use of him and his

colleague, Dr. Gregory, the other Satilian Professor, we are now building a very commodious and well constructed (by the professors themselves) observatory, that will produce, I doubt not, discoveries and improvements in the mathematical sciences equal if not superior to any in Europe.

The University is also very full at present of quality, and all other ranks and orders of scholars. At Christ Church the table which has held the noblemen ever since the Restoration is now of necessity forced to be enlarged as the Dean told me yesterday. Dr. Radcliff, the Canon, is dead and has left the Dean above 2,000*l.* to begin the pulling down of Peckwater quadrangle. The last nobleman entered is the young Earl of Salisbury, a gentleman of excellent parts, principles and temper, very curious and observing, so intent in observing our little rites and ceremonies that I tell his Lordship that your Grace might name him your vice-chancellor, for I am sure he can create a doctor in any faculty as well as any of us. Our election of members was very quiet and unanimous and we are made to believe what we are willing to hope, that one of them will be the next Speaker. Mr. Secretary Harley, as he passed last week through Oxford, dined with the Dean and gave him a bill of 100*l.* towards their building, as a testimony of his special respect to that society.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, June 30. Dublin.—Concerning the testing of the firearms of the troops at the camp. The Major of the Artillery began with the writer's regiment of dragoons, supposed to be the best armed. Out of the first 130 that were proved 53 burst, upon which they stopped. Then they proceeded with Lord Orrery's regiment, in which 195 burst. Major-General Langston then put a stop and sent the writer an express to know if he would have them go any farther; he replied that to do so would be to expose the weakness of the army and make half the troops go to quarters without arms in their hands. Tells his Grace in plain English that her Majesty's forces there are in effect unarmed, since arms that will not bear firing are worse than none. Proposes steps to be taken in order that the soldiers may have good arms.
Abstract.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EMANUEL HOWE to ORMONDE.

1705, July 3.—Begging his Grace to make Captain Mugg a captain in the Irish guards. “He is one that I am unwilling to let starve, having married much against my will a daughter of mine.” *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1705, July 5. Dublin.—Concerning business of his Grace. He refers to this thin melancholy town. They will mind

their business better, now the ladies are retired to the country. He wishes the vicarage of Timahoe conferred on Mr. William Mullart. It is a sinecure worth but 20*l.* per annum, and compatible with his fellowship in the College. *Abstract.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA to ORMONDE.

1705, July 7.—See Report, VII, App., p. 780.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, July 7. Dulbin.—Giving an account of proceedings taken with regard to Captain Morgan of Lord Dungannon's regiment. He was summoned before a board of general officers called together by the writer at the Curragh of Kildare to answer several complaints, but did not appear. Consequently they suspended him. The complaints against him, which are of being called a rogue and rascal and several other scandalous things (though he began the complaints about his rank), will be examined in Dublin. He refers to exercises the foot went through after the meeting of the board, and makes suggestions with regard to providing good fire-arms for the army. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1705, July 9, n.s. Camp at Lous de Begonne.—Referring to his Grace's illness and administration of Ireland. He mentions their return from Trives, never a quicker march was made by such an army, and says that they have saved Liege. He cannot regret not being chosen for the new Parliament. He had some interest in the last, and doubts he would have forfeited the good opinion of his friends in this. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1705, July 10. Dublin.—Concerning measures he proposes to take in order to improve the standard both of men and horses in his Grace's regiment. He hopes honest Hugh Morgan (a captain for twelve years) will not be forgotten by his Grace, to whom he is apprehensive he has been ill represented. *Abstract.*

EDWARD NICHOLLS to ——.

1705, July 10. Dublin.—Begging his Lordship to remind the Duke that he is waiting here for the Duke's leave to come for England on account of business. He has obtained Col. Culliford's leave, and hopes to obtain that of Lord Mohun. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, July 10. Dublin.—Concerning private affairs of Ormonde. He congratulates his Grace upon his arrival in London, and hopes that his Grace is free from the importunities

and vexations that tormented him in Dublin. Mr. Southwell is gone that morning to the North, and expects to wait on his Grace in London in a month. *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN TO ORMONDE.

1705, July 10. Dublin.—Recommending a brother of his agent Mr. Watson to succeed Ensign Hennington of the writer's regiment, who is dead. "I came last night to town, our campaign being now at an end ; the last four or five days we spent very merrily in some extraordinary good company ; Lady Dungannon and Lady Slane were there ; they dined at Major-General Langston's, supped with Lord Cutts and did me the honour to eat a bit last Sunday in my tent, where we drank the Duke of Ormonde's health most heartily and wished him prosperity equal to his merit, if it were possible."

LORD CUTTS TO ORMONDE.

1705, July 10. Dublin.—Concerning the state of the arms, of which he had given an account in his letter of June 30. He represents the dangerous condition of Ireland, if there should be ill success abroad and an attempt upon that country, and also the inability of the forces to serve if the unhappy posture of the affairs of Scotland should call for their assistance. The total defect in their arms will not be a secret, and may incite her Majesty's enemies to attempts which they would not otherwise have made. He refers also to the probability of great clamour against the Government. It may be said that no capital misfortune is likely to happen, but the change of the face of affairs upon the Mozelle through the behaviour of the Germans is a late and unhappy instance of the necessity of their being upon their guard. He urges his Grace to find out some way to be furnished as soon as may be with six or seven thousand new arms out of England or Holland. He enters into particulars as to the examination of the arms that will be necessary to ensure that they are perfect. The artillery has returned safe from the camp to Dublin, and the last of the forces that have been encamped march the next day. Several troops of horse and dragoons are at their quarters and not one complaint as yet. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1705, July 12. Dublin.—Acknowledging Ormonde's reply to his letter of June 30. The proof that was made at the camp was very moderate. The powder and ball were both weighed in the presence of Major-General Langston and Tidcombe ; the ball weighed but an ounce and two penny-weight, which he thinks is two penny-weight under the ball of the Dutch calibre of their musketry, and the powder was but the bare weight of the ball. He asks leave to buy arms for his own dragoons forthwith, and shall not sleep easy until they

have them. Captain St. Loo of Colonel Lillingston's regiment has been found by a board of officers to have behaved himself very insolently and intolerably to his colonel. Langston who presided, said his behaviour before the board was not what it ought to have been. If such things are not roughly resented there will soon be an end to all discipline. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, July 14. Dublin.—Concerning Ormonde's private affairs. He had never recommended before any of his relatives who had commissions, but now asks his Grace to make his cousin John Bird, who is ensign in Lord Inchiquin's regiment, and Jeremy Mordack, who is ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfield in Lord Ikerrin's, lieutenants. *Abstract.*

RICHARD ANDREWS to ORMONDE.

1705, July 15. Kilkenny.—Asking to be posted in Major-General Echlin's regiment. Since he left the late war of Flanders he had served as a gentleman in it, being related to Echlin. *Abstract.*

MADAME LOUISE RANGRAVE to ORMONDE.

1705, July 16. Herenhanse.—Asking a little pension of twenty-five or thirty pieces for a young French lady. She has a brother captain in the Irish arms. Their name is d'Offranville. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

ST. GEORGE ASHE, Bishop of Clogher, to ORMONDE.

1705, July 16.—I have visited Enniskillen since I had the honour to wait upon your Grace in Dublin, and am myself a witness of the great ruin and desolation of that poor place and the extreme misery and necessities to which the distressed inhabitants thereof are reduced by the late dismal fire ; nothing supports them under their sufferings but the hopes they have of the continuance of your Grace's favour and protection and that you will be pleased so to represent their deplorable condition to the Queen, that they may, by your Grace's intercession, obtain a grant for a collection in England towards their relief, without which all the assistance our poor country can be able to afford will avail little. Sir Gustavus Hume, their worthy good neighbour, has, at the request of the Corporation, kindly undertaken a journey into England to wait upon your Grace, with a full power to act in the name of all the poor inhabitants ; he will inform your Grace of all the particulars of their sufferings and receive your Grace's commands how to act and whom to solicit, under your Grace's countenance. Though the services of the Enniskillen men are not, it is to be hoped, yet forgotten in England and may reasonably expect some consideration, yet their chief dependence is upon your Grace's goodness and favour, and

her Majesty's compassion, both which in their behalf I do most humbly supplicate, and am with the most profound respect, &c.

THOMAS CRAWFORD to ORMONDE.

1705, July 16. Ross.—Concerning his position under the Commissioners of the Revenue. They have suppressed the collection of Ross and added the same to Kilkenny, and have ordered his removal to Killybogs, the worst collection in the kingdom. "This misfortune encourages me to fly to your Grace's protection and humbly to put your Grace in mind that I have been a servant to your family from my youth, that I suffered hardships for adhering to your Grace's interest in former Parliaments, particularly for voting for disbanding the French forces, and in this last Parliament I constantly did my duty as I believe Mr. Savage or Mr. Portlock can assure your Grace." *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, July 17. Dublin.—Concerning the army in Dublin. He refers to his Grace's uneasiness at the regiments of Lillingston, Wynne and Lepell being so slow in coming over. Camocke and Saunders have been sent to the northwards to look after some privateers who have done mischief on that coast, and the *Seaford* is plying constantly between Dublin and Chester. The men-of-war can transport but one company at a time, which would be slow work even if they could be all employed. The only remedy will be for the officers to take the conveniency of transportation, which offers every convoy from Chester. His Grace's regiment's arms cost twenty-four shillings apiece, but they are very fine. Nineteen or twenty shillings will be the least that good arms can be had for. They have pardoned Captain Morgan of Lord Dungannon's regiment for not appearing before the board at the camp. He is to be posted only according to his last commission. Some of the barracks are not in order, and the horse's backs of half of his own regiment were spoiled through the trees of the saddles being too narrow. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, July 19. Dublin.—Concerning public and private affairs. He hears the soldiers were within sight and by contrary winds were driven back to Holyhead. The Frenchman shall have a patent for the vicarage of Timahoe. The *Bridgewater* is come with the Lisbon fleet from Cork, and the *Seaford* with some soldiers and goes next day to Holyhead to convoy the rest. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1705, July 20.—See Report, VII, App., p. 780.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, July 21. Dublin.—Importuning his Grace in favour of his son-in-law, Sir William Mansel. The ships shall be sent for Lady Anglesey, Lady Pyne and Lepell's regiment.
Abstract.

SIR RICHARD COX to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1705, July 21.—“I have the favour of yours of the 12th and the 14th, and did express our joy for the latter by bells, guns and bonfires, and for the former by drinking the Solicitor's health and yours in very good company at Palmerston. Pray give him my hearty service.” He refers to his application for Bird and Mordack and for Thomas Teape, trooper in Sir Richard Vernon's troop. As Portlock tenders the favour of the ladies he is to solicit Sir W. Mansel's matter. Mansel lives upon Cox until he is provided for. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, July 21. Dublin.—Concerning the transportation of the troops from England. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE MARSH to ORMONDE.

1705, July 21.—I made bold when your Grace was in Dublin to represent what I thought might conduce to the peace of our Church by removing the Bishop of Kildare to some other preferment when there should be an opportunity, and although there was none then, nor is there yet, nevertheless I cannot forbear acquainting your Grace that the Bishop of Meath not only continues ill still, but grows worse and worse and his physicians do doubt whether he may recover. I have no design of mine own in the motion I have made, nor do I act by the persuasion of others; but what hath entered into mine own private thoughts is, that if it should please God to take the Bishop of Meath unto Himself, and the Bishop of Kildare were removed to that see, and he is capable of being promoted none else besides an archbishopric, he being at present the second Bishop in the kingdom, the Archbishop of Dublin would be glad to make up all differences with his successor. I hope your Grace will not be offended at my freedom in this matter, whereunto nothing but an earnest desire of peace in our poor Church could have moved, &c.

REV. CHARLES HERBERT to ORMONDE.

1705, July 23. Monmouth.—Renewing his request that Ormonde would move her Majesty to give him preferment. He owns that when he desired his Excellency to ask for the first Welsh bishopric or English deanery he believed the see of St. David's would be very suddenly filled up, and the arrears of three or four thousand pounds given to the person promoted, as he hears they were. He refers to his descent through his

mother from Worcester House, and his father's sufferings for Charles I. He asks now for the deanery of Exeter or Ely if either become vacant. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, July 24. Dublin.—Enclosing some remarks.
Abstract.

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, July 25.—Referring to a conversation with Ormonde about removing Captain Pratt as a chief occasion of Sir William Robinson's disappointments, and hoping his Grace will keep it from anyone's knowledge. He has been obliged to Pratt in the affair of the poundage. *Abstract.*

JOHN HARTSTONGE, Bishop of Ossory, to ORMONDE.

1705, July 26. Kilkenny.—Mr. Renoult, the French minister, by your Grace's order in the camp, expected his last quarter payment from Mr. FitzGerald, who had no instructions from your Grace, so he is at some difficulty to whom he should apply. I have wrote to Mr. Southwell, but he is in the North, and likewise to remind your Grace of Dr. Morell, who is an eminent physician here, and served his late Majesty three or four campaigns under Dr. Lawrence. Lord Chief Justice Doyne, Justice Coote, Baron Worth, Mr. FitzGerald, with several gentlemen of the county, together with myself, visited the linen manufacture which probably will succeed to the best advantage of this place. There is still some warmth and contentions among the French, but I hope in God they will soon vanish. *Postscript.*—There was a strong report here of the Bishop of Meath's death, which gave occasion for many to felicitate me and Dr. Ellis; I submit all to your Grace when any accident happen.

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1705, July 27, n.s. Fridberg.—Concerning the campaign on the Continent. . . . Last night I gave your services to the Prince of Baden, who inquires after your Grace with a great deal of concern, and last time I dined with him drank your health. I took occasion in talking with his Grace of Marlborough to tell him your Grace regretted that people had been so busy in their reflections on the Prince of Baden. He desired me to assure your Grace from him that he was extremely well satisfied with the Prince in all things and that it was impossible for anybody to be on better terms than they were, and he had all the reason in the world to commend his proceedings. I spoke to him at the same time concerning the Duke of Schomberg. He publicly declares against the proceeding and thinks it is using him extremely ill. If they had a mind to remove him, they ought to have done it in

another manner. This he has assured several people and I believe will write the same into England. His Grace ordered me to assure you when I writ that he would have given you an account of matters here, but he thought you might be gone for Ireland, and made many professions, which I conclude he designed I should let you know, as we seem for the present to be at a kind of stand. I can give you no account of what we design next; when anything happens I will not fail obeying your command with pleasure, for nobody can be more faithfully, &c. *Postscript.*—Wood will be with us in ten days and I have some hopes of Colonel Palmer. I hoped your Grace would remember Wilson, and give a gentleman that was wounded in my troop a lieutenant's or ensign's commission; you will be so good to pardon this importunity.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1705, July 28. Dublin.—Informing Ormonde that he had returned from the North the previous night. Lord Orrery came that day in the yacht. “I am very glad of his arrival for I have nothing more to do but to pack up and send away my horses; it is what I desire with the utmost impatience.”
Abstract.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1705, July 28. Dublin.—Similar to the foregoing. “You know one doth not usually wait here long for a westerly wind.”
Abstract.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, July 28. Dublin.—Concerning the affairs of the army. He is extremely overjoyed that his Grace has used his interest with the Queen about the arms. He makes some comments on the operations under the Duke of Marlborough.
Abstract.

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1705, July 30. Dublin.—Announcing the death on the previous day of the Bishop of Meath, and requesting his Grace to complete what his grandfather began near thirty years ago. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, July 31. Dublin, 9.30 at night.—Concerning his Grace's letter directing the preparation of four hundred men for Portugal. It is too late for him and the Lord Chancellor to meet and answer it by that post. In his private capacity he represents, however, the very ill consequences of making detachments. “It abates the ambition of every colonel to keep a good regiment, since they have not the honour they labour for, either in their men or their discipline; it multiplies desertion and makes recruits more and more difficult every

day, and will give some colonels too plausible excuses for having bad regiments ; it breeds distraction in accounts, and must inevitably be a loss to the Queen in the clothing, or the regiments here will be in part unclothed, for it is certain we cannot send men naked ; in a word I dare pawn my reputation that if this method of detachments be continued the wisdom and industry of man can never have the army here complete, nor near complete. I know your Grace is in your opinion against it, and the Duke of Marlborough declared this last spring he would never be for it. It were better to send a regiment entire, and my Lord Mohun has always desired to go abroad. . . . They never make detachments in France, Holland, or anywhere to send abroad, unless out of those regiments that are called *bataillons de salade*, and by this method the army in Ireland will become *une armée de salade.*"

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1705, August 2. Dublin.—Enclosing various accounts and making comments thereon. "Mr. Bourchier is at Wexford waters and we every day expect from him the state of the account relating to the Portugal horses." *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, August 2. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. He encloses a calculation of what the firelocks which his Grace writes about will cost. One must talk with a great many tradesmen to know the cheapest of the market for good work. "I did forthwith upon your Grace's orders to the Lords Justices to prepare a detachment of four hundred men make a disposition, and my Lord Chancellor and I did this day sign an order to the following regiments :—Hamilton, Pearce, Tidcombe, Dungannon, Mohun, Ikerrin, Inchiquin and Scott, to send a captain, lieutenant, ensign, two sergeants and fifty men out of each regiment to be at Kinsale on the 20th instant pursuant to your Grace's orders. In choosing the regiments I had regard to the situation of their quarters, some lying so scattering and distant that it would have been impossible for our orders to have circulated and for them to have been at Kinsale by that time. But the regiments that give none by these orders shall forthwith repay their quotas to those that give ; and I will put it in such a method that they shall not put their worst men upon them, of which I will give your Grace an account in my next."

COUNTESS OF DROGHEDA to ORMONDE.

1705, August 2. Mellifont.—Regarding Ormonde's favour to her two sons in the changes on the death of the Bishop of Meath. Most of the bishops have swarms of their own relations to prefer. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN THOMAS ASHE to ORMONDE.

1705, August 2. Cavan.—The bishopric of Meath, vacant by the death of its late reverend prelate, as it gives occasion for various applications to your Grace's favour, I humbly hope my brother, the Bishop of Clogher, may have some place in your thoughts. Your Grace's goodness will forgive me when I seek his translation to the diocese of Meath not only for my own sake, but on the account of a number of friends and relations in that county where he was born and educated. I must further take the boldness to acquaint your Grace that wheresoever you are pleased to bestow this favour the bishopric of Clogher is at least equivalent to Meath in point of revenue. And now, my Lord, having acted the part of a brother and a friend, both which I am sure will have weight with your Grace's good nature, I humbly beg pardon for this presumption, because it proceeds from one who is entirely devoted to your service, being, &c.

REV. PETER DRELINCOURT to ORMONDE.

1705, August 2. Dublin.—Asking not to be forgotten in the removals on the filling up the vacancy in the see of Meath. "My Lord, my long standing in the Church and in your Grace's noble family, together with my particular relations to your own great self for some years, make my friends as well as myself believe I have some interest in your Grace's favour and that I may without breach of modesty flatter myself with hopes of being remembered in this occasion, especially when I consider as I often do, with great satisfaction to myself as well as thankfulness to your Grace, that kind assurance your Lordship was pleased to give me at your Grace's last leaving this kingdom, that you would never forget me."

R. STEWART to ORMONDE.

1705, August 2. Dublin.—Asking his Grace's intercession to obtain employment for him. "The late Queen in regard to my family, and compassion to their singular sufferings, thought fit soon after the Revolution to take me out of the care of my friends into her immediate care and support, in which I continued till her death prevented what she might further design or I expect, and my youth and inexperience (being then at school and without the assistance of any mediator, not to say so powerful a one as your Grace), forbade me to entertain any thought of laying claim to such share of his Majesty's favour as I upon that account might seem entitled to."

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1705, August 2. Dublin.—Acknowledging a letter from Ormonde. "I am glad your Grace has taken so early care of the arms, which will be a great service to this country,

and since, my Lord, you have given us so fine a train of artillery it would be a pity not to have them matched with small arms.

. . . Captain Camocke and Saunders brought in to-day a privateer of eight guns and twenty-three men. It was a pretty action in the taking her, which they did with their two pinnaces and two yawls, there being a dead calm, they rowed up to her and received their shot. Our boats when they came near entertained them with small shot and attacked sword in hand, and carried her without the loss of a man. There was one of the crew, a man of this country, that had been a seaman on board our fleet, and owns to have deserted the service and listed himself with the French. This fellow served as a pilot to the privateer. This will be rare news for good Mr. Justice Pyne that for a great while has longed for the hanging of such a fellow."

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1705, August 4. Dublin.—Enclosing a hundred pounds to relieve Lord Roche's necessity. *Abstract.*

ROBERT HARLEY to ORMONDE.

1705, August 4. Whitehall.—I am commanded to acquaint your Grace that it is her Majesty's pleasure that there be appointed one chirurgeon and two chirurgeon's mates, with chests of medicines and other necessaries proper for them, to be sent with the troops to be embarked at Cork upon the intended expedition, and would have your Grace give your orders therein accordingly.

DUKE OF MONTAGU to ORMONDE.

1705, August 4. Boughton.—Recommending Mr. Holing, who has some pretensions in Ireland. He is a very ingenious man, and writes very well, as Ormonde will see by something he has writ on Ormonde's expedition. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1705, August 4. Dublin.—Concerning promotions in the army. An agreement was made with Major Holroyd by Captain Kendall for his post, and Captain John Dawson to have the company. Holroyd two days since, poor man, was unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse. The writer humbly begs his Grace's favour for these two commissions. Kendall's merit, length of service and ability are known to his Grace. Dawson has an extraordinary good character and has served with reputation a long time. This will be not only service to the regiment, but an advantage to himself, and will pay his expense of the last camp. Baron Johnson, Andrew Saunders and Deering, with some more honest fellows of his Grace's faithful friends, make a hearty rejoicing at his Grace's happy recovery. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1705, August 4. Dublin.—As Captain Kendall has the Lords Justices' leave to wait on his Grace, being appointed for recruiting, he writes a further letter to the same effect as the foregoing. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SMYTH, Bishop of Down and Connor, to ORMONDE.

1705, August 4. Lisburn.—Asking for the bishopric of Meath. The ill condition of his wife's health, which suffers by the sharp northern air, and his children's education have determined him to desire a situation nearer Dublin. The bishopric which he now enjoys is equal to it and there is expense in removing, but the above reasons outweigh all this. "Nothing has offered lately in these parts worthy your Grace's notice, and for this reason I have not given your Grace the trouble of letters. It is the general opinion that the Scotch Parliament will not at this time settle their succession, but this, I believe, is already well known in England. They are still as intent upon exercising and arming as they were. I pray God to prevent the mischief, with which these appearances seem to threaten us, and long to preserve to us the blessing of so glorious a Queen and of such an excellent Governor."

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ECHLIN to ORMONDE.

1705, August 5.—Acknowledging the confirmation of his post as major-general. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1705, August 5. Harwich.—I did not hear of your Grace's fall till I was just going away. I went to Whitehall that moment, but found your Grace asleep; my father's illness made it impossible for me to stay any longer. It was a great satisfaction when Dr. Garth told me that your Grace was in no danger. I will be sure to take care of your Grace's wine.

WILLIAM KING, Archbishop of Dublin, to ORMONDE.

1705, August 5. Tunbridge Wells.—Introducing Sir Gustavus Hume to Ormonde. He is employed by the inhabitants of Enniskillen to represent their condition. *Abstract.*

DUKE OF SCHOMBERG to ORMONDE.

1705, August 6. Killingdon.—Recommending the young French lady, Judith Marie Channin d'Offranville, for a pension. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MARQUIS DE LASSAY to ORMONDE.

1705, August 6, n.s. Lichfield.—Concerning the exchange of prisoners (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL CORNELIUS WOOD to ORMONDE.

1705, August 7, n.s. Camp at Melden.—Congratulating his Grace on the success of his government in Ireland and the marriage of Lord Arran. He recommends Captain Wilson, aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Lumley, to be captain of dragoons. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1705, August 7. Mount Ephraim.—Concerning a judgeship. Mr. Justice Neville is either dead or at the point of death. The writer's place fitter for a younger man, but if his Grace would have him to continue he is satisfied. He does not doubt that his Grace will in proper time take care to put him out of the power of those who will certainly injure him if he should be disarmed of his Grace's protection. He stays here to drink the waters. *Abstract.*

E. CALDWELL to ORMONDE.

1705, received August 8.—Concerning a grant made a year before and not yet paid.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, August 9. Dublin.—Concerning the detachment for Portugal. He finds his Grace orders them to send clothes and arms with the men, though in the first letter there was no mention of it. The arms can be supplied out of the stores at Kinsale. He refers also to works which his Grace had ordered at Carrickfergus, and which Captain Burgh said could not be carried out until the following spring. The *Charlotte* had arrived. Lady Anglesey is on board the *Seaford*. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, August 10, n.s. Millin Camp.—Acknowledging a letter from Ormonde. He refers to the unhappy mismanagement of their last attempt on the river Dyle. Nothing can be done unless their general can have the order to command the allied troops as he does their own men. *Abstract.*

JAMES CORRY to ORMONDE.

1705, August 10. Castle Coole near Enniskillen.—I am honoured with two letters of the 24th and 31st of July in answer to those I addressed your Grace with some time since, the favour of which I cannot sufficiently acknowledge. I have acquainted the people of Enniskillen how much they are obliged to your Grace for obtaining her Majesty's royal favour of granting her brief through England, as likewise her particular charity for their relief, which I think is the first precedent. It was very surprising to them, and the more when they found I was their solicitor to your Grace, and not

their new agent, and that it is done without either attendance or expense. I expect no advantage by them, though I think if there is any advantage, with submission, I have as much right to it as anybody, but I would have them sensible who it is that has served them, and that when there is money got it is justly and equally divided among them, for upon my word some of them have returned three times as much as they have lost, and others are not returned for anything although they did lose, and this matter carried on by the dexterity of some persons that have already cheated them on the like occasion, and dread coming under my enquiry. I shall faithfully discharge my trust, but think, with submission, that a gentleman nominated by the influence of those very persons in my absence, and to serve that very turn, is not proper to be a commissioner for distributing that money when it is got, and perhaps to account himself. I have likewise reason to believe the Bishop and he may be of a mind, and then I can do nothing, but if more than two is necessary why not their representatives in Parliament, viz. John Cole, esqre., and John Corry, esqre., or the latter only. I could tell your Grace what industry there is used to magnify and commend the endeavour of those who have with such obstinacy intercepted the public affairs. I am surrounded with too many of that principle, but I hope their designs will prove fruitless as hitherto they have, and the Queen be well served and your Grace for ever loved and valued by this kingdom, as I am sure they are obliged in particular.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, August 11. Dublin.—Concerning the affairs of the army. Colonel Pearce's clothes were new this last year, and it will be a great damage to his regiment to send their clothes with the detachment. Major-General Tidcombe's clothes are so very bad that they will scarce serve for the voyage. He has ventured to order the clothes that Mr. Pratt can procure for the old detachment to be sent to Kinsale to be in readiness, without absolutely engaging for them. "I hope your Grace's next letter will give me some farther insight into the service, which this detachment is going upon, because, not knowing whether it is a post of honour or a post of fatigue, I cannot give any directions for choosing the eldest or the youngest officers; and we have made no mention of it in our orders but left it at large to the colonels. I am also at a loss whether to send any drums, not knowing whether they are to do duty as a battalion or be incorporated into other regiments. I had mentioned this sooner but have lived in hopes of having some more particular directions. I mention this because I would do everything to please your Grace, and without either knowing the service they are going upon or having every particular part of the detachment expressed, I may be liable to make some mistakes innocently, which I would

not willingly do." Colonel Villiers desires his Grace to be put in mind of the hopes his Grace gave him of being brigadier. He is careful of his duty and an old officer, and his being his Grace's lieutenant-colonel entitles him something the more to marks of favour. "I cannot but repeat how very great a satisfaction I had in what your Grace was pleased to promise me, to let me know if you heard anything relating particularly to myself. I know I have enemies, and I know your Grace has enemies too in England as well as here; and it may be, though I am far from making comparisons, we have some enemies from one and the same cause. If anyone should at any time endeavour to insinuate anything to your Grace to my prejudice, I beg an opportunity of setting your Grace right in that point, whatever it may be."

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1705, August 12. Tunbridge Wells.—Recommending Sir Gustavus Hume to Ormonde. They were in great consternation on reading the news of his Grace's accident, which was represented as more grievous than they believe now that it was. *Abstract.*

HENRY COMPTON, Bishop of London, to ORMONDE.

1705, August 12.—Renewing a request to Ormonde to prefer a Mr. Dane. The death of the Bishop of Meath may give an opportunity. *Abstract.*

DUC D'ELBOEUF to ORMONDE.

1705, August 13. Paris.—Concerning Brigadier Joly, who is a prisoner and desires to be exchanged. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1705, August 14. Dublin.—Concerning the troops for Portugal. The detachments out of eight regiments are marched, fifty men of each regiment with five officers, two sergeants, two corporals and one drum. It was thought that the expedition was only a post of fatigue, and so of consequence the youngest captains were ordered, but by the preparation of the ships it seems for a long voyage and to go upon action, if so the eldest captains should have been sent. It would be a great hardship on them to be formed into a new corps. "My Lord, we have no news here more considerable than Mr. Southwell and his fair lady wife embarking to-day for England." Their spirits would be lulled asleep only for the warlike exploits of their general, who copies Alexander in thinking nothing fits a soldier's mouth like talk of war. He longs to come to England, and had a letter last post from their friend full of expressions of joy for the honour of his Grace's visits, and the favour which he designed. It will be a great help in easing her unfortunate circumstance. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR BOISROND to ORMONDE.

1705, August 14. Dublin.—Concerning the difficulties of the linen manufacture in the North and at Kilkenny. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR DU BARETT D'ANTOIGNY to ORMONDE.

1705, August 14. La Haye.—Sending information as to the campaign, and asking his Grace to secure the payment of his pension. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

RICHARD HOUSE to ——.

1705, August 15.—Concerning the affairs of Scotland. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1705, August 16. Dublin.—Concerning his pension. He is surprised to find that the Lord Treasurer makes a difficulty. It was on that condition only that he agreed with Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, August 16. Dublin.—Concerning various military affairs. He refers to his Grace's desire to know the name of the officer who is to command the troops for Portugal. In his original order his Grace had named eight captains, but mentioned nothing of a field officer, and being ignorant of the nature of the service these people are going upon, the writer could not take upon himself to command a field officer, it being to go beyond sea. As the command stands now, the eldest captain will command. The clothes Mr. Pratt offers them are brand new. There is a coat and waistcoat for every man. They were made to be sent to the West Indies. Tidcombe's clothes are so bad they will not cover the men. The people here are not able to make the firelocks unless they be paid weekly or monthly. The estimate of the office of ordnance comes to four and twenty shillings a musket. The dragoons' arms are naturally muskets and the calibre and length should be the same with the foot; the difference should be only in the mounting, with regard to their slinging them on horseback. He refers to his paper about recruiting. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN GEORGE CAMOCKE to ORMONDE.

1705, August 16. Dublin.—Informing Ormonde that he is going to Bristol with the wool fleet. "I was told your Grace wanted a cast of hawks; I have a very fine cast at your Grace's service and shall bring them to Bristol and be very careful to send them to London."

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, August 17. Dublin.—It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have read three times over Mr. Portlock's account

of your Grace's happy recovery after your mischance and that your Grace is past all danger from thence, for which God be praised. We should have been under unspeakable consternation here if the same packet which informed us of the accident had not brought us the joyful account of your recovery, but now all is well, and it will be yet better if your Grace be pleased often to make this reflection, that the greatest and healthiest are by small and unforeseen accidents as soon brought to the grave as the most inconsiderable, for this consideration, my dear Lord, will not only increase your piety and improve those good inclinations shining in you already, but even as to this world it will fix your Grace in the resolutions you have taken of seeing your debts paid in your lifetime and of not contracting more; but enough of this, and your Grace will forgive the freedom of it, because it proceeds from a hearty and affectionate concern for your prosperity. . . .

I had gone this far before I received the honour of your Grace's of the 9th, and therefore for the future your Grace will be pleased to send directly to myself and not by the Secretary's packet, for I pay no postage and sometimes I lose a post because I do not get my letters in time. I see Sir William Robinson and Mr. Ludlow were to meet about the premises, and I hope next packet will bring me their result. I am glad your Grace wrote nothing of Mr. Crosse, for every day renders me more averse to that matter, for he is entirely governed by the Baron and will never be easy where the Baron is uneasy. I am extremely obliged to your Grace for your favour to Sir William Mansel, who now lives at my charge, and therefore if the guards are not to be raised I must beg your Grace to provide for him in some other corps, as there shall be opportunity; this is the greatest trouble I have in the world and nobody can remove it but your Grace. . . .

As to the four hundred and sixty men, which will be ready, and what else concerns the Army I refer to our joint despatch, or to my Lord Cutts's letters; only must observe that we have given two or three orders first for four hundred men then for sixty more, then for drums and clothes, for want of full directions from your Grace at first and some hint how the men were to be employed. My poor Lord Mount-Alexander is very uneasy at the grant of his pension during pleasure which he expected for life, and his agreement with Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby is so, and therefore hopes your Grace will stop any further progress in that matter till Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby does obtain the grant for life. The packet is just going, so that I have not time to transcribe this nor to add but that I am, &c. A proclamation for a thanksgiving issues to-day.

ST. GEORGE ASHE, Bishop of Clogher, to ORMONDE.
1705, August 18.—See Report, XIV, App., pt. VII, p. 62.

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1705, August 20. Zulestein.—Concerning his Grace's wine and the progress of the campaign. The Duke of Marlborough and Monsieur D'Auverqurque were for attacking the French, all the other generals against. An account has come of Prince Eugene's attack on the Duke of Vendome. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN ROBERT CAMPBELL to ORMONDE.

1705, August 23. Monaghan.—In obedience to your Grace's commands I have been through the North, and upon sure grounds say they were never so unanimous and had such a sense of the government favour to them. The ministers have passed an account that none shall, upon any pretence, hold correspondence with Scotland whilst the succession be settled. They are about, according to their Church government, to censure the two non-jurors, Mr. Bird and Mr. Cracken, who offer to give the Government any security for their loyalty and say their not swearing was no dislike to the settlement but contrary. There is some difference like to arise about the burial of a dead person in the Bishop of Clogher's diocese, but I hope to get it taken away before it go to the Government. There was a letter came from England in answer to one from this kingdom, which gives them here an assurance of your Grace's return, which is very satisfactory and earnestly prayed for wherever I went. If anything here be worth troubling your Grace with I will make bold to do it, and hope your Grace will pardon this trouble.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1705, August 25. Dublin.—Conveying inexpressible grief for his Grace's unhappy accident. Their friend has comforted him with the news of his Grace being out of danger. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1705, August 28. Dublin.—Your Grace's of the 21st I received last night, and with it an inexpressible satisfaction to find your Grace so immovable and steady to one of the oldest servants of your family. It is so very like your noble ancestor, my old master, that I cannot but beg leave to mention him upon this occasion, having always had the most profound respect and veneration for his memory. As for my church, which I am now going to leave, it hath as many royalties, both in its foundation and superstructure, as any church hath or need to have; for by its charter it appears to be a peculiar of the Crown's own making, as it was formerly of the Pope's, and it hath privileges which can never be in danger whilst your Grace continues the patron of it, which makes me hope that my successor, in case the Archbishop will not let fall his suit, will take up the gauntlet which I lay down, the cause I plead for being a most righteous cause I am sure, and

of considerable consequence and moment to the prerogative of the Crown. I must likewise presume to hope that the gentleman who has borne the burthen and heat of the day, I mean Dr. Clayton, will have a share of your Grace's favour, he being the principal manager of this cause and a very fortunate assistant of, my Lord, &c.

MAJOR ROBERT WROTH to ORMONDE.

1705, August 29. Guildford.—Acquainting his Grace that his designed charity for Mr. Stapleton had not reached him. He is a prisoner for debt in Dublin, and in so much want that he is forced to lie on the common side. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, August 31. Dublin.—Since my last the Bishop of Meath is dead, and our joint letter will mention the Bishops of Kildare, Down and Ossory as candidates for it. Some say the Convocation would be obliged if their prolocutor, Dean Synge, were preferred, and others that the Parliament would take it kindly if your own chaplain and theirs, Dr. Pratt, might have some advancement. But since your Grace knows the merits, pretensions and circumstances of them all, and your own obligations to provide honourably for your domestic chaplain, Dr. Ellis, I have no more to offer on that subject. My Lord Orrery is here and very much your Grace's humble servant. He was telling me that your Grace gave him very kind promises of something relating to his regiment, which will render him very easy. . . . I am told the report between the Archbishop and Bishop of Kildare is sent to your Grace. They should not have done so without showing it to me and the chief judges, since we took pains to hear it five or six days, but I am well contented to be excused the trouble of examining it, for I well foresee that be it how it will, the reporters will not escape the censure of partiality from the one side or the other.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1705, September 1. Dublin.—Concerning the contracts for supplying the furniture of the barracks. They believe that they will save 1,000*l.* by their fire and candle that year. He intends in two months to send some of his officers to England to beg recruits for his regiment. He desires thirty. *Abstract.*

COLONEL NICHOLAS LEPELL to ORMONDE.

1705, September 1. Dublin.—Asking the appointment of Captain Creeds as a second-major in his regiment. Others who have been suggested have been disaffected to the government until necessity obliged them to take service. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1705, September 1. Dublin.—Concerning his pension. He desires that his Grace will have Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby's letter stopped. The time is now past in which Ingoldsby is limited by their agreement to get the writer a pension. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SHADWELL to ORMONDE.

1705, September 2. Dublin.—Asking for a commission in the guards. An opportunity offers by the sudden death of Major Francis Holdrich. Would not have written himself had not his nephew, Doctor Shadwell (whom he would have assigned the honour of addressing his Grace), been now at Bath. He mentions his brother Brady. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, September 3.—Informing his Grace that he had sent him the cider. He refers to Ormonde's unlucky accident in his own closet. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR DU MARETT D'ANTOIGNY to ORMONDE.

1705, September 4. La Haye.—Concerning news of the Prince of Baden surprising the lines of Haguenau. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1705, received September 6.—Concerning the campaign. (*Injured.*)

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE to ORMONDE.

1705, September 8. Dublin.—Informing Ormonde that he hopes to set sail on the 10th of that month in order to kiss his Grace's hands at London. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE MARSH to ORMONDE.

1705, September 8. Dublin.—Having been upon my visitation for some time I did not receive your Grace's of August 21st until yesterday, whereby I understand that your Grace hath procured her Majesty's grant for translating the Bishop of Kildare to Meath and Doctor Ellis to succeed him in Kildare; whereat I very much rejoice because by this means I hope your Grace will the easier put an end to that unhappy difference betwixt the Archbishop of Dublin and Dean of Christ Church, which hath already continued but too long for the good of our church. I am with all imaginable respect, &c. I hope your Grace will find as good success in the business of the first-fruits and twentieth-parts, when you shall please to lay it before her Majesty.

EDWARD SMYTH, Bishop of Down and Connor, to ORMONDE.

1705, September 8. Lisburn.—Acknowledging the great honour of a letter from his Grace. He thanks him for his intention of reserving him in his thoughts. His wife has been so ill that he has found it necessary to call Sir Patrick Dun from Dublin to her. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1705, September 8. Dublin.—Concerning various military details. The three new regiments will want great recruiting. Mr. Bourchier is sending the account of the money for buying horses for the Portugal service. The writer has allowed Mr. Boucher twopence per pound for his trouble and care in keeping the account. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1705, September 9. Dublin.—Informing him that he is beginning a journey to inspect various regiments and barracks. Lieutenant Fielding of his regiment desires a brevet. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS FAIRFAX to ORMONDE.

1705, September 9. Limerick.—I had the great honour of your Grace's letter of the 28th of August and cannot but admire your goodness and generosity in thinking of Ould Thom amidst the crowd of your Grace's affairs. I know your Grace loves not long letters, and therefore I pray God give you success in all you go about, and that your Grace will please to believe that I am with all thankfulness and sincerity imaginable, my Lord, your Grace's most faithful, &c.

ALDERMAN WILLIAM ALLEN to ORMONDE.

1705, September 10. Chester.—I make bold to trouble your Grace about some money that was going from hence for Ireland and lately seized by the officers of the Customs, which moneys they pretend to condemn at the Exchequer as being shipped off contrary to law, but this is so discouraging to the trade of Ireland which is drained of all other sort of coin, that if they had no English money they could neither have hardly any trade at all, neither should they have almost wherewithal to buy bread, and your Grace being so nearly concerned in the welfare of that kingdom I hope you will not take it amiss if I humbly represent the case to your Grace, desiring you would be pleased to represent to the Queen or my Lord Treasurer the necessity of winking at this time to that law, by reason no custom could be paid in Ireland if it was not for the English coin, nor indeed any trade can be carried there without it, so that all their wool, butter and other commodities must lie on their hands, and in this particular

of the moneys lately seized here on board the *Amity*, John Ball master, I most humbly desire your Grace to intercede, that it may be restored to the owners, the whole seizure coming to her Majesty, and my friends will very readily submit to give a gratuity to the officers who seized it, and humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this trouble, and doubt not but by your Grace's interest may meet with that success that may answer this request from, &c.

COUNTESS OF TYRCONNEL to ORMONDE.

1705, September 10.—Concerning the marriage of Lady Rosse's daughter to Lord Cahir. The writer has endeavoured twice to find his Grace at his lodgings, and is sorry to be obliged to leave the kingdom without acquitting herself of a commission from Lady Rosse to obtain his Grace's approbation of the match. Lady Rosse hopes his Grace will be as gracious as on a former occasion in ordering Mr. Butler, Lord Rosse's steward, to let her have 100*l.* for the clothes. The writer refers to her own interest in the double alliance with Sir George Barnewall's family, his Grace's goodness about Sir George's pension, and the miserable condition of Lady Barnewall and her four daughters, who want the necessaries of life.
Abstract.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE REVENUE to ORMONDE.

1705, September 11. Custom House.—Concerning a representation from them relating to the light-houses. It is high time that work was set on foot. *Signed*, Thomas Everard, Thomas Keightley, Samuel Ogle, Henry Tenison. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN GEORGE CAMOCKE to ORMONDE.

1705, September 11. *Speedwell*, Kinsale.—Acknowledging his Grace's favours to him which are such that he wants words to express himself. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT IKERRIN to ORMONDE.

1705, September 13. Castlelyons.—Acknowledging his Grace's letter received two days before at Lord Inchiquin's. He cannot find words to express his sense of the great honour his Grace has done him. He has been since the camp at Kinsale. Only three men of his regiment have deserted, but several of the detachments have run and it grows every day more and more difficult to keep them. Lords Barrymore and Inchiquin desire their duty to be presented to his Grace.
Abstract.

COLONEL LUKE LILLINGSTON to ORMONDE.

1705, September 13. Dublin.—Recommending Mr. Lambert to be a lieutenant in his regiment. He has received advice from Cork that one Smith, who held that rank in his regiment,

died a few days ago. Lambert is ensign to his company and the eldest in the regiment. He desires that Mr. Evered, who carries arms in his regiment, may be ensign in Lambert's room. The Lords Justices have given him leave to go to England with several of his officers to raise recruits and he hopes soon to wait on his Grace. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JOHN PRATT to ORMONDE.

1705, September 13. Dublin.—Reminding his Grace of his promise to have the rent of the lodgings of the Constable of the Castle put upon the establishment. *Abstract.*

HENRY DAVYS to ORMONDE.

1705, September 15. Carrickfergus.—I had sooner obeyed your Grace's command but that I waited for the return of a friend from Scotland upon whose information I could depend, who tells me that the people of that kingdom are in a great ferment; that they are enraged against England to the last degree; that they want nothing but power to show their resentments; that every landlord has got a soldier or some person that has carried arms to discipline his tenants and cottiers for that upon the first occasion they will be able to bring a hundred thousand men into the field; that it was reported when he came away that a considerable number of Highlanders would be sent to the borders of England; that they drink the pretended Prince of Wales's health as freely and openly as we do our Queen's; that the Duke of Argyll, the now Commissioner, does act with great prudence and temper, and that the Duke of Queensberry has since he came last into Scotland brought off several noblemen from Duke Hamilton's party; that they are a strange, divided, distracted people insomuch that it is hoped their dissensions among themselves will prevent their giving trouble to England during the Queen's life. I wish the Parliament of England would consider the hardships they have put both upon that and this kingdom and not strain the string until it break. I have here enclosed the Lord Belhaven's speech, and shall be glad to receive your Grace's commands upon all occasions.

Enclosure :—

The Lord Belhaven's Speech in the Parliament of Scotland on the 17th day of July last past, 1705, upon Unanimity, Limitations and a Treaty, &c. Dublin: Reprinted by Francis Dickson in Smock Alley, 1705.

DUKE OF SCHOMBERG to ORMONDE.

1705, September 15.—See Report, XIV, App., pt. VII, p. 63.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROCHE to ORMONDE.

1705, September 16. Plymouth, from on board the *Fox*.—Desiring that the ship which he commands may be appointed

for the Irish station. He does not doubt but she will answer everyone's expectation that has seen her of being an incomparable good sailor. All the French prisoners told him that no ship in France would wrong her when she was clean. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, September 17, n.s. Aix-la-Chapelle.—Hoping his Grace will prevent any stop to the patent. The giving it for life can be no prejudice to her Majesty. It is not without precedent; Sir Harry Goodrich had it. The Duke of Marlborough was pleased at the Hague to wish him joy as master of the ordnance, and assured him the Queen had consented to the proposal. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1705, September 17. Dublin.—Thanking his Grace for his kind obliging letter. He does not doubt success since he is honoured with so great a solicitor. The regiment continues in very good order. That they may be pretty well in horses as well as in men he designs that every captain should send over a man to buy his horses, and that an officer should be appointed to view the whole when bought. Captain Butler desires leave to go to England, and may be a fit man to execute that office. Their money will not amount to a sufficient sum until the 1st of April, and the horses will then be over in a good time to turn to grass, which they find does best with them after they have recovered their voyage. *Abstract.*

R. STEWART to ORMONDE.

1705, September 18. Dublin.—Acknowledging the honour of a letter from his Grace and his relief at hearing of his Grace's escape from so imminent a danger. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR DU MARETT D'ANTOIGNY to ORMONDE.

1705, September 18. La Haye.—Concerning the illness of Monsieur Dadyck and Monsieur Courtienne, with some references to the progress of the campaign and mention of his pension. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MAJOR FRANCIS COLUMBINE to ORMONDE.

1705, September 20. Chester.—Informing his Grace that he is now commanded with Colonel Rooke's regiment to Ireland. He hopes his Grace will give him leave for three months to come into England to settle his father's affairs, which are yet undetermined. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1705, September 20, o.s. Zulestein.—Informing his Grace that he has sent to Utrecht for the moselle and will forward

it out of hand. The burgundy will be harder. He must stay till he can speak with a captain of a yacht. His Grace knows what care they take to hinder any wine coming in. *Abstract.*

COLONEL NICHOLAS LEPELL to ORMONDE.

1705, September 20. Dublin.—Protesting against a company being taken from his regiment and given to Lord Arran's. It is still undecided whether Colonel Lillingston or he is the younger, by reason that Lillingston is said to have been broke by the King for coming away from the Indies without leave. If by the interests of his friends Lillingston shall be declared the elder, the writer hopes that he will be allowed for the clothing for which he had drawn articles before he heard of this. *Abstract.*

COUNT F. NASSAU to ORMONDE.

1705, September 21. Camp d'Arphot.—Thanking his Grace for his protection of Mr. Vincent. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

COLONEL JOHN EYRE to ORMONDE.

1705, September 22. Dublin.—Asking that his son may be appointed sheriff of County Galway for the ensuing year. He was hard pushed by Sir George St. George and that party in his election for Galway. The design was that, if by their clamours in England this Parliament was dissolved, they might put in two new friends at Galway. After two hearings at the Council Board their petition was dismissed. He will take care they shall never be able to contest it again. Athenry is also sound, so the whole county is at his Grace's devotion. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR JOLY to ORMONDE.

1705, September 23. Lichfield.—About a pass to allow him to attend to his own affairs. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1705, Septemer 24. Dublin.—Concerning the officers going to England to recruit. He will send his own the next month, but the officers that command the other regiments of horse and dragoons are unwilling to begin till the spring, alleging that the longer they stay the more money they will have out of their vacancies to recruit with. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1705, September 26. Dublin.—Telling his Grace that he thinks it convenient to review his regiment before the officers go to recruit. When he is out he designs to review all the troops and barracks between Dublin and Kinsale, and thence to Cork, Waterford, Youghal, and so along that coast to Dublin. *Abstract.*

COLONEL OWEN WYNNE to ORMONDE.

1705, September 29. Dublin.—Recommending some gentlemen whose names he has sent to Mr. Southwell for commissions in his regiment. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1705, September 29. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he has received a letter from Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby. *Abstract.*

THE PROVOST AND INHABITANTS OF ENNISKILLEN to
ORMONDE.

1705 [no date].—May it please your Grace, we the poor distressed sufferers and inhabitants of a corporation of Enniskillen do with all gratitude return our most humble and unfeigned thanks to your Grace for your most generous and charitable interposition with her Majesty in our favour, by means whereof we doubt not but that our great losses will be retrieved, and as your Grace on all occasions has endeavoured the good of this kingdom in general and thereby justly gained the hearts of all the good men therein, so we in particular have likewise found the effects of it in what your Grace has done in our favour here ; and therefore do in all humility beg leave to assure your Grace that we retain the due sense thereof, and shall to the expense of what is most dear to us testify it on all occasions ; which with humbly begging the continuance of your further interposition for us in England as also pardon for this great trouble we are sensible we put on your Grace, we remain, your Grace's most obliged and most humble servants.

Signed by William Roscrow, Provost, and sixty-six others.

MARQUIS DE LASSAY to ORMONDE.

1705, received October 2. Nottingham.—Concerning permission to go to London. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

COLONEL NICHOLAS LEPELL to ORMONDE.

1705, October 4. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he is advised his affairs require his attendance in England, and hoping his Grace will not deny him permission to go. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR JOLY to ORMONDE.

1705, October 4. Lichfield.—Thanking his Grace for his attention to his request. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

1705, October 7. Dublin.—Thanking him for the care which he has taken in his affair. He has received Southwell's letter telling him that the Queen has granted him a pension for her own life and has already acquainted Southwell that he is

willing to accept it. He thinks that he will change his English journey to a northern one, when he shall be glad if he can serve Southwell or Lady Betty. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1705, October 7. Dublin.—Acknowledging his Grace's letter and saying that he acquiesces in his pension being for the life of the Queen. He hopes she will live many years longer than he shall. *Abstract.*

COLONEL NICHOLAS LEPELL to ORMONDE.

1705, October 9. Dublin.—Acknowledging his Grace's favour in granting the two commissions, and stating that he had transmitted a memorial to the Lords Justices in regard to his dispute with Colonel Lillingston. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, October 14. Dublin.—Informing Ormonde that the remainder of the recruiting officers are to embark the next day. There is an account come in of unusual heats and animosities between the parties in England. Count Noyelle, brigadier of the Dutch, is in Dublin ; he embarks to-morrow for England ; there is another brigadier with him. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1705, October 20. Dublin.—Announcing that Captain Butler and Quarter-Master Moon are ready to embark. Captain Butler is to approve of the horses without favour or affection. They are to be sent to the Head as soon as proper after they are bought, by reason it is very dear keeping them in England and the packet boats will not hold many. The place appointed for viewing them is Dunstable. The officers are also to get as many handsome Englishmen as are wanting. They have a little above three score pounds a troop by stock purse and vacancies to the first of the next month. He wants four horses in his troop, Sir Richard Vernon six. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD VERNON to ORMONDE.

1705, October 21. Hodnet.—Asking whether he shall send over recruit horses for his troop at that time and run the risk of the bad season of the year, or send them in spring. He has given Keys of Northampton directions to secure them now. He has endeavoured in vain to find out a pad fit for his Grace. *Abstract.*

THOMAS COSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, October 22. Transport Office.—Informing his Grace that they have heard from Mr. Tyrer of Liverpool that Lieutenant-General Erle's regiment of foot landed from Ireland

at Parkgate on the 17th. They marched directly for Chester.
Abstract.

— to ORMONDE.

1705, October 23. Camp near Elvas.—Concerning the campaign and the writer's personal interests. (*Injured.*)

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1705, October 26, n.s. Workum.—Concerning his patent. He waits the Duke of Marlborough's leave to go to England. He is not able to take the field, having lost and bought this campaign three score and nine horses out of his own equipage, which has almost broke him. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ECHLIN to ORMONDE.

1705, October 27. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he had sent the officers to buy the horses in England and suggesting the appointment of Mr. Carey, who is in very indifferent circumstances, as lieutenant to Captain Dumas in his regiment. *Abstract.*

DON PEDRO DE BENAVIDES to ORMONDE.

1705, October 28. La Haye.—Asking for a pension. He refers to visits to Ireland and England, and to his having been driven from Spain and Portugal on account of his religion. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1705, October 29. Zulestein.—Enclosing a loading bill for the wine. It comes over with the convoy with the yachts. His father gives his services to his Grace. They only stay for a yacht to embark for England. *Abstract.*

FRANCIS MOLYNEUX to ORMONDE.

1705, October 30.—Asking his Grace to allow Lord Falkland to come home from Gibraltar. If he dies his lady, who now lies in, and child will have nothing to live upon. This expedition, with Lord Falkland's journey to Ireland, cost the writer a great sum. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, October 30. Clancarty House in Dublin.—Concerning military affairs. He expects in a few days to ascertain the vacancies of officers in the troops. As Lepell is going to England, and Lillingston is there, it will be best for his Grace to hear their pretensions face to face. In his opinion the dispute turns upon the question whether Lillingston was broke by way of punishment or not. He encloses a list of recruiting officers of Lord Harry Scott's regiment. The company commanded by Captain Foster, who desires to

sell, wants sixteen men. There are three children in that one battalion. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Meath, to ORMONDE.

1705, October 30. Dublin.—I am not a little surprised at the information your Grace has had of a dispute betwixt the Dean of Derry and me, whereas there has nothing passed between us but acts of kindness and friendship since I came into this diocese, though I find by my visitation book that he has six livings in it at this great distance from the place where he resides, which is looked upon by others as a little scandalous, though I never so much as mentioned it to him, but instead of that, upon his request, I excused his attendance at the primary visitation which I held at Trim upon the 17th of this month, so far am I from being troublesome to anybody, when I can possibly avoid it and not run myself under the imputation of being negligent of my duty. Your Grace has been pleased most generously to rid me of a trouble which might have a long time stuck very close to me, and therefore your Grace may be assured that I shall always avoid the putting your Grace to any farther trouble than continuing to receive the most humble and most constant thanks of, &c.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, November 3. Clancarty House in Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. He is glad his Grace has rewarded Mr. Portlock's good services with the place of Taster. He did not know it was so valuable when he asked it for Mr. Budiani. Now he requests a lieutenancy for that gentleman, who has followed him several years in the army and is very brave, sober and diligent, speaks French and Dutch and will make a very pretty officer. He has sent Echlin to view the forces quartered in the North, particularly Rooke's regiment, which has not been seen by any general officer since their arrival. He refers to the lists of the recruiting officers. He never had so much pains in anything as to get them away. He reminds his Grace that he said the vacancies made by the men sent to Portugal were not to be filled. *Abstract.*

MAJOR ARTHUR HEBBURNE to ORMONDE.

1705, November 3. Dublin.—Thanking his Grace for a brevet to command as lieutenant-colonel of horse. *Abstract.*

MARQUIS DE LASSAY to ORMONDE.

1705, November 3. Nottingham.—Concerning his wish to go to London. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1705, November 5, n.s. Zulestein.—Concerning the wine for his Grace and the war on the Continent. Their victorious

army of last year have not followed their victory this. The French have retook Oiest and made the garrison prisoners of war, after which they blew up the gates and retired. It is believed Prince Eugene will yet attempt to pass the Adda, but it will be very hazardous, as the Duc de Fenillade has sent a great detachment to the Duke of Vendome. His father and Monsieur Jaire give their service to his Grace.
Abstract.

MAJOR-GENERAL CORNELIUS WOOD to ORMONDE.

1705, November 5, n.s. Camp at Hochstad.—Telling his Grace that he has not been able to write owing to an attack of colic. They march the next day to their winter quarters at Breda. When he sees his regiment settled there he hopes to come to England. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1705, November 6. Dublin.—Announcing his return from reviewing regiments. He found Lord Ikerrin at the head of his regiment at Kinsale. It is in good order, as are Lord Inchiquin's and Lord Dungannon's. Lillingston's regiment is the best clothed and accoutred new one he ever saw. He wishes Wynne's were so well; when he reviewed nine companies at Cork he found but five officers with them. He found the barracks in good repair, only a general complaint of the chimneys smoking. *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1705, November 6. Rostellan.—Concerning his own affairs and those of the army. His Grace's letter of September 26th found him at Kinsale. There are very necessary repairs to be made in that fort, about which he has written to Lord Cutts. He has a very good neighbourhood at Rostellan in Sir John Jennings' squadron, which has been for three weeks in Cork harbour. "We have been very merry, always together on board or on shore. Captain Mordaunt and Greville lay some nights here; they are two very pretty gentlemen, sober and well-bred." The India-men that were at Kinsale came in also four or five days before. They sailed that day about one o'clock. Lady Mary Dilkes is gone to England with them. He refers to a petition for a patent for some ground he is taking in from the sea, and for a village there to be made a borough and to have fairs and markets. He has already made some progress in that work. When he went to Kilkenny at Michaelmas to deliver up his civil office and look into his military one he left La Condiere there, who would have been delighted to have seen himself remembered by his Grace. "I am sure the esteem and veneration I have for the Duke of Ormonde will be as lasting as the life of his most faithful and most obedient servant Inchiquin." *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR DU MARETT D'ANTOIGNY to ORMONDE.

1705, November 6. La Haye.—Announcing the news of the fall of Barcelona on October 14th, and giving some other information as to the campaign. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1705, November 8. Dublin.—Concerning a review of his own regiment. He found the horse very fat and in good order. He wants twenty-six horses. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, November 8. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1705, November 10. Dublin.—Saying that he had seen the Queen's letter for granting his employment to Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby, but was somewhat surprised to find that there was no order or letter for his own pension. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, November 10. Dublin.—Concerning Ormonde's private affairs. Sir R. Levinge, who has been in England and consulted the most eminent lawyers there, seems of opinion that the deanery of St. Patrick's is not in the Queen's gift and the rest of the counsel do not differ from him. The writer has desired their positive opinion that no more money may be spent in that suit unless there may be probability of success. Mr. Synge will not be much disappointed, since the chancellorship of Christ Church and parish of St. Werburgh's are kept for him. *Abstract.*

PAUL DAVYS to ORMONDE.

1705, November 10. St. Catherine's.—Concerning the settlement of a title which his Grace had promised him. He was for a month ill of a fever. Mrs. Purcell that married Mr. White of Leixlip, will be there for part of the winter, so they will have the unexpected pleasure of a neighbour. It is a pity he is not fifteen for both their sakes. Lady Slane, who is with him, and Lady Newburgh are mentioned. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD VERNON to ORMONDE.

1705, November 11. Hodnet.—Informing his Grace that one of his corporals has come from Ireland to buy the horses for his troop. He will send him hence to-morrow in order to be beforehand with the officers that come out of Holland, and designs to go to Northampton himself to take care to find such horses as he has often heard his Grace give his orders for. His corporal has orders to send the horses to Dunstable

for Captain Butler to see, but the writer begs that he may be allowed to bring them to Hodnet to save their travelling a long way and expense.

VISCOUNT TUNBRIDGE to ORMONDE.

1705, November 12. Zulestein.—Hoping his Grace has received the moselle. It was the best to be got. A yacht is to come for his father by the next convoy. *Abstract.*

EDWARD EVANS to ORMONDE.

1705, November 13. Dublin.—Asking his Grace to desire Lord Chancellor Cox to befriend him in a difference that has been referred to Cox in his private capacity. He is oppressively pursued by Mr. Conolly and his faction. *Abstract.*

WELBORE ELLIS, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1705, November 13. Dublin.—Acknowledging his Grace's favour in advancing him to his present dignities. His Grace will please to declare before Lent who is to represent him as Chancellor of the University. *Abstract.*

REV. JOHN HINTON to ORMONDE.

1705, November 14. Kilkenny.—Asking for the living of Carrick, as Mr. Breding, the present minister, is past all hope of recovery. He is the only domestic chaplain unprovided for. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, November 19. Dublin.—Saying that he will send his Grace some letters from members of Parliament which he thinks are curious. *Abstract.*

PAUL DAVYS to ORMONDE.

1705, November 22.—Thanking his Grace for getting his patent. Lady Rosse is in great affliction about her daughter who married Lord Netterville. He throws things at his wife's head and has turned Lady Rosse out of the house. He is a strange brute. The writer's cousin, Mrs. Purcell, desires not to live with her husband until he is eighteen. The town says Lord Cutts has made airs to Lady Anglesey, but she has not received them and has retired to a place twenty miles from Dublin. Lady Newburgh has grown a woman of much business and manages all her Lord's affairs and law-suits. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, November 25. Dublin.—Sending an abstract of the army in that kingdom which it is not amiss his Grace have in his closet. His Grace will observe how weak Lillingston's regiment is. It is really scandalous. *Abstract.*

ROBERT ROCHFORT to ORMONDE.

1705, November 28. Dublin.—Presuming to tender his services by the hands of his nephew Captain Fox. *Abstract.*

PAUL DAVYS to ORMONDE.

1705, November 29.—Concerning his taking the title of Mountcashell. He finds it is in the palatinate of Tipperary, and is in great confusion that he did not ask his Grace's leave to take that name. He thought the place was in the county of Cork. “I came to town to-day and dined with Lady Slane, where we had the honour *tête à tête* to drink your health.” *Abstract.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA to ORMONDE.

1705, November 29.—See Report VII, App., p. 781.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, November 30. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. Upon receipt of his Grace's orders they had dispatched an express to countermand the detachment ordered for foreign service, and he is of opinion the orders will find them at Kinsale or in Bantry Bay. He will observe strict secrecy in what his Grace tells him concerning some regiments to be detached from that kingdom, though he has insinuated for some weeks that there was a likelihood of regiments being sent hence. *Abstract.*

ANTHONY MURRAY to ORMONDE.

1705, November 30, n.s. Hanover.—I had before now given your Grace an account of the great esteem which I found the whole Court of Hanover hath for your Grace, had I not been prevented by a sudden illness that took me which made me keep my room for several weeks, which hindered me from sending your Grace those particulars that I intended to have done. About two months ago I was for some considerable time in her Highness's closet, and amongst other affairs her Royal Highness did speak of your Grace with a great deal of esteem and friendship, of which, my Lord, I was very glad, it giving me an occasion not only to do your Grace justice, but also to express my acknowledgments for your Grace's singular favours and kindnesses to my son, in letting her Royal Highness know the great veneration and love the three kingdoms had for your Grace—particularly England and Ireland, where you was most concerned, and that you was the subject in the three kingdoms that had, without comparison, the greatest interest to serve her Royal Highness and family. At the same time the Elector came in; then the discourse was French. Her Royal Highness said to the Elector: “We are speaking of the Duke of Ormonde.” His Electoral Highness said: “He is a very fine gentleman; I am acquainted with

him." The Electoress made answer : " He is mightily valued in England," and I added : " And almost adored in Ireland." Her Highness said : " Your son writes me so and that the Duke is very kind to him on my recommendation." I told her Highness that my son had all the reason in the world to write so ; " for his Grace has favoured him on your Royal Highness's recommendation, as if he had had the honour to be his Grace's near kinsman." " I did expect," says her Royal Highness, " that the Duke would be kind to him for my sake, for he is a most generous nobleman." I told her that it was " his Grace's affableness, generosity, justice, his capacity and diligence in State affairs that made him so much esteemed and beloved." The Elector asked me what my son had. I told his Highness that your Grace had given him a lieutenancy, and that the kind assurances that your Grace gave by providing so well for him made me hope that if the Irish guards were raised that your Grace would give him a company. The Elector said that he did not question it, and the Electoress was so kind to my son as to say that he would become such a post. Company being come in, the Elector took me to the window and told me a very kind thing of your Grace, which I do not think fit to trust to a letter, but shall acquaint your Grace when I have the honour to kiss your hands. Both their Highnesses commanded me to make their compliments to your Grace.

At my return to Court, my Lord, after my recovery, I found the Elector then taken up with settling the late Duke of Zell's servants, and like the best of Princes he hath provided for them all, though very numerous. The Electoress was with Mrs. How walking in the garden, where her Highness took me aside and told me that she was very fond of your Grace's letters and that she had writ oftener to you but that she was afraid it might . . . (sic). If your Grace will write to her Highness, she will take it very kindly and I will answer your Grace for the safeness of your letters to her Royal Highness, for I shall deliver them out of my own hand, as also for her Highness's to your Grace, providing that the letters are put under my son's cover, for while I am in this country your Grace may be assured that my utmost interest shall be employed to serve your Grace. I have tired your Grace with a long letter, but since it is for your service your Grace will pardon me, who am entirely, &c.

JOHN HARTSTONGE, Bishop of Ossory, to ORMONDE.

1705, November 30. Dublin.—Telling his Grace that he is solicited by Mr. Bligh to beg from his Grace four or five brace of pheasants, and that he is importuned to write to him also on behalf of Mr. Hinton for the living of Carrick. He goes to Kilkenny on Monday, and there continues without intermission until February, when with his Grace's leave he designs for England. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1705, December 1. Dublin.—Concerning his regiment. Lieutenant Gore has obtained leave to go to England on very sudden pressing business. He is a very diligent officer. Lord Cutts tells him Cornet Harcourt has his Grace's leave to sell his commission. There is no quarter-master able to purchase it except Mr. Moon, who is very deserving. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1705, December 1. Dublin.—Concerning his pension. Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby has written that his Grace was surprised to find that the writer had desired the Lords Justices to delay passing Ingoldsby's patent till the letter for his pension came. He has no other meaning in it, but that he would act with the common prudence all men do on such occasions. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, December 3. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. In the memorial to Mr. St. John mention is made of recruiting the three regiments of Mohun, Ikerrin and Sankey to the English establishment, but no mention is made of supplying what they want of their complement now upon the Irish establishment. Their orders came time enough to stop the detachments on board for foreign service, and they have commanded them back to their quarters. *Abstract.*

REV. PETER BROWNE to ORMONDE.

1705, December 3. Trinity College.—I humbly beg leave to take this opportunity by Doctor Pratt to acquaint your Grace from our society that the proctors are chosen for the two next commencements, the first of which now near approaching we pray your Grace will be pleased to appoint a Vice-Chancellor. The great characters of the persons who have hitherto acted under your Grace in that honourable post is no small instance of the tender regard you have always had to the honour and advantage of our University, for which and for the many other expressions of your concern for us our whole society as one man lay ourselves at your Grace's feet with the humblest acknowledgments. That God would still increase your noble virtues and give you full scope for the exercise of them, and that you may be long a public blessing to this poor Church and nation is the hearty prayer of, &c.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLAS SANKEY to ORMONDE.

1705, December 3. Dublin.—Returning his Grace thanks for ordering his regiment abroad. He hopes that he may not suffer the mortification of being commanded by a junior. He is now the eldest brigadier in the army. *Abstract.*

MAJOR JACQUES WIBAULT to ORMONDE.

1705, December 4. Dublin.—Asking a place in the infantry to augment his appointment as major of artillery. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MAJOR JACQUES WIBAULT to EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

1705, December 4. Dublin.—Reminding him of the instructions for the ordnance, and praying him not to forget poor Foullon. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR VARANGLE to ORMONDE.

1705, December 6. Dublin.—Concerning the French pensioners and especially himself and his brother. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

COUNTESS OF COVENTRY to ORMONDE.

1705, December 6. Suit.—Asking for Mr. Foulkes a post in the army or in Ireland. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1705, December 7. Dublin.—Concerning his abstract of the foot regiments. Those he calls Irish are men of that country, but Protestants, and most of them of the northern parts. Captain Burke is considering of some way to prevent the chimneys in the barracks smoking. *Abstract.*

COUNTESS OF DUNGANNON to ORMONDE.

1705, December 9. Dublin.—Concerning her husband being ordered to go beyond sea. *Abstract.*

THOMAS KEIGHTLEY to ORMONDE.

1705, December 10. Dublin.—Though I have lately desired Mr. Southwell to acquaint your Grace, together with my faithful respects, that I forebore still to trouble you with any letters of mine because I did not find anything in our quiet country and government which deserved you should be troubled with it, yet having since that made some observations upon the proceedings and contrivance of a late odd presentment made by the grand jury of Dublin the last day of the last term in the Queen's Bench, which I believe your Grace has both heard of and seen by this time, I know you will forgive me for saying what I think upon it to you, and believe that I, who have not drunk so deep in the bowl to the Church as to raise or countenance unnecessary jealousies or differences in a government about it, have no other end in what I say but that you should know impartially not only what passes of open ill consequence here, but what is thought may, at a close entrance, proceed designedly under a covered way to that at last. Give me leave then to say in one word to your Grace, though I have not made use of one to anybody else upon this occasion, that as it is certain, which I am informed

it is by persons more knowing in such matters than I am, that this presentment is of a very unusual and extraordinary kind for these reasons, by its naming no person nor proving any fact ; by its not arising originally from the grand jury, but being of a style as well as nature which shows, if it were not otherways known to be so, that it has been contrived and drawn by much abler hands than any of them ; by its having been privately managed and concealed from the Queen's counsel, who used and properly ought to be consulted in all things where the State and Government seem to be concerned ; by its beginning with a recital of votes in Parliament which relate to the Church and State, picking out one half of them and leaving out the other ; by keeping the presentment to the last hour of the term that the bench receiving it in a hurry might, as indeed it did, I know not whether occasioned by the hurry or not, hastily order it to be printed and published ; if all these reasons make this I say an extraordinary proceeding, and if it be true that this extraordinary presentment is so civil as to forbear provoking any of the malicious suggestions in it, of making divisions among Protestants against any person, is because there is no such thing to prove, does it not then prove, there being no such divisions in Ireland yet, which it is plain would be proved upon this occasion by particular persons and facts, as well as dust endeavoured to be thrown about in general, if there were, that this presentment itself at rovers is designed to make that decision which it seems to present. And then ought not the saddle, not only in your Grace's private opinion, but wherever else it may be necessary to do justice or prevent mischief, be laid upon the right horse, I mean so laid only as that your Grace may be aware of whatever may be at the bottom of so pernicious a design as a private man, very slenderly backed, God knows, taking upon himself, by creating, by a word of his mouth only, a High Church and Low Church in this kingdom, to set up one gentleman and one neighbour against another, and to make a show of taking more care of the kingdom and government on this point than the government is inclined to do. And I am the most mistaken that can be if this last case be not the bottom of this plot. I will add no more but that ten times more rancour and revenge with more assurance appears in one gentleman of late than ever and that I am with truth and respect always in the same way, &c.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS EDGEWORTH to ORMONDE.

1705, December 12. Dublin.—Reminding his Grace once more that he is the eldest lieutenant-colonel in the army, and that his Grace was pleased to give him a colonel brevet to make it real. He begs that he may be permitted to raise one of the new regiments. His hopes are grounded on the merit of thirty-three years' service, and his payment of his widow's mite by his industry in Parliament. *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

1705, December 12.—See Report XIV, App., pt. VII,
p. 63.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVID CREIGHTON to ORMONDE.

1705, December 14.—Thanking his Grace for appointing
him lieutenant-colonel to Colonel Caulfeild. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, December 15. Dublin.—All the sanguine hopes I had of compounding Lord Kingsland's affair are disappointed, and that lady let me know that the greatest kindness I could do her was to dispatch it, so that she might have time to appeal this session. I was not wanting in any civility I could show her, but as to the point of justice did as I ought and with the assistance of Lord Chief Justice Doyne, Lord Chief Baron Donelan and Mr. Justice Coote, the rest of the judges being sick or absent, who were all of my opinion, I dismissed that bill. . . . We have had a great hearing at Council Board about Athenry, where some of the lawyers who think they squall well gave us such horrible ideas of the matter, as if liberty and property, and even Magna Carta were to be subverted unless there were sudden relief. The Speaker opened it as if there were a design of murder in case of opposition, but upon full examination it dwindled into a suspicion that one man had a gun and no manner of violence used at all, so Colonel Eyre's friend carried it *nemine contradicente*. We have taken such effectual care about the three regiments designed for Barcelona that we hope they will be all at Cork by the 1st of January.

SIR HANS HAMILTON to ORMONDE.

1705, December 15. Dublin.—Asking to be lieutenant-colonel to Lord Dungannon, whose regiment is ordered to Catalonia. He knows Lord Dungannon is entirely in his Grace's interest. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JAMES CROFTON to ORMONDE.

1705, December 15. Dublin.—Begging his Grace to provide for him in the new levies of horse and dragoons. The regiment he is of is commanded on service. He has this seventeen years served in the foot. *Abstract.*

EARL OF DUNGANNON to ORMONDE.

1705, December 15. Dublin.—Expressing his fear that he has displeased his Grace. He has received no reply to his request for some more months' clothing such as the other colonels had received. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES NICHOLSON to ORMONDE.

1705, December 16. Dublin.—Asking for the command of a regiment. He hears there are six regiments to be raised in England and Ireland. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1705, December 20. Dublin.—I hope your Grace will not take it ill from me that I become my own advocate to your Grace, and that I presume to rely alone on your Grace's goodness and favour. My Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer is very ill and it is believed he will not live. If that should happen I think, if I have your Grace on my side, I have as good pretensions to succeed him as any other person. I am sure I do not desire this change for any profit of my own, but I have two advocates to plead for me, which are the gout and stone, and I hope if I obtain this, I shall be always useful, as I am sure I will be ever faithful to your interest. If the Chief Baron die or recovers, I will give your Grace immediate notice of it, and beg your Grace's favour in this to be added to the many obligations with which you have been pleased to honour, &c.

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1705, December 22. Dublin.—Expressing regret for the trouble which his Grace has been given in the affair between Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby and himself. He does not want so much good manners as to doubt that the Queen will do what she promised, but he thinks Mr. Ingoldsby might have patience till that could be done, and not expect him to give up his patent before he had what he had agreed with him for it. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS EDGEWORTH to ORMONDE.

1705, December 22. Dublin.—Sending an enclosure from the Earl of Inchiquin. He has been serviceable and easy to him and to his other colonels, though falsely calumniated by those that durst not own it. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, December 22.—Though there are four packets wanting and I have little to say, yet I would not longer delay paying my duty to your Grace and heartily wishing your Grace a merry Christmas and many of them. Your cornet Mr. Harcourt has agreed for three hundred guineas with Mr. Baggs's son, who is a sprightly young gentleman and not to be disliked. His father is an humble suppliant to your Grace that you will be pleased to approve of this exchange, since Mr. Harcourt says he has your Grace's permission to dispose. The Speaker is gone to Munster and great endeavours are used by some of the partisans to get the youngest George Evans chosen knight

of the shire in room of Charles Oliver, deceased, Sir Thomas Southwell and our friends set up Counsellor Piggot and it would give Sir Thomas some more credit if he were governor of that county and custos rotulorum. It is but during pleasure, so that no inconvenience is likely to happen if your Grace shall be pleased to gratify him therein. . . . Whatever recommendations I may be importuned to make, your Grace may believe that none concern me so much as Sir William Mansel ; others' pretensions I may lay before you, but always with that modesty and regard to your service and convenience as becomes, my most noble Lord, &c.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, Christmas Day.—Your Grace will pardon me if I trouble you with nothing by this day's post, but only to repeat my wishes that I sent you by my last and to tell your Grace that I do from the bottom of my heart wish you a merry Christmas and a great many happy and glorious new years ; and to tell your Grace that my Lord Chief Justice Donelan being dead, Sir Richard Levinge, the Solicitor-General, his friends have privately applied to me to mention his pretensions to your Grace, he being out of town. What I know of the matter is that your Grace carried me to dinner at his house before you left this place, and by your Grace's talking with him in a very free manner and your speaking of him to me as of a man in whom you put a confidence, I have talked very freely with him of several matters from time to time and he seems very zealously attached to your Grace's personal interests as well as to the public. If that be so in the bottom, as it seems really to me to be, I believe your Grace has no doubt but that he is much the quickest, most skilful and best turned man on this side of the water for such a post. But your Grace knows best both the men and the business, and I wish nothing so much in it as that you may be entirely pleased and served.

THOMAS COOTE, Justice of King's Bench, to COLONEL
THOMAS PEARCE.

1705, December 25. Dublin.—I believe you have heard of a presentment that was made the last term by the grand jury of the county of the city of Dublin, which has made a great noise here, and by what I am told makes no less with you. I was this day informed by my Lord Chief Justice Pyne that my Lord Duke has mentioned something relating thereto in a letter to the Lords Justices, and on some discourse he had with the Lords Justices one of their Lordships was pleased to say that it was a contrivance of mine with Mr. Brodrick, and that I had given occasion thereto by somewhat I had said in the charge which I gave the grand jury the first day of the term. As to what I gave in charge to the grand jury it was

no other than what had been agreed and concerted between my Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice Doyne, Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Upton, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General and myself the day before the term in relation to certain seditious pamphlets that came from Scotland reprinted here, and against seditious pamphlets in general that reflect on her Majesty or the memory of the late King. There was not the least hint towards the club, nor did I know of the presentment above-mentioned until such time as I heard it read in Court. As for Mr. Brodrick, I never exchanged a word with him since he came to Ireland unless it were in court, save only at one visit which he made me, during all which time Robin Echlin was present during our whole conversation, and there was not the least syllable mentioned relating to other affairs than a general discourse of news and an account of a sermon which he said he had heard that day. Now how I came to be drawn in for a [conspirator] with Mr. Brodrick I know not. It is certain that neither Mr. Brodrick nor any of the warm gentlemen of his party and I have had any correspondence further than common civilities ever since the division on account of the supply, and I would not lie under an imputation of wearing two faces under a hood, which is the occasion of my giving you this trouble and to desire you to let my Lord Duke know that I had no share or part in this affair other than as I have told you. My Lord Chancellor promised me to-night to signify the same to my Lord Duke, but considering the multiplicity of business he is obliged to entertain his Grace withal, I thought the standing fair in his Grace's opinion was too valuable a thing to me to trust only to that, and I am confident your friendship to me is too sincere as not to miss an occasion of doing me justice.—I am with great respect and gratitude &c.

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1705, December 26. Monelea.—What I writ of in my last is come to pass and my Lord Chief Baron is since dead. I believe I was as early in my notice and in my application to your Grace as any other whatsoever. I hope I have never done anything to demerit your Grace's favour, and if your Grace has any intention ever to do anything for me this is the time most easy to your Grace and most obliging to me. I neither could nor would be importunate on this occasion if I had my health as I have had formerly, which circumstance obliges me to desire a place of more ease than that which by the favour of your Grace I now enjoy. I hope I shall not fare the worse for relying only on your Grace, and I doubt not that if your Grace add this to the rest of your favours your Grace will see by the event that it will not be to the prejudice of that service. I am sure I will always own this favour with the deepest sense of gratitude. Pray do not let my enemies prevail against me nor suffer me to miscarry when your own

hand can support me. I rest full of hopes that the person in the world for whom I have the greatest devotion will take care of me, and show a tenderness for him that is, may it please your Grace, &c.

EARL OF GALWAY to SIR CHARLES HEDGES.

1705, December 26. Lisbon.—Recommending the bearer, Captain White, to her Majesty's bounty. He had his leg broke at the attack of the breach of Valentia, where he commanded a party of grenadiers, and cannot perfect his cure without going to Bath. *Abstract.*

EARL OF MEATH to ORMONDE.

1705, December 26. Newhall.—Acquainting him that he could raise a good regiment of foot in three weeks or a month at farthest, and requesting that Mr. James Stopford, his nephew, may be his lieutenant-colonel. He is a man very considerable in his county. There shall not be one Papist in the regiment. *Abstract.*

SIR HENRY ECHLIN, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1705, December 26.—The many favours I have already received from yourself and your family encourages me to give you this further trouble. My Lord Chief Baron died yesterday. I have been so long second judge of that Court, having served almost two apprenticeships, that I hope your Grace will think fit to advance me and the rather because I have no prospect of living long enough for any other favour. I do not know that ever I made any false step in relation either to the service of the Crown or of your Grace, and yet I have not so much presumption as to plead any merit from either, but hope your Grace will finish that building which your grandfather begun, my first preferment being given by him above twenty-two years ago, which will always engage me to call myself, as really I am, &c.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ECHLIN to ORMONDE.

1705, received December 26.—Being just returned from the North, where I was commanded by our Lords Justices to view the forces there, I embrace this opportunity as in duty bound to acquaint your Grace with the steady zeal I found in the Dissenters there for her Majesty's person and government, insomuch that it is my real opinion they may be depended upon all occasions for her Majesty's service. There is three men come out of Scotland ; on their first arrival they passed for merchants, but afterwards appeared more like Jesuits for that they go about the country endeavouring to possess the minds of the common people that their ministers are not lawfully such, having taken the oaths pursuant to the late Act of Parliament and that the House of Hanover are next to

Papists, their tenets being unsubstantiation, which is very near transubstantiation. These rogues are gifted well with extemporary prayer, by which means they may do some mischief if not prevented, but I am informed the Dissenting clergy are very industrious to have them apprehended.

My Lord Dungannon's regiment being now commanded abroad, I know not what I shall do for want of Captain Campbell's assistance. The troops I viewed were good, their numbers small, Colonel Rooke's regiment almost complete. I have laid before the government the grievance of my Lord Windsor's regiment. . . .

ROBERT ROCHEFORT to ORMONDE.

1705, December 27. Dublin.—I had not presumed to have given your Grace this trouble but that my Lord Chancellor was pleased to tell me I stood among those recommended to your Grace by the Lords Justices for the place of Lord Chief Baron in the room of that great and good man who is gone, and then I thought it my indispensable duty to own that it is to your Grace's patronage I must own this favour if it meets your approbation and her Majesty shall please to grant it, for as I have devoted myself to serve her Majesty so I shall always submit entirely to her and your Grace's pleasure to command my services in what station she shall think fit. In the changes or removals, if the place of Solicitor General should be vacant I humbly beg leave to lay before your Grace whether Mr. Recorder of Dublin should not be thought of. He is a man of good parts, has many friends and relations and will be very zealous in her Majesty's and your Grace's service in this or any other Parliament, and besides he is now counsel to the Commissioners of the Revenue here, for which he receives 100*l.* a year salary and I believe makes as much more by that place, to which your Grace may recommend any person you shall judge worthy of your favour on his promotion. I dare not venture to say more than to make an humble tender of my respects and duty to your Grace, and beg your pardon for this transgression and beseech your Grace to look on it as the effects of the most grateful sense I have of the many obligations I owe your Grace which shall always be most thankfully acknowledged by, &c.

JOSEPH KELLY to ORMONDE.

1705, December 27. Kilkenny.—Thanking his Grace for his unbounded generosity in the past and asking not to be forgotten in the removals caused by the death of the Chief Baron. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR VIMARE to ORMONDE.

1705, December 27. Dublin.—Concerning the employment of a hundred officers, French pensioners, of whom the writer

is colonel, and the need of two French ministers. (*French.*)
Abstract.

CAPTAIN W. FITZMAURICE to ORMONDE.

1705, December 29. Dublin.—Reminding his Grace that it is now almost seventeen years since he was made a captain, and asking to be made a lieutenant-colonel in the regiments to be sent to Barcelona or in the new ones to be raised in their stead. He suspects himself to be very much misrepresented to his Grace. When here his Grace was pleased as a mark of the writer being restored to his favour to promise to make him a lieutenant-colonel. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1705, December 29. Dublin.—Hoping his Grace will not alter his resolutions of making Mr. Moon cornet in the place of Mr. Harcourt. The bargain has been made and money paid. Lord Cutts, from whom he has just come and who is much indisposed, says that when he recommended Mr. Baggs he understood there was no officer able to purchase the place.
Abstract.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705, December 30. Dublin.—Your Grace will pardon my not answering the particulars of the letter of the 22nd instant which your Grace honoured me with, when I tell your Grace that on Thursday last I was taken very ill and have not been off of my bed since above a quarter of an hour at a time. I had been troubled for some time with what they call the distemper of the country, and on Thursday was seized with a kind of a fever, which quitted me not till this morning and has made me weak for the present; but it is now quite off and by Tuesday's post I doubt not, God willing, to write to your Grace of everything. My Lord Ikerrin is gone with Brigadier Sankey to Kinsale to head his regiment till he receives your Grace's further orders. I am with respect and zeal, &c.

P.S.—I shall write my Lord Ikerrin word that your Grace writes about him.

P.S.—I find a great deal of interest will be made against Sir Richard Levinge's being successor to Chief Baron Donelan, but if Echlin is put by I think he has as fair a pretence as any other and is certainly the readiest man we have. I have since my last been applied to by himself. His chief reason for wishing that post is his gout and stone. If your Grace is satisfied of his attachment to your person, of which he makes all imaginable expressions, to be sure there is not an abler person; and it is, by what I perceive, what he pretty earnestly wishes, whatever some people may think, to whom, it may be, he has not opened his heart so fully. But I write this only to

inform your Grace of my observations and submit the whole entirely to your Grace's judgment and pleasure.

P.S.—Your Grace will pardon ill writing from a man in bed.

Private Postscript.*—I am extremely surprised that the affair of the Chief Baron is not decided yet. It is of ill consequence, and on the other side it would be a useful victory for your Grace, if you could carry it, according to your last recommendations, for Sir R. Levinge. The service really suffers here for want of one and it causes unnecessary and inconvenient discourses being delayed so very long ; and it is certain, if it is decided contrary to your Grace's recommendations, it will have very ill consequences. I mention this as being of opinion that if your Grace makes use of your utmost skill and application to carry this point, it very well deserves it ; the consequence will be so great in our ensuing Parliament here. As to the affair of recruiting, concerning which the Lords Justices' letter of this day's date refers to me, your Grace shall have the detail of that matter in my next.—C.

WELBORE ELLIS, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 1.—That I may enter upon the new year in the best manner I can I begin it with paying my duty to your Grace. This is what I shall do not only this year, but all the years of my life, and never reckon them prosperous unless they are so to your Grace. I wish and pray your Grace may have many such to come. The controversy between the Archbishop of Dublin and the Chapter of Christ Church is in a way of reference to my Lord Chief Justice Holt ; the articles are ready and upon sending away. There will be no stop in the Chapter side if the Archbishop approves of them, so that I hope your Grace will have no further trouble with that matter.

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 1. Dublin.—Concerning the recruit horses. The twenty-five for his Grace's regiment have been extremely well chose and brought over in very good order under Quarter-Master Moon, who has shown himself very diligent. Twenty-three for Lord Windsor's regiment are the worst chose the writer ever saw come into that country. There were twenty-seven sailed, four were killed at sea, and if they had had bad weather they must have lost most of them, there being but one man to take care of them. Forty-five for Major-General Echlin's regiment are the best chose dragoon horses that ever he saw, except two or three which are to be changed. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Meath, to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 1. Dublin.—Now that I find that the controversy betwixt the Dean of Christ Church and the Archbishop

* This belongs to a letter of later date.

of Dublin is not yet determined, which is an argument to me, and I hope to your Grace as to many others, that it is no trifling controversy to the management whereof I own I have been unfortunate, because I have been bought and sold over and over, I cannot but concern myself so far in the affair as to supplicate your Grace's countenance to the bearer hereof, Mr. Higgins, who is now Prebend of St. Michael's and member of Christ Church, and is sent by the Dean and Chapter to bring the matter to as fair an issue as possibly he can that that noble and royal Church may receive no damage, which it will certainly do if it be not well looked after. I take this opportunity likewise to wish your Grace many happy and prosperous new years and to beg the continuance of your Grace's favour to, &c.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 1. Dublin.—Concerning Mr. Moon's affair.
Abstract.

JAMES DAWSON to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 1. Ballynacourty.—Offering to raise a regiment. He has interest sufficient in his county to raise a good one. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 2. Dublin.—Concerning recruits. The last week has not been very fruitful. Ensign Stroud of Lord Orrery's regiment was killed the previous night by one of the bullies about town, none of the army. The writer has written to Lord Orrery to ask the commission for Mr. White who is with him. His father lost his life under the writer's command in the last war in Ireland. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLAS SANKEY to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 4. Kinsale.—Acknowledging a letter from his Grace. The three regiments are generally pretty good. *Abstract.*

EARL OF DUNGANNON to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 5. Dublin.—Acquainting his Grace with his fortune about his regiment. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 5. Dublin.—I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 29th of December and am extremely happy in that your Grace is pleased in everything to approve of my endeavours for the service. As to what your Grace mentions in your letter to the Lords Justices your Grace may please to remember that your first orders to me were positively to put the three regiments commanded for Catalonia every

way in a good condition, which I could not do without completing them to the Irish, as well as the English establishment ; but my scheme always was that they shall pay for every man they want of the Irish establishment in ready money ; and for that end I have taken care that enough of their clearings shall be kept in the Treasury to answer our demands on that head at the time of embarkation, which shall be forthwith paid to the regiments that furnish the men to complete the Irish establishment. This ready money, with the Queen's three pounds a man in England, may be immediately issued to the regiments that have given the hundred and odd men apiece to complete the three regiments to the English and Irish establishments and though, as the Lords Justices' letter of this day mentions, it is impossible to tell to a man what will be the claim of every regiment that gives men till the three regiments are actually embarked, yet if all the ready money immediately to be received in England and Ireland be forthwith equally divided on account to those regiments, of which Dawson sends a list by this post to Mr. Southwell, the odd money, or surplus of what some regiments will have a right to, may be adjusted from the growing vacancies of such regiments as shall not have given so many, which shall be stopped in the Treasury. By this means time may be gained and men raised forthwith as far as the ready money will go, whereas by any other method it will be tedious, and your Grace will scarce have an army of foot this summer.

If the Cabinet Council in England would consent to let the Lords Justices know a little more of the intentions of the Court as to time and circumstance when her Majesty commands your Grace to order any movements here, we could serve her Majesty with more exactness and success ; but when we are so extremely pressed in time, though it appears afterwards that there was no such necessity for it, I cannot tell what to say to it ; but that at some time or other miscarriages of moment may happen in the service, for which somebody or other will be blamed. In such a case the Lords Justices' ignorance will be their security, though not much for their credit. I mention this out of a true concern for her Majesty's service and your Grace's honour. And I do aver it to your Grace, from what I have learned accidentally since, that if the expedition of the four hundred and sixty men had gone on, the ignorance the Cabinet Council kept us in would have occasioned the death of a great many men ; for different voyages require different sorts of preparations. Lieutenant-General Langston seconded my Lord Dungannon to desire me to propose to your Grace that Ensign Phillips in his regiment, too young for service, may dispose to Mr. Deyes, for whom Mr. Fownes says your Grace promised him a colour.—I am, with respect and zeal, &c.

VISCOUNT IKERRIN to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 8. Kinsale.—Acknowledging a letter from which he is sensible that his Grace is angry with him. He did not know that it was his Grace's pleasure that Colonel Caulfield should clothe the regiment. His Grace's instructions to the Lords Justices not to give Colonel Caulfield his commission until some little time before the regiment was to embark left him no room to doubt that he was to take care of it until then. He believes it has been suggested to his Grace that he has ordered the clothing purely for the sake of the reward a colonel gets by doing it, but hopes his Grace will not think so meanly of him. To convince his Grace that he had no such thought, though the dragoons is the service which he has always coveted and though there are many more advantages to be made of them than of a regiment of foot, he will be very well satisfied to serve with that he now has. If his Grace is pleased to alter this matter, it will inevitably involve the writer in a law-suit with the clothiers. *Abstract.*

JAMES STOPFORD to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 8. Dublin.—Asking his Grace to post him in the new regiments. Little or no rents are to be got here. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Meath, to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 8. Dublin.—Seconding the request of Mr. Henry Moore, Lord Drogheda's second son, that his Grace should appoint him to the church of Carrick. The writer is well acquainted with the worth and merits of that gentleman. *Abstract.*

ROBERT ROCHFORT to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 10. Dublin.—This begs leave to return your Grace my most humble acknowledgments and thanks for the assurances of your noble patronage, which I learn under your Grace's own hand as well as from your Lords Justices, who were pleased to send for me and communicated to me your Grace's most obliging proposal either to be created as Baron or Peer of this kingdom or Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Besides the want of a suitable fortune for such an honour, I have neither ambition or inclination for it and therefore entreated their Excellencies to excuse me to your Grace for not being willing to accept it, but if your Grace shall judge, for to your judgment and pleasure I submit, that I may be capable of doing her Majesty and your Grace service in the station of Chief Baron I entirely acquiesce in your Grace's disposal of me, for that is in the way of my profession where I hope to be of more use to her Majesty, your Grace and my country. As to Mr. Recorder, I had not presumed to have recommended him to your Grace's consideration in the

removes but that I know he will be firmly and sincerely of opinion with your Grace's friends, and with all his interest forward what shall be proposed for her Majesty's and your Grace's service. As for myself, however, your Grace shall dispose of my services which shall always be employed to testify the indispensable obligations I am under on all occasions to show that I desire no longer to live than I am with the utmost duty and respect, &c.

CAPTAIN ROBERT CAMPBELL to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 12. Dublin.—In obedience to your Grace's commands, I give this trouble. I have been through the whole North and at all public meetings of the Presbyterian ministers, who now are in very good temper, though it hath been very industriously given out that your Grace was to be removed, and the Lord Wharton succeed. There hath several ill men of late come from Scotland, and particularly two ministers, one of which settled at Coleraine and was very troublesome, but having his character from Scotland I went there and he now is dismissed and returned back. I was at Belfast in order to have gone to Scotland, but the account of our regiment going abroad, I came to this place last night, and humbly beg that your Grace would be pleased to take into consideration my long service. I have been a captain these nineteen years, and served in the siege of Londonderry, and was wounded and left among the dead at Limerick, and raised a company in four days, and went with your Grace into Spain, seven of whose wives I am now obliged in honour to maintain, their husbands being dead. If it please your Grace, either to give me a better post or a license for some time to settle my affairs, I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this boldness, which necessity forces me to, having no friend to recommend him, who is, my Lord, &c.

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 16. Dublin.—I have had the honour of a letter from your Grace full of the same goodness which you have always expressed to me and which I esteem as the chief happiness of my life, and my Lord Cutts and Mr. Keightley have both done me the favour to inform me in general of many expressions of your favour to me, so that I have nothing more to do but to make the services of my remaining life as useful and acceptable to your Grace as is possible. I beseech your Grace not to make yourself uneasy in any respect on my account, but study your own real interest and service and dispose of me accordingly. I ask a thousand pardons for my importunity in my last to your Grace. I was at that time ill, both of the gout and stone, and I did not then know, or believe, that Mr. Attorney would accept of Chief Baron's place and if I had I would never have proposed myself, for I

know it would not have been convenient that I should have been preferred before him. But I own I should be sorry to be postponed to Baron Echlin on many accounts, but especially for this cause that all the Speaker's friends as one man are most zealously concerned for him, and long for his advancement.

We have lately a pamphlet in verse published ; it is a carrying on the matter of the presentment. I could have heartily wished there had been no club, as heartily that there had been no presentment. It is the beginning of a division of which one cannot see the event. I happened to be in court when the presentment was brought in, but had not the least notice of it before, nor then gave it any encouragement. I saw plainly whence it came by their leaving out one set of the votes of the Commons, which were brought in by your Grace's friends and which were necessary to keep this kingdom from interesting themselves in disputes, in which they can do little hurt but to their own interest, and I thought it a very great disgrace to the Government that a thing of that nature and consequence should be without their privity and approbation, but it happened that my mouth was shut by what was moved by my right-hand man, who it seems had some intimation of it. I sent for Mr. Locke before any presentment was moved and advised him to break up their meeting, and he promised so to do, but how he has since been prevailed on I know not. I think, as the case is, the less your Grace and the Government seems concerned at it the better, only if one could hinder any replies which will draw the matter out into a formal dispute. I beg your Grace's pardon for this my so long letter and am, may it please your Grace, your Grace's most devoted, &c.

COLONEL TOBY CAULFIELD to ——.

1765-6, January 17. Dublin.—Concerning the clothing of the regiment to which he has been appointed. It would be a kindness to his large family that he should have it. Lord Ikerrin agreed for 850*l.* and has got 500*l.* of it, so the writer will require a positive order to his lordship to refund. *Abstract.*

ADAM MURRAY to ORMONDE.

1705, January 17.—Asking to be posted in her Majesty's forces. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 19. Dublin.—I observed in your Grace's letter of the 9th, which I have received about half an hour ago, your Grace seems to doubt how the affair will go concerning the promotion of Mr. Attorney-General Rochfort and Sir Richard Levinge, which gives me very melancholy reflections, not upon the particular account of either of these

gentlemen, though to one of them I owe myself a well-wisher heartily, but upon the account of your Grace's interest in this kingdom, and the fatal consequence it will have in the next session of Parliament here if a notion be set about that your Grace has not credit enough at the Court of England to promote such as have done their duty to the Crown and rowed against the tide in Parliament, when an Irish interest was set up against an English one, which the most sensible men here tell me was the case in the last sessions here. This at any time would be of very ill consequence, but after we had been informed that my Lord Treasurer had left that matter entirely to your Grace, and that by your Grace's order we had discoursed with Rochfort and Levinge, and prepared them for their respective promotions, and that every one, as well as they themselves, I mean every one in the secret, thought the thing secure, if after all this it should go any other way it would certainly lead people into a notion that they must look another way for perferment than to your Grace's favour, the consequence of which would naturally be that in the next sessions here your friends, a very few excepted, would be more faint and languid and your enemies more enterprising and bold. The crossing your Grace's intentions and recommendations in this matter is undoubtedly set on foot by some persons who foresee this consequence and think that by undermining your interest here, if they can make your next sessions of Parliament miscarry, they may have a handle to propose an alteration in this government. Everybody knows that Echlin, though a very honest man, is by no means fit for that station. If Rochfort is objected against because not an Englishman, Levinge is an Englishman. But I could wish it might go for Rochfort now, since by your Grace's commands we have discoursed with him and Levinge about it; though I find Levinge is better beloved than Rochfort, and some knowing people told me they believe less noise would have been made had he been Chief Baron. I write with this freedom, which your Grace will forgive, because I think it a capital point that these promotions should go with honour to your Grace, I mean according to your recommendations, and it is my humble opinion that your Grace should exert your utmost interest to have this matter go as you had settled it. The alteration can be nothing but a mine sprung by the enemy to cut the grass under your feet in order to work their ends. I am, with respect, my Lord, &c.

After your Grace has made such considerable steps for the service of the Court, as you have done this winter, it would look very unnatural if such a disregard should be shown to your Grace, after my Lord Treasurer seemed to have left it to you.

SAME to SAME.

1705-6, January 19. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. It is a great encouragement to him that his Grace approves

his hearty endeavours with relation to the three regiments commanded for Catalonia. He sends his Grace a list of the recruits whom he has reviewed and shall send a similar list every week. His Grace will be able at any time carelessly to let any of the colonels that are in England see that he knows to a man what they have sent over. Mr. Phillips's friends are extremely obliged to his Grace. The writer thanks him also in regard to Mr. Baggs and Budiani. Poor Mr. Baggs's father is dead of a violent fever. The writer refers to many officers being absent from their posts, and to the inconvenience of their getting leave in England without his knowledge. Captain Campbell of Lord Dungannon's regiment is so very useful privately among the Scotch in the North that it will be necessary to change him into a regiment that stays. It is rumoured that Captain Fox in Caulfield's regiment has a major's breviate; there are officers in the regiment ten years older. The writer conceives his Grace mistook his meaning in thinking that only sixty French officers were to go; the list has long since been filled up to a hundred. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705, January 19. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 12th and am extremely obliged to your Grace for your concern for Sir W. Mansel, and since your Grace is pleased to think of a way to provide for him I will entirely rely upon your favour, as I always do, and acquiesce in what your Grace thinks fit. . . .

It is said that your Grace has given Captain Fox a brevet for major, and that one Wybrants, who I think is the only senior captain in that regiment, who is pretty ancient and somewhat indisposed, would be glad if your Grace would permit him to sell, and here is now Sir John Rogerson with me who prays your Grace's favour in permitting his son to buy it. The young gentleman is very well bred, and a very personable and a very promising man, and being the eldest by this wife would have a very good estate, but nothing will serve him but the army. Sir John will think himself extremely obliged to your Grace if you be pleased to send over a blank commission with directions to this purpose, if there be no inconvenience to your Grace in so doing, and he tells me that Colonel Caulfield consents. Mr. Lestrilles is not naturalised, so I believe there is an end of that matter. I will observe what your Grace says in reference to our enemies, who are very blank, and indeed I am not apt to fear, unless there be more than ordinary reason for it, and I never thought the danger so near as the enemy gives out, but however that may happen, I shall ever be, my most noble Lord, &c.

LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 20. London.—Asking for a company in the regiment of guards to be raised in Ireland. He had the

late King's promise for such a promotion, but has had little favour showed him since. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 22. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. It will be impossible for one regiment to do the Dublin duty in the state which these drafts have put the regiments. There is a Catholic and disaffected mob, though they are kept under and in awe, and if upon any tumult the weakness of the army became known it might bring some affront on the government, and sometimes small beginnings produce fatal ill-consequences. He proposes to bring Tidecombe's regiment to Dublin and to send Lord Harry Scott's regiment in their room to Limerick. The latter, which lies along the Shannon, may be spared out of their present quarters, but Limerick ought not to be without two regiments. There are only two considerations : the safety of the kingdom and the accommodation of the subject by the forces spending their money among them. Mohun, Ikerrin and Dungannon leave them, Wynne, Lillingston and Lepell are to part with all their men, and will have no regiments till raised anew, so that in effect there will be but eight battalions left in that kingdom. Colonel Dunscombe offers to carry the recruits to Catalonia, provided he may have a breviate as colonel to make amends for his expense and trouble. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS EDGEWORTH to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 23. Dublin.—Asking his Grace to approve of his acting as deputy to Lord Inchiquin as governor of Kinsale fort. Captain Hawley, who is now so, is commanded to England. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 24. Dublin, eight o'clock at night.—The three regiments that are to give the nine hundred men will be at Waterford that week. He observes that no half-pay officers are to go and how the French pensioners are to be disposed of. He is infinitely obliged for his Grace's favour to Colonel Rivet. *Abstract.*

FRANCIS WEMYS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 24. Dublin.—Asking to be preferred in regiments to be raised in England or in the Irish Guards. He mentions how ill Irish rents are paid and his twelve children, and hopes his Grace will not impute his not waiting upon him in London to a neglect of duty. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 26.—We have accounts from very prudent men in London, of experience and known prudence

as well as integrity, that the great countenance shown to a certain sort of people and the discountenance shown to others, together with the high hand with which some matters have been carried, the discourses of certain private cabals and the confidence of some of the pamphlets which appear in public have dissatisfied a great many men of sobriety and credit, who will not show themselves until things come to extremities, but when they do speak will be dangerous speakers. They pretend to rip up old stories, if forced to it, and to lay open, as they term it, an odious scheme. On the other hand, a certain party, who have now as they think the ascendant, hope when they are a little better fixed in the saddle to make, all of a piece, and to root out by degrees such who remain in business, and are not entirely of their own kidney. Some letters from that party to persons in this place intimate as much, and have made visible impressions upon several persons here, even some of the army. And particularly a certain lieutenant-general of a late creation has shown so much of this that he has been very untoward upon several occasions. He has held some odd discourses and some disputes in the way of business, even with the first men in the Government, to the amazement of all that were present, who condemned him to the last degree. He was indeed pretty smartly taken down to order as often as he gave occasion for it, and I believe he is grown pretty weary of those sort of vivacities. But, however, as we have some accounts of his discourses in some sorts of companies, particularly always taking the Speaker's part, it is my colleague's opinion as well as mine that he would not die of grief if there were an alteration in the government here, provided it fell among his friends on the other side of the water. I was amazed at his conduct and little officious and underhand ways of proceeding in several occasions, till my colleague let me into the secret of his sentiments and inclinations. However, I hold my tongue and temporise with him. Other letters from England give an account that the design of a certain cabal is to make the flying squadron of the Church party that are in employments loose themselves with their own party by steps which they will be obliged to make, and then to pick a *querelle d'Allemand* with them and discard them.

Be it how it will, I thought it not improper to let your Grace know what is wrote us out of England. You are upon the spot and can best judge if there is anything in it or not, or in any part of it. I thought it my duty not to conceal it from your Grace, especially coming from good hands. I wish all people who preach moderation would use it, and not carry some things so partially and others with so high a hand. An enraged party, though they have not the majority at present, may by the help of time and accidents get the weather gage of those by whom they think themselves illused, and then it will be too late to oblige them. I have in my time seen

a minister, my Lord Halifax, voted meritorious for his services and deserving his Majesty's favour ; and I have in the same place in, I think, two years' time seen him impeached, so variable are matters of State in some climates. And therefore it is prudence in the superior party to act always with temper. I say all this as heartily wishing the quiet, glory and prosperity of my country.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 27. Dublin.—This is humbly to beg of you that if Mr. Baron Echlin is to be our Chief Baron, as we hear he is, that then I may not be put out of the post in which I am, but that whoever is to be made a Baron may be made second Baron as Mr. Worth was formerly. Because I shall else lose some advantages which I enjoy by being in the inferior post where I am and do desire to continue. But if your Grace does not hinder it, I shall be of course thrust up to my prejudice.

REV. JOHN LESLEY to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 28.—Asking to be appointed domestic chaplain. He had the happiness to lead the pleasingest part of his life in the family of his Grace's grandfather in a similar position for four or five years. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 29. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. He sends an enclosure from Monsieur Wibault, major of the train. He desires to have a blank commission for Budiani that he may get him into one of the regiments going for Catalonia. *Abstract.*

COLONEL GEORGE CARPENTER to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 29.—Concerning his brother Caulfield. As his Grace's tenant Caulfield hopes for his Grace's favour about the clothing of his regiment. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTCASHELL to ORMONDE.

1705-6, January 29.—The encouragement your Grace gave me when I received the honour of your last letter in telling me mine was not troublesome to you I fear will oblige you, my Lord, to repent it when you find you are so often teased with my scrawl and from a place which affords nothing diverting to make a letter agreeable. I beg leave to tell your Grace of an adventure I had the other day going to St. Catherine's : driving very fast the braces of my old rotten coach broke and the coach fell off the carriage and the first part came to the ground was the top. In the fall one of the doors fell off and threw me in the dirt above three foot. I fell soft and was covered with dirt and had like to have broke my arm. Your

Grace would have laughed to have seen how squat I fell, and the carriage, not being over, dragged the coach fifty yards before the coachman found it out, and he was so stupid he did not hear the horsemen that with much to do overtook him. Lady Plumper Eustace is retired lest the bailies should spoil her furbellowed sheet. Lady Rosse [is] so ill of the vapours she sits all day in a room with the windows shut and one candle lighted, and says she can sleep no night that she has not rid five or six miles with her footman till her bones are weary ; if it were not scandal I should fear the footman's being first fatigued. And for Lord Netterville, her son-in-law, she swears she will never go to his house till she sees the fool, as she calls him, lie upon straw in a diet to be cured. He is a brute they say. Madam Kingsland has kept up this three months expecting a son, but disappointed to her great grief and must have the pain to go to the Bath. It would be a double pleasure to me if I could flatter myself that I had not tired your Grace's patience, and beg leave to assure your Grace that you have not in the world a more faithful and obedient servant than, &c.

ST. GEORGE ASHE, Bishop of Clogher, to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 2. Dublin.—May it please your Grace to accept of my most humble acknowledgements for the very great honour you have done me in appointing me your Grace's Vice-Chancellor at the approaching commencement of the University of Dublin. I am now come to town on purpose to be present at it, and to perform the duties of that place, and beg leave to assure your Grace that by all the good offices I can do the College and whatever other services I shall think may be any way acceptable to your Grace I will endeavour, as far as I am able, to deserve that honour, and to express with how sensible a gratitude and profound a respect, I am, &c.

SIR RICHARD VERNON to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 3.—Informing his Grace of Major-General Echlin's consent that the writer should serve under him and of Colonel Montgomery's readiness to resign to him. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 4. Dublin.—Concerning his regiment. Twenty-two recruit horses have come over for it ; they are well chose, but not so well as they used to be. As his Grace has favoured Major Hebburne with a brevet as lieutenant-colonel, the writer begs his Grace to favour Captain Strother with one as major. The next month is the time they usually contract for grass during the time of the camp for the horse and dragoons. He begs his Grace to signify where the camp shall be. He

thinks the kingdom affords no better place than the Curragh.
Abstract.

MONSIEUR DE ST. AMAND to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 6.—Asking a recommendation to the Pensioner of Holland for the position of a major-general.
(French.) *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTCASHELL to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 7.—Asking, in all the confusion imaginable for taking the liberty, that his Grace will attend the hearing of an appeal to the House of Lords in England in which his relation, Mr. Eustace, who bears the letter, is a party.
Abstract.

SIR RICHARD COX to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1705, February 9. Dublin.—I have the favour of yours and by mutual consent all jealousies shall be set apart on both sides, though it is a certain sign of love. . . .

It is said Dr. Barton is in extremis. He has a sinecure of 40*l.* per annum near Kilkenny, which may oblige Dr. Andrews, master of Kilkenny School, and I think should not be given from him. He is also Dean of Ardagh with 100*l.* per annum clear, and has the parish of Slane, worth about 120*l.*, as I am told. If Dr. Pratt will not accept of them, I hope Mr. Mullart will be in your thoughts. I am going to court, but in all conditions and places shall ever be, dear Sir, &c.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 9. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. He refers again to the question of the officers' leave. As to Major Fox, he did not know the circumstances of that gentleman being so well affected and serviceable to his Grace. The reasons which have induced his Grace to do something extraordinary in this case are of weight. He desires orders how the vacancies of such officers as shall not embark with the regiments for Catalonia are to be filled. He thanks his Grace for Budiani's commission, and has effected an exchange for him with Lieutenant Harrison in Colonel Caulfield's regiment, who might be ruined if he went abroad. Mr. Moon, a quarter-master in his Grace's regiment, desires to buy Captain Harte's company in Lord Mohun's regiment. Harte would do them no great credit in Catalonia. Lieutenant Shackford of Tidcombe's regiment desires to sell. The writer's opinion is against buying and selling, but upon very particular occasions and seldom. He sends his Grace a list of a hundred and eleven recruits that he has reviewed that week. They are very good men. His being a little severe with some officers has cured them of showing him old men and boys and cripples.
Abstract.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM PONSONBY to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 10. Dublin.—Reminding his Grace of his promise to him of the fort of Duncannon. He hears from Waterford that Colonel Purcell is past all hope of recovery. *Abstract.*

JOHN NEWPORT to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 11. Carrick.—Asking for the Customer's place of Waterford and Ross, which Mr. Crowe is resigning. He never aimed at any gratitude for settling the woollen factory at Carrick, whereas great sums of money have been given for setting up the linen manufactory and the effect thereof is uncertain. On his own account and risk he brought a colony from Holland to Carrick. *Abstract.*

JOHN NEWPORT to the DUCHESS OF ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 11. Carrick.—Requesting her mediation with his Grace in regard to the foregoing. *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 12. Rostellan.—I am afraid your Grace will be tired with the trouble of so many letters from me ; the occasion of this is an account I have this day from Kilkenny, that a brother of Captain Goddard's lies adying there, who has a company in Colonel Lillingston's regiment, which I take the liberty to lay before your Grace, to know whether it be your pleasure to give it to Lord O'Brien till there is one vacant in my regiment. I hear Lady Grandison is in great affliction for my Lord's being married unknown to her to Mrs. Cary's daughter, who can be no great fortune, and that was what he wanted to make himself and family easy ; she swooned at the news. I hear Lord Dorset is dead. I wish my Lady do not receive a great deal of trouble from his family about what he has left her, and I fear she will soon follow him, for Lord Barrymore writ me word from Bath that she continues very ill and weak. Colonel Edgeworth tells me your Grace will not give him leave to dispose of his commission, but that he believes he shall again solicit you about it and if he makes a second request you will not, I hope, deny him, provided it be to Major Spencer. My gout is pretty well over and I begin to crawl about the house again. Give me leave to end this with repeating the profession I must always make of being inviolably and with the greatest truth and respect, &c., my Lord.

MONSIEUR DE VILERISE to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 13. London.—Concerning his pension. (French.) *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 13. Dublin.—Concerning Mr. Shirley, who desires a troop or company. He served as ensign in the

Coldstream guards, of which the writer is colonel, and is a man of quality who can be relied upon. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1705-6, February 24. Dublin.—I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 9th instant and am both proud and pleased that my sentiments are so fortunate as to correspond with your Grace's. I think myself at the same time extremely happy that my opinion of a certain person has not proved wrong, and that it has your Grace's approbation. Your Grace's reflection that there are but few to be found that are sincere is so certainly true that every day gives one fresh instances of it, of which I shall be able to convince your Grace more fully when I have the honour to kiss your hands. Your Grace has my honour that no one living shall ever know a tittle of what you write me in secrecy. Wibault is very sensible of your Grace's goodness to him. I shall discourse Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby at large upon what your Grace's letter instructs me in and keep exactly to your instructions. I am glad your Grace has taken such good measures for the ten thousand arms to be had from Holland. I am with the deepest sincerity, gratitude and respect, my Lord, &c.

I shall observe what your Grace directs me by Mr. Southwell to which I have answered him particularly.—C.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 26. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 20th, and though I was always of opinion that whenever a party prevails they will never leave Ireland but in the hands of a partisan, yet I cannot think they will supersede your Grace so soon, but rather will expect that by some collateral hardships you may be induced to quit in time. But when your Grace perceives the design, it will oblige you in prudence to temporise longer than else you would, that your enemies' designs may be frustrated, and it is possible there may be no necessity of declaring your sentiments till winter, when the session here approaches. I write plainly because I know my sincerity will excuse my freedom. Your Grace knows that I must follow you as the shadow does the substance, and when your Grace considers that I was in a post of honour and profit, which I might have held during life, and obliged me but to small expense, you will now believe that I would not have meddled with the great seal but for your sake and for your service, and if there be not some capitulation made for me, and Sir William Mansel provided for, I must be forced to retire to some obscurity, where I can maintain his family and mine for a little. Not but that I have a good estate, but my son has a great share of it, and there are many annuities and portions to be paid out of it, and I foresee that the oppressions and taxes of our enemies will occasion large deductions. To talk like a soldier, your

Grace will consider that I am left to manage the retreat here and therefore you will take all the care of me you can. I put my kinsman, William Teape, in your Grace's regiment of horse a year ago in Sir R. Vernon's troop, in expectation of an ensign's commission, which your Grace assured me at parting, and I now pray you to remember, for I am anxious for no more but Sir William Mansel and this gentleman. . . .

I can send your Grace no cordial from hence, but a Dunmanway cheese, which the Bishop of Ossory undertakes to convey safely. I have not to add but that I will ever be, &c.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, February 27. Dublin.—Concerning a succession for the major of Echlin's regiment, who desires to sell. Serjeant, the first captain, is by no means fit. Echlin desires Dumas or Captain William Butler. The writer is of opinion that Dumas is the fittest. The discipline of the regiment is a little out of order. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1705-6, March 1. Dublin.—I humbly beg leave to lay before your Grace an unlucky accident that has lately befallen Colonel Corry, which is by his having been left out of that brief which her Majesty has been pleased to grant for the rebuilding of Enniskillen and by having those put into it that are his adversaries and his rivals in interest, though always hitherto very unsuccessfully so in that county, for Sir Michael Cole standing for knight of the shire when Parliaments were first called here after the Revolution, he was so distanced by Colonel Corry he never since durst attempt at it. But the other has been three times chosen in three successive Parliaments, one after another, so that Sir Michael has been forced to serve for a private borough, that of Enniskillen, which afterwards the Parliament turned him out of for his long absence from duty, and the town then chose the Colonel's son in the other's room. These are facts that I know to be so to my own knowledge, and can therefore pretend to vouch for the certainty of them. It is reasonable to believe that these contests and defeats may have made Sir Michael enemy enough to both the Corrys, and Sir Gustavus Hume, who is his nephew by marriage and whose father had no better fortune when alive in his contests with the Colonel, is no less an enemy than his uncle, and if I am not misinformed, and I verily believe I am not, they are no less enemies to what the Colonel and I, and we think ourselves much in the right, call the true interest of the Queen and of this kingdom. This makes it a little uneasy to Colonel Corry to see them have the reputation in that county to be made choice of for the rebuilding of that town, where his son is a member of Parliament, which neither of those two are, and that he himself lives so near to as to be

within a mile of it, and that yet neither he nor his son should be thought fit to be trusted with it, or to be so much as joined with them in that trust and in a work which, though the management of it can be no profit to any honest man, yet the government of it is matter of power and credit in that country and amongst those people and a satisfaction to one whose seat is so very near that town to have it said and remembered hereafter that he had the care and direction of the rebuilding of it.

Though these things may seem inconsiderable to greater minds, yet amongst those people they make men appear with lustre, and as they gain to them much power and dependance, so the contrary is attended with very ill consequences, and first his son must never more expect to be chosen a member of Parliament for that town, who will certainly choose Sir Gustavus Hume in his room, he being looked upon to have the best interest, and by that interest, together with his uncle's, Sir Michael, when in England, to have procured them this brief and to whom they think themselves wholly indebted for the advantage and for being thereby enabled to rebuild their town, which they cannot now doubt their having been the chief instruments of, since they are so particularly trusted in it when the Parliament men both for town and county are left out, who suffers the more upon this occasion in their credit because they two voting with the Government, and none else in that county, are yet not thought fitting to be employed by it, which disappointment is no small satisfaction to those who have differed with them in opinion, and to others besides upon that account, whose friendship they have lost, the virulence of that faction being such that nearest relations become enemies and rejoice at blemishes that may happen to any whom they falsely and injuriously asperse with not being true to the country interest. However, neither this accident or anything else will so far hurt Colonel Corry as to hinder him upon any occasion that shall offer to be chosen knight of the shire, but still it will hurt him and that I am very sure your Grace would not have done in the least degree anywhere, much less in his own country, and that too by favours obtained from the Queen by your Grace, which thus by artifice and surprise those who are not your servants have imposed to themselves and make use of, to lessen their interest who are truly so, and thereby in a manner turn their own power against yourself by making use of it to hurt them whom your Grace did alone intend to oblige by it, though it has been otherwise applied by the subtle contrivance and some undue practices of this uncle and nephew. I would therefore most humbly entreat your Grace, if it be not too great a trouble, that you would be pleased to set matters right either by adding the father and son to those already appointed for the management of that affair, or if that be not at present to be done that your Grace will be

pleased to take the next opportunity that may offer to let the people of his country know it was not by your Grace's disfavour, but by surprise or some other accident, that matters have happened so unluckily to him as lately they have done. All which is humbly submitted to your Grace by, &c.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS EDGEWORTH to ORMONDE.

1705-6, March 2. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he has agreed with his major, Spencer, for his post as lieutenant-colonel. *Abstract.*

EARL OF BARRYMORE to ORMONDE.

1705-6, March 4. Newark, Plymouth Sound.—Telling his Grace that it grates him very much to serve under a colonel younger than himself, as Mr. Killigrew is, and asking his Grace to recommend him to Lord Peterborough to serve as a volunteer or as his aide-de-camp. They expect to sail every hour. They only stay till the *Cumberland* and *Dorsetshire* come off the harbour. Count de Noyelles is on board the last. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, March 5. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. He is impatient to hear how things go with his Grace. He fears a letter may have been intercepted. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ECHLIN to ORMONDE.

1705-6, received March 11.—Concerning the post of major. Major Noris, who is now old, is willing to retire and the writer recommends his second captain, Captain Butler, for that position. The price agreed on is 350*l.* If his Grace does not agree to the proposal Captain Dumas is very fit. He recommends also Cornet Wingate, and William Noris to be cornet. He hopes his Grace will let the officers rise gradually. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705-6, March 12. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 2nd and 5th and am so much obliged to your Grace for your kind promise in favour of my son Mansel and so sure of your care of him the first opportunity that I will trouble your Grace no more upon that subject. . . . I think your Grace has determined very wisely not to hasten your dissolution by any unseasonable presentment, nor to undertake an excessive voyage without full credit and authority and probable hopes of success. Whenever we retreat I am sure it will be with honour and nothing but the malice of a faction could interrupt or censure your proceedings, which will shine brighter in history and be more applauded by posterity than those of your predecessors, for though some of them, and

particularly your illustrious ancestors, especially your grandfather, had the same noble resolutions, yet none of them had the felicity of improving the opportunity so well as your Grace has done in the acts against the growth of Popery, for more acres, &c., and in vindicating the English interest against the mutterers of independence.

MAJOR ARTHUR HEBBURNE to DAVID KENNEDY.

1705-6, March 12.—All your friends here hope you are safely arrived upon the Calidonian shore. Dr. Worth has been under some indisposition, but was strong enough last night to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer and your other friend at the wine-shop, where he promised me they would not fail of doing you justice. There is no scandal of any sort in town, it being a preparation for Passion week. There is a talk about town that we shall lose our Chancellor, though Humpty Dumpty be a fine dance. . . .

WELBORE ELLIS, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1705-6, March 16.—See Report XIV, App., pt. VII, p. 64.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, March 20.—I received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 14th late last night, and the post going away this morning I am not able to answer every particular in it too fully, as I would, the next post. I perfectly acquiesced and am totally resigned in what your Grace proposes in favour of Sir Richard Vernon and Captain Butler and am, without compliment, glad of every occasion your Grace is pleased to give me, whereby I may give you repeated marks of the sincerity of my intentions to everything I have said to your Grace upon the subject of our friendship which deserves no less, since your Grace has had the goodness to promise me it should never end nor alter but with our lives. I shall therefore discourse with my best skill with the parties concerned and doubt not but to make all things answer to what your Grace desires. I shall say no more on this head than that your Grace cannot at any time oblige me more than by opening your thoughts to me with the freedom you are pleased to use on this matter, since without that I must not presume to tell your Grace my sentiments upon everything so openly as I do. I shall be glad of the blank commissions your Grace promises me, though I wish I may have no occasion of using them, but fear I shall; the delays of some people are unaccountable. If any part of the service should fail capitally, I am afraid it would lay the foundation of enquiries for next winter. I am more and more of the same opinion I was a pretty while since, when all your Grace's friends here had the spleen and were chapfallen, that it will be twice thought on before you will be once removed. I pretend to no infallibility,

but the whole scheme of all politics must be changed, and I judge upon good grounds. I am glad your Grace takes measures in everything so entirely becoming your character.

I must now take leave to put your Grace in mind of what you promised me in a letter some time since in favour of Mr. Shirley. There is now a vacancy of a company in Major-General Tidcombe's regiment, Captain Trailboys's company being yet undisposed of. I know your Grace has a great tenderness not to disoblige a colonel, much less a general officer, but, as your Grace has commanded me to conceal nothing from you, I must inform your Grace that Major-General Tidcombe received 450*l.* for the company your Grace gave upon his late major's death and this I have from the very person who paid the money. I must further inform your Grace that no man in this kingdom has made more of his regiment than he has and that if Trailboys's company is given in his regiment there is to be money paid down for it. I say not this to do the Major-General ill offices, for I am really his friend, but there ought to be reason and moderation in all things. Your Grace invited Mr. Shirley two years since into this kingdom, as he tells me himself, upon which he quitted his post of ensign in my regiment of guards, which is valued equivalent almost to a company, and where in course he would have been lieutenant by this time, several of my lieutenants having been preferred, and your Grace knows a lieutenancy in the guards sells for 700*l.* I give your Grace this detail because I am sure when you put it in the balance and consider on the other hand what douceurs and favours Tidcombe has had you will not think it hard to give Mr. Shirley this company. I mean not hard upon Tidcombe. I will only add that a favour in that family, and your supporting your friends at this critical time, will be much for your Grace's honour and interest. I am, with respect and passion, my Lord, &c.

Endorsed: The copy of a letter to his Grace the Duke of Ormonde of the 20th of March thrown overboard when the packet-boat was taken by the privateer.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1705-6, March 21. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 12th and with great pleasure read your wise and honourable resolutions therein, and have great hopes that the Attorney will be Chief Baron, having some reason to believe that it will be thought wiser to mortify your enemies than disoblige you. . . .

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ECHLIN to ORMONDE.

1705-6, March 21. Dublin.—Assuring his Grace that if he had known it was his Grace's inclination to have Captain Butler, his Grace's captain-lieutenant, in the post of major

he would not have recommended any other. He hopes his Grace will order Captain Butler to give the same money the other gentlemen would have given. Sir Peirce Butler only mentioned Captain Butler's desire of being a lieutenant-colonel.

Abstract.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1705-6, March 23. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. He has referred Count Paulin's account to Captains Elwes and Wolseley, the only captains of Lord Windsor's regiment then in Ireland. If the Count is to return to his post in this kingdom the sooner he comes the better, that all these matters, which are very clamorous, may be settled. He has to complain of the Count on his own behalf for a very great breach of discipline. He has just now an express from Brigadier Sankey, dated at Kinsale the 21st instant between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, saying that the three men-of-war to complete the convoy for Catalonia had arrived and that the men on board were in good health and all things in order. He is heartily glad of it for this Catalonia expedition, and the trouble it has given him has made him pass his Lent not without true mortification. The death of Harte has caused great confusion in the accounts of Lord Mohun's regiment, which was not before in the best order in the world. Lord Dungannon's accounts with his agent have also been a little *brouillées*. He hopes that he has set that right, but some things will remain unfinished between his Lordship and Paul Aungier. There are but two companies of Lord Orrery's regiment here. Major Lambart of that regiment desires a breviate of lieutenant-colonel; he is exact in performing his duty and ambitious of knowing every day more and more.

Abstract.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1706, March 25. Carrickdrumough, Sir George St. George's house, co. Leitrim.—I had the honour of your Grace's about Colonel Corry's affair which I received this day in this place and therefore could not let him know your Grace's sentiment about that matter, but as soon as I can I am very sure that he will be as well pleased with even the disappointment, since it does not carry with it your Grace's displeasure, as he would have been with the success, though the success in that matter lies very near the hearts of those two worthy members, himself and his son. Your Grace may remember I told you my opinion of them when first I introduced them, and I do think they will be both serviceable to you; and I am sure it is not possible for man to write more kindly about them than you have been pleased to do to me.

I saw Mr. Butler last night at the Boyle, who was so kind as to sup with Sir Richard Levinge and I, who go together this circuit. I had almost forgot to acquaint your Grace

that Captain Bingham being dead and the news of it coming to us in the county of Mayo, for which county he served as knight of the shire, due care has been taken that an honest gentleman shall be chosen in his place ; one who will be for the true interest of this country and not for the false pretended interest of it, who are for flying in the face of the people of England, whom your Grace remembers to be the only enemies you have had here, for I cannot remember any other you had.

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1706, March 26. Dublin.—Concerning a paymaster or treasurer. For several years past that office has been paid two shillings and sixpence per day out of the contingent money of the ordnance and sixpence in the pound from the inferior officers. The writer hopes to leave this in six or seven days in order to kiss his Grace's hands, and brings Major Wibault with him. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTCASHELL to ORMONDE.

1706, March 26. St. Catherine's.—Thanking his Grace for his protection of Mr. Eustace. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, March 28. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. The letters coming from England and an express were thrown into the sea, the packet-boats having been taken by a privateer. The letters from Dublin of the 19th and 20th had the same fate. He encloses a copy of his letter of the 20th. His Grace now sees the disorder that happened to correspondence and trade for want of the men-of-war as was foretold. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR JOLY to ORMONDE.

1706, March 30. Lichfield.—Concerning a pass. *Abstract.*

THOMAS KEIGHTLEY to ORMONDE.

1706, March 31. Dublin.—I would with patience and submission expect to hear in its proper time in what manner the English counsels are like to affect Ireland now the Parliament is up, without troubling your Grace in the meantime with letters, which can be nothing but troublesome to you, but upon the news which we have here of Count Palin's being to have one of the new raised regiments in England, and consequently of his leaving a lieutenant-colonel's post vacant in the regiment where he now is, I am pressed beyond any refusal by Captain Elwes, who is my near relation, to put your Grace once more in mind not only of his pretensions, and as he thinks his right, by having been much longer a captain and more in service than any other captain in the regiment, to a better post there, but also to remind you that

you were pleased to say when Sir Thomas Travell was made major that Elwes should not be put by any more when there should be an opportunity to advance him. My Lord Cutts, to whom he is also related, and who upon that and many other accounts is very much his friend, has promised at this time too to recommend him to your Grace's favour, which if he does I shall hope for success, and to whatever share my request shall have in procuring this service to my relation, I shall for ever return a double acknowledgment and take myself to be more obliged to be, my Lord, &c.

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1706, April 2. Dublin.—The occasion of my giving your Grace this trouble is to acquaint you that the Queen's letter for my pension was unhappily sent in that packet which was sunk when the packet boat was taken, which obliges me to beg your Grace's favour to speak to my Lord Treasurer to have another sent. I do once more beg your Grace to forgive my being so troublesome to you, and hope this extraordinary accident which occasions it will obtain it.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1706, April 2. Dublin.—Recommending the bearer, Mr. Moon. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, April 3. Dublin.—Reminding his Grace of Monsieur Wibault, master of the train, and asking that he should be recommended to the new Master of the Ordnance. He fancies there is a kind of brigue against Wibault on the Board on account of jealousy because his Grace favoured him so much. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1706, April 4. Dublin.—Thanking his Grace for favouring Mr. Fielding with his brevet as captain. He fears his last in favour of Captain Strothers may have miscarried. They have taken grass at the Curragh in order to encamp by the 10th of June. *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1706, April 5. Rostellan.—Concerning his regiment. He finds that his Grace has sent Major Spencer a commission as lieutenant-colonel with commands to keep it till the business of the majorship be settled, Captain Bor claiming a right to purchase it by seniority. Captain Woodward seems the proper person for the post. Captain Bor's is some sort of a West Indian commission. Captain Woodward was in the fight at Newtown-Butler, made a lieutenant in 1689, served all the war in Ireland, made a captain in 1695 and

continued in the service during the war in Flanders under Brigadier Tiffins, who had a particular regard to him for his capacity and diligence. Lieutenant Archer desists from buying the company and there is no other lieutenant in the regiment can come up to the price. Lieutenant Sewell of Tidecombe's regiment is ready to do so. Colonel Edgeworth is very impatient for his money and if Bor is to be major he should be ordered to make immediate payment to Spencer, who is tied in very strict articles to Edgeworth. Mr. Conyngham is dead. The writer wishes the kingdom may never have a greater loss. He has seen nobody much afflicted, but their Speaker, who has been lately in that country.

Abstract.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS EDGEWORTH to ORMONDE.

1706, April 6. Dublin.—Hoping the news that Lord Wharton is to be Lord Lieutenant is impossible. A sudden damp and numbness has seized his Grace's true but afflicted friend. Last night he was the diminutive of a number, most Parliament men, who resolved to celebrate his Grace's birthday. He asks for leave to purchase a regiment or to be made master of the Dublin barracks, which will give him 300*l.* or 400*l.* a year.

Abstract.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, April 8. At the Camp of Kildare.—He was in such want of air and exercise that on Wednesday last he came down to this place to see the plates and matches, and to hunt a little. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD VERNON to ORMONDE.

1706, April 12. Dublin.—Acquainting his Grace that he landed there the previous day after being driven to the coast of Scotland in his passage from Holyhead. He finds his Grace's friends dispirited with the report that they are not to be happy in his Grace's presence there. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, April 13. Dublin.—I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 2nd instant and am sorry to find things are not yet come to a settlement, though I must own to your Grace I continue still of my former opinion that there will not be an alteration in this government at present. I do not pretend to be infallible, but that is naturally my sentiment. I considered what your Grace wrote as to the place of encamping the horse; but the number will be so small this year and the conveniences of the Curragh of Kildare are so great, we having preserved our pumps there, which cost us money the last year, and the ground is so very favourable for exercising the horse and dragoons, which some of them have need of, that I have ventured to order the camp there, and I hope your Grace will

approve of it. The number of troops being so small, as I said before, I find nobody will take it ill that it is there two years together, and accordingly we have agreed for our grass as we did last year. I find upon Sir Richard Vernon's arrival that he has not yet sold his own troop and consequently has not his money ready, and that he has not yet treated with Montgomery, and so I keep the commission in the office till all be settled. I long for some good news, being with respect and passion, my Lord, &c.

SAME TO SAME.

1706, April 16. Dublin.—Hoping that private advices that his Grace is confirmed in his government are true, and asking that Mr. Shirley should have a company in Lillingston's regiment vacant by the death of Captain Goddard, if his Grace has given away the one in Tidcombe's regiment.
Abstract.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM STEWART to ORMONDE.

1706, April 18. London.—Concerning a memorial left by him with Mr. Southwell. He would accept an augmentation to his pension, but to be employed in his rank in the guards in Flanders is the only place he desires. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, April 18. Dublin.—Telling his Grace that he has found Ingoldsby very reasonable in everything relating to the ordnance, and reminding his Grace of Brigadier Sankey's great diligence in embarking the troops and of other matters.
Abstract.

VISCOUNT MOUNTCASHELL to ORMONDE.

1706, April 22. St. Catherines.—Having had the honour to write several letters to your Grace within this little while, I beg leave not to be thought troublesome in taking this further liberty, since it is not in my power to contain from expressing the pleasure I have to congratulate your Grace's confounding all your enemies, which God continue you, my Lord, always to do. As Dublin is always full of scandal, they say the vapory ladies of Dublin have got nags to ride about with their lusty doctors. Lady Slane and my wife presents their most humble service to your Grace, and because your Grace's great hurry of business must make a longer letter ungrateful at present I entirely depend upon your goodness to pardon the faults of this scrawl.

LIEUT.-COLONEL OLIVER LONG to ORMONDE.

1706, St. George's Day. Dublin.—Asking his Grace to recommend him to be Governor of Barbadoes. He is very

well acquainted with that island. He asks his Grace also to recommend his only brother, George Long, to Sir Cloudsley Shovell. He had been told by Captain Butler of his brother, who he thought had been dead many a year ago, but who is on board Captain Swanton's ship. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, April 23. Dublin.—I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 16th instant, and no letter ever brought me a sincerer joy. This day being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, with the addition of the pleasing news of your Grace's being confirmed in this government, I have had a good many of your Grace's true friends at Clancarty House and have given the day to joy and pleasure, believing it due to such an occasion; and therefore hope your Grace will have indulgence enough to forgive me if I omit writing upon business till the next post. But henceforwards, now that the uneasiness is over, I shall enter into the minute detail of everything with my former exactness, and in the meantime no one feels a more real satisfaction in this good news than, &c.

SAME to SAME.

1706, April 24. Dublin.—Consenting to Wingate buying Whitworth's troop. In regard to his own regiment, he desires that Captain Howard may sell his troop, that Captain Wills, the captain-lieutenant, may buy it, and that Mr. Levinge, "my cornet of my own troop," may have the captain-lieutenancy. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1706, April 24. Ghent.—Concerning affairs on the Continent. (*Injured.*)

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, April 25. Dublin.—"I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 20th instant, and am overjoyed to find my Lord Treasurer in so good a disposition with relation to the affair your Grace is pleased to mention in that letter, of which I hope for the confirmation by the next post. I observe what your Grace says about secrecy and shall punctually obey your commands in this and all other occasions. My Lord Treasurer will do himself a great deal of justice in the eyes of the world by such measures, it being really and evidently true that her Majesty's service, as well as your Grace's credit, will be very much strengthened by it, and your Grace cannot imagine, without being here on the spot, of what prodigious service it will be to your interest in this kingdom when that matter shall come to be declared, for though upon your Grace's being confirmed in your government everybody thinks you have power, yet it is not thought to

reach that length." The writer enters then at length on the steps which he had taken to require the colonels to provide clothing for their regiments. There is no way to do it, but to threaten the colonels that the Government will contract for them. If a colonel is not content to be absent, but will at the same time neglect the service, there is no other way to make him sensible of his error. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1706, April 27. Dublin.—Rejoicing that the alarm they have had of his Grace not coming again proves a false one. *Abstract.*

ROBERT ROCHFORT to ORMONDE.

1706, April 27. Dublin.—The general satisfaction and pleasure, as well as mine in particular, for your Grace's confirmation in this government work too powerfully on me to be silent on this happy occasion to congratulate your Grace, and the rather that your enemies are disappointed in the many employments they carved out for themselves, and your Grace's power is continued of pursuing your own scheme in filling the vacant place on the bench to which your Grace was pleased to name me. It is to your noble grandfather I stand indebted for my first preferment in my profession and it is to your Grace's goodness and favour I presumed to desire to owe my advancement to the bench and therefore made my humble addresses only to your Grace. But to my unspeakable grief I hear Mr. Solicitor-General is to be put over my head, though his station is below mine. This disappointment after so much discourse that I was the person is uneasy, and what adds to my misfortune and unhappiness is that it is done during your Grace's administration, from whence all men will conclude I am fallen under your Grace's displeasure and so low in your esteem as to deserve it. I thought it my duty to lay myself at your Grace's feet and to beg the continuance of your Grace's favour and patronage in this as you shall think fit and in the next place to assure your Grace that, &c.

JOHN TREVELYAN and OTHERS to ORMONDE.

1706, April 30. Wells.—Here being few or none of the Deputy Lieutenants but what are Justices of the Peace and we having received an order of Council from the Lord Fitzhardinge, Custos Rotulorum for this county, concerning the Papists, before that of your Grace's coming to our hands, meetings were thereupon appointed according to that order. We have the good fortune to have very few of that religion in this county, and those inconsiderable either for estate or interest, but those that are a particular account will be given of their number and qualities to your Grace by us and others

the Deputy Lieutenants, who are, &c.—Signed, John Trevelyan, Francis Warre, Edward Berkeley, John Hunt, W. Coward.

CAPTAIN F. BUTLER TO ORMONDE.

1706, April 30. *Dorsetshire*, in Barcelona Road.—I hope your Grace received mine from Lisbon, whence we sailed for the Mediterranean with six men-of-war and our Irish forces on the 9th of April, and on the 22nd joined Sir John Leake abreast Altea, as Sir George Bynge had done a little before. We then made a line of battle of fifty good ships and so stood with all the possible speed could make to the relief of Barcelona and anchored in the road of it the 27th, but to our great surprise we found that Fort Mountjoy had been taken and demolished fifteen days before, in which action my Lord Donegal was killed. The enemy had so good intelligence of our fleets being near them that they got away the night before and had we not been so very much becalmed they had been secure enough from ever having made so lucky an escape. The town lay under very great extremity and the King was got into a boat to preserve his person, the enemy having brought their works quite up to the foot of the bastion, and so securely too that they could not be seen in their trenches and keep a continual fire from six several places. Abundance of bombs flies into the town, which they had certainly carried in two days had we not come so timely to their assistance, for their people being few were worn off by extra duty and killed by the enemy, but now we think we are ten thousand strong, besides inhabitants within the walls, and every night brings about some effect or other, and there comes into us ten, fifteen or twenty deserters every night, and they say that the Duke of Anjou looks very sorrowfully upon it, and though he is computed to have about fifteen thousand men, yet in all likelihood he has besieged himself, not being able to look round him anywhere but he has in view a sad presage of ruin, for there is not above four days' provisions in his camp, and he is surrounded on the side of the country with about forty thousand Miquelets, who are resolved to revenge the cruelty the French has treated them with in their coming hither. The only deliverance they expect is taking the town and by battering the walls to enter, which if they attempt they will meet with a very warm reception, for our people has raised inward works and are ready to cut them in pieces if they dare venture it, and all things look very promising with success on our side, nor have we any apprehension of their getting any point of us as matters stand to-day, and this is the account our present case affords, all which must have an end in a very short time. Having troubled your Lordship with this tedious relation, I am under so much the more necessity to intreat your pardon and beg you will please to allow me the favour of assuring your Grace how much I am, &c.

LORD CONINGSBY TO ORMONDE.

1706, May 1. Hampton Court.—The day after I came to this place in obedience to your Grace's commands I sent for a man out of Wales to procure some eggs of the black game, which he has undertook to do, and is this day gone about it. I beg therefore your Grace's orders to whom they shall be sent at Chester for a man on purpose must bring them on foot to prevent shaking. I will take care to have some there, God willing, the end of the next week. I am, with the greatest duty and respect, &c.

J. PETIT to ORMONDE.

1706, May 1. Barcelona.—I hope your Grace will pardon the liberty I take to trouble you with this scrawl, which I would not have ventured to do if it was not to acquaint your Grace with the joyful news of the French leaving this place after a siege of forty days, where they have lost abundance of men, cannons, mortars and ammunition, besides what they will lose upon their march, by the Miquelets, which tends towards Gerona. Our loss is inconsiderable, so that we have all the reason in the world to expect a speedy conclusion of the affair on this side of Europe. We have report here that the Duchess of Anjou has left Madrid and is upon her journey to France. I will not fail by the next opportunity to give your Grace a full account of our transactions. We are now so hurried that I humbly hope your Grace will excuse my ending abruptly, and subscribe myself with all submission, &c.

CAPTAIN F. BUTLER to ORMONDE.

1706, May 1. *Dorsetshire* in Barcelona Road.—Since my sending up the enclosed of yesterday's date it is with inexpressible joy that I am to add the following account. This morning at three o'clock the enemy went off in a most confused manner, leaving behind them 27 mortars, 140 brass cannons, 40,000 cannon balls, 5,000 barrels of powder, with shells of all sorts to a great number, pickaxes and spades near 10,000, with a great store of habiliments of war, meal in sacks for 12,000 men for eight months and great quantities of provisions and answerable thereto, three large hospitals of sick and wounded said to be about 5,000, and the enemy is pursued by most of the Miquelets of the country, from whence we expect a miserable account of such an army as is gone off in mutiny and disorder, and all this is done without their offering battle or one attack to the town, though governed by Duke Anjou, Marshal De Tesse and their mighty General Noales. At the time of my writing this we believe the enemy takes the nearest way into Provence, but attacked all the way and must suffer. Count De Tesse writ to my Lord Peterborough in these words, that the glory of the day was his, that the French fleet was gone and the English gained the victory, but prayed

his Lordship to use humanity and kindness to preserve the sick and wounded, on which my Lord ordered a guard for their security, but before their coming thither it is said the Miquelets had destroyed some of them. Abundance of things is to be said of our glorious victory which I cannot comprise here, but expect the whole monarchy is and will be in a short time devoted to King Charles. We are all in a good condition and hope this will not be the last stroke we shall give them this summer. This account I took at the King's palace as the very same he had himself at that time, and if you will please to receive it at second hand from me it will be the greatest obligation to him who is, &c.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, May 2. Dublin.—Longing to hear that the Chief Baron is settled to his Grace's satisfaction and telling his Grace that the ten officers' sons whom his Grace had observed in the muster rolls had been supplied by effective men before the regiments had embarked. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1706, May 4. Dublin.—In the letter I had the honour to write your Grace on the 2nd instant I told your Grace I would give you an account of the quarters by this post. The horse and dragoons continue in their old quarters till the camp, which I have appointed for the 10th of June, from whence, when they discamp, they are to march respectively into the quarters here enclosed, of which I have given notice to the regiments that they may in time provide for their forage. Langston has already by my order agreed for forage, I mean grass, for the horse and dragoons during their encampment at the Curragh; the contract begins from the 10th of June and is made absolute for eighteen days, but so ordered that we can have grass for a longer time if your Grace would not have us decamp so soon. I cannot send your Grace the exact list of the foot quarters till the next post, they being not quite settled. Pearce's regiment is at Kinsale, which your Grace hinted as your inclinations some months since. Sankey's and Scott's are at Limerick, Orrery's is upon the march to the North and Rooke's is ordered upon their arrival to march to Dublin, where Tidcombe's is already come. Inchiquin is designed for Galway, and Gustavus Hamilton now at Galway for the Kinsale quarters or the Kerry quarters. I think now we have so small a force of infantry in the kingdom our principal care must be to provide first for our maritime places and garrisons of importance, they being in effect our frontiers. I mention not the regiments of Wynne, Lillingston and Lepell, they being so weak at present that we must treat them as fragments of regiments, and put them in the quarters that may be the most proper for the recovering of them, not expecting any duty from them for some time yet. I shall

give your Grace an account by next post where we design them. Your Grace sees by this disposition that none of the regiments of foot are removed into their new quarters, but such as it was necessary to remove upon the sending the three regiments for Catalonia. I do not design the rest of the regiments of foot shall change their quarters till the horse move because it will look better when we can do it to make but one movement for the whole; I mean at the same time if your Grace approves of it. I will trouble your Grace no further by this than to assure you that I am with respect and passion, &c.

SAME to SAME.

1706, May 7. Dublin.— . . . The delaying the declaring of the Chief Baron unsettles people's minds and does a great deal of hurt here, especially now that nobody can invent a plausible reason for such delay, whilst on the other hand everyone who understands the business of this kingdom is convinced that her Majesty's service suffers very considerably for want of such an officer. . . .

SAME to SAME.

1706, May 9. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. He will not fail to give his Grace an account of the dispute between Captain Belasyse and Captain Francis. He refers to his Grace giving Mr. Shirley Colonel Stanwix's company. Lord Deloraine dined with him the day before. Mr. Abbot, a cornet in Langston's regiment, and the writer's aide-de-camp, has his money ready to buy a troop in the writer's dragoons and has been named for Whitworth's troop. Captain Wills is the person named for the other troop. He wishes his Grace would give the same hints to the rest of his friends and servants as he is pleased to do to the writer when affairs ought to be kept secret. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1706, May 11. Dublin.—I send your Grace enclosed a list of the whole quarters of the horse, foot and dragoons as they will be after the encampment, for, as I told your Grace in my former, I think it will be best in reality, as well as look more soldier-like, to move the foot that are to change their quarters at the same time that the horse march from their camp and so make but one movement for the whole all at once, which will give the country but one alarm; and then by harvest time all the forces in the kingdom will be quiet in their new quarters. Some regiments of foot, as I wrote your Grace word, are already in their new quarters, viz. Tidcombe, Sankey, Deloraine, Pearce, and Orrery and Rooke on their march; the first four it was necessary to move on account of the embarkation of the three regiments, and we were forced to order Rooke to relieve Orrery here because the latter of those have suffered

already more than their share by the hardship of the Dublin duty. I believe it will be necessary to make one alteration which is to bring Lillingston nearer Dublin, as to Bray, Wicklow and Arklow, they being so very weak, and to send two or three companies of Hamilton's regiment to Ross Castle and Dingle. Your Grace will have your own regiment of horse new clothed and much better than last time and Hamilton's regiment of foot new and well clothed in the Kilkenny quarters which I thought would not be disagreeable to your Grace ; they will have something of an air to serve you as your guards whenever your Grace goes to Kilkenny. I have presented Mr. Shirley to my Lord Deloraine one day that he dined with me and he received him very kindly. I wish your Grace would send over his commission whilst my Lord is in so good humour. He told me it was natural for a colonel to endeavour to promote his own officers, but since your Grace had a friend to provide for he was glad it was a man of quality and seemed mighty well satisfied. I am, with the greatest duty and passion, &c.

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1706, May 11. Dublin.—I have a fresh occasion given me to write to your Grace, which is to return my most humble thanks to your Grace for your goodness and favour to Mr. Shirley. I am certain I will always endeavour to deserve this favour by my faithful services to your Grace, and I shall reject every creature which belongs to me who shall be wanting in the same grateful and just sentiments and wish my own health were equal to what it has been that I might give your Grace active and hearty testimonies of my zeal and industry, but I am so afflicted with the gravel that there seldom passes a week without a severe fit which disables me in some degree from attendance on my ordinary business, but whatever abilities I have of mind or body, and whilst I have any, they shall be always applied for your Grace and your honour and service without reserve, &c.

HENRY VILLIERS to ORMONDE.

1706, May 13. Tynemouth Castle.—Recommending Mr. Samuel Blechyndon, now supervisor for the rate duties in North Shiells, for the same post at South Shiells. His masters have ordered him to Cheshire, whence he lately came, and since he has had the misfortune to break his thigh in the service of the revenue. *Abstract.*

LADY ROSSE to ORMONDE.

1706, May 18. Dublin.—Introducing one of her sons-in-law. *Abstract.*

REV. EDMUND ARWAKER to ORMONDE.

1706, May 18.—Dungannon.—Acquainting his Grace that Dr. Enoch Reader, Dean of Emly, is reported to be dead.

His Grace when at Armagh gave the writer hope that he would provide for him. *Abstract.*

LORDS JUSTICES to ORMONDE.

1706, May 18. Dublin Castle.—Concerning military and naval affairs. They had ordered the *Speedwell* and *Shoreham* to scour the coasts round Limerick and to convoy the *Queen Anne* of London thence to Kinsale. They note that his Grace has given Sir Gilbert Gerrard leave to stay in England, and directed the date of Lieutenant Murray's commission to be changed. They enclose a petition from Lieutenant-Colonel Jones. *Abstract.*

EARL OF DELORAIN to ORMONDE.

1706, May 25.—Thanking his Grace for leave to go to England. He came the previous night from Limerick, where he found the regiment in very good order. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD VERNON to ORMONDE.

1706, May 25. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he had received a year's pay in part of arrears as aide-de-camp to his Grace. For the expression in his Grace's last letter in relation to professed friends, he is sorry to say, if common fame is to be credited, there are some that deserve no other title. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1706, May 27. Dublin.—I have had the honour of your Grace's letter and beg leave to assure your Grace that the knowledge I have of your Grace's concern for me has done abundantly more than compensated me for any disappointment I have met with. I heartily thank your Grace for your goodness to me and mine, and will labour to deserve it to the last moment of my life. I am sorry I have no good news to tell your Grace from this side. We have had a very great misfortune in the loss of your Grace's godson, who is newly dead of the small-pox. I wish your Grace all honour, health and happiness and long for the pleasure of seeing your Grace in Ireland, and am, &c.

WILLIAM CROWE to ORMONDE.

1706, May 30. Dublin.—Acknowledging a letter from his Grace and assuring his Grace of his being eternally attached to his Grace's service. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, June 3. Dublin.—Referring to Brigadier Sankey's pains in the embarkation for Catalonia, and telling his Grace that Captain Abbott has paid Sir Richard Vernon the 700*l.* his Grace ordered he should pay for Whitworth's troop. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1706, June 4. Dublin.—Your Grace has sent over the Queen's letter for Sir Gilbert Dolben's circuit money, which it seems came from the Treasury, or was thought of there, before your Grace spoke of it, or some other circumstance there is in that matter that made him scrupulous of taking it without your special order, protesting that for twenty times that sum he would not transgress the forms or do anything that might savour of the least disrespect to your Grace, wherein I believe he is very sincere, and since he proceeded in that ingenuous and respectful manner to your Grace I undertook to make his apology to your Grace, which I pray you will be pleased to accept of.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, June 4. Dublin.—Concerning Abbot's payment to Sir Richard Vernon. The writer has removed his Grace's own regiment from Dublin to Kilkenny because Langston told him it was his Grace's intention no regiment should do duty at Dublin above a year at a time, it being the worst quarters. *Abstract.*

SAME TO SAME.

1706, June 4. Dublin.—Asking that Captain Wills should be given a breviate as captain and that Cornet Levinge should be allowed to purchase Captain Howard's troop. Sir Richard Levinge will lay down the money at an hour's warning and the promotion of his son will a little revive his spirits after his mortification in losing the Chief Baron's place. Langston has recommended Mr. Fitzreary to buy Captain Abbot's post of cornet in his regiment. Fitzreary is a graceful and hopeful young man, and his friends are well affected to his Grace's interest. Mr. Spring, who lives near the Naas, is his father-in-law. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR DU MARETT D'ANTOIGNY to ORMONDE.

1706, June 4. La Haye.—Concerning the victory at Ramillies. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD VERNON to ORMONDE.

1706, June 7. Dublin.—Acknowledging his Grace's favour, which has enabled him that day to take out his commission as lieutenant-colonel to Major-General Echlin. He has been forced to pay 1,450*l.* *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN NEWTON to ORMONDE.

1706, June 12. Dublin.—Asking for a new commission. He had been taken in the packet-boat between the Head and Dublin by a privateer, by whom he was stripped of all he

had and his pockets searched. He had been forced to pay 55*l.* ransom and Sir Francis Blundell, who was with him, 60*l.* *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, June 13. Dublin.—I had designed myself the honour of writing to your Grace by the Tuesday's post, but was on Sunday in the evening upon taking a vomit seized with a violent vomiting of blood, insomuch that I lost in less than an hour above two and thirty ounces, and the next morning they bled me at the arm above thirteen ounces more to prevent any farther inward bleeding. I have been freed from my colic ever since, which I had to a great degree before, and find no inconvenience but a weakness from the loss of so much blood, my physicians assuring me that it will make me much healthfuller than before. I trouble your Grace with this account that you may not wonder at my silence, but I hope it is now over. The horse and dragoons entered into the camp at the Curragh on Monday and Tuesday last, Langston being there to receive them. I had a letter from him to-day wherein he desires me not to come down till next week, some regiments not having got all their clothes and accoutrements yet. I design about this day sennit to go down and see them; I shall inspect every regiment narrowly, see them make their movements and enquire of the commanders into the conduct and behaviour of their officers, of all which your Grace shall have a faithful and exact account. I am with the greatest respect and passion, my Lord, &c.

SIR RICHARD VERNON to ORMONDE.

1706, June 13. From the camp near Kildare.—Recommending that Major-General Echlin's nephew, Mr. Charles Echlin, who is cornet to the writer, may succeed Captain Lieutenant Grimes, who is dead, and that the eldest lieutenant may be given leave to buy Captain Serjeant's troop. *Abstract.*

SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE to ORMONDE.

1706, June 14. *The Eagle* in Ostend Road.—Acknowledging his Grace's recommendation of Lieutenant Crawford, who is with him in that ship, and acquainting his Grace with Monsieur Auverquerque's great civilities. The latter is very busy in the siege of Ostend, but the writer's chief business is to prevent any communication by sea. It is hoped the place will surrender after feeling the smart of some bombs, but if the bombs do not terrify them the breach must. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTCASHELL to ORMONDE.

1706, June 15. St. Catherine's.—Thanking his Grace for his letter. Mr. Kelly has gained some advantage in a law-suit of great consequence between Lord Bellew and him, which

has given Lady Newburgh one of the fashionable distempers that reigns at Tunbridge Wells for vapory people called the hogle-grodeles. Lady Kingsland is settling a correspondence with a young banker in town against she goes for England with an appeal she is carrying there. Madam Rosse has got some new affair in her head that she has gone for England about. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, June 20. Dublin.—Concerning army affairs. He has private advice that Lord Rivers moves heaven and earth to have the writer's regiment of dragoons with him in his expedition and begs his Grace's protection to prevent it. Mr. Levinge has paid Captain Smyth, agent to the regiment, 700*l.*, and Captain Howard may draw for it when he pleases. *Abstract.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA to ORMONDE.

1706, June 22.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 781.*

SIR RICHARD VERNON to ORMONDE.

1706, June 24. Camp near Kildare.—Informing his Grace that his regiment wants a great recruit of men and horses. Captain Butler, from whose hand his Grace will receive this letter, has, however, behaved himself with all the diligence, though under all the disadvantage in the world, being at Boyle, a quarter in Connaught. *Abstract.*

JOSEPH KELLY to ORMONDE.

1706, June 27. Kilkenny.—Regretting that he has been disabled from sending an address to her Majesty from Kilkenny. His leg has been well set and cured. He is obliged to an excellent French surgeon whom his Grace's grandfather planted in Kilkenny. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, June 28. Dublin.—I have this day received the honour of your Grace's of the 19th instant and give your Grace my humble thanks for your expressions of kindness with relation to my illness. I returned yesterday early from the camp and had my share in the thanksgiving, which was observed here with the greatest solemnity imaginable. I found the horse and dragoons in good order, generally speaking, Lord Windsor's regiment excepted, and that some troops here and there appeared weaker than they should have done. Echlin's regiment is much mended by the recruit of horses he had this spring, though it will require another effort to set that regiment right indeed, and several of the men will want to be changed, concerning all which your Grace may be assured I will talk to him fully and in the best manner I can. Windsor's

regiment is in very great disorder, of which your Grace shall have an account at large and a detail of the whole. I kept the troops on horseback till after three in the afternoon, making them perform the movements which your Grace asked of them last year, as I had advertised Langston I would, and indeed I could see a great deal of pains had been taken with them and they did them pretty well.

SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE to ORMONDE.

1706, June 28. Before Ostend.—Congratulating with his Grace on their good success. On the 23rd their batteries opened and on the 25th the town surrendered. It had a great fire of shells upon it, and is quite raised. Monsieur La Motte was somewhat in haste considering the strength of the place. He believes they shall get six or seven ships for King Charles. The Marshal daily visits the trenches, and it is wonderful how he holds out. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ABERCORN to ORMONDE.

1706, June 29. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that by the advice of his friends he is about to attend the approaching session of Parliament in Scotland. He is sure his behaviour in that station will give no offence to such persons as wish well to the Hanover succession. His best judgment, as well as inclination, engages him to dispose of the only mite left him in that kingdom, his vote towards compassing a happy union with England. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer to ORMONDE.

1706, June 30.—Assuring his Grace that by his last act of favour his Grace had laid the greatest obligation upon Mr. Bligh and himself. He has been tied to his bed by a tormenting rheumatism from the 28th of May, and is still under the racking torments of it. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, July 2. Dublin.—Concerning the army. The horse and dragoons decamped yesterday. He had not one complaint excepting that a gentleman of Colonel Villiers's troop of his Grace's regiment was killed by another who has fled. He has ordered the field train of artillery to draw out the end of this week or beginning of the next, and designs to encamp them during a day and a night somewhere near Clontarf. *Abstract.*

LORD CONINGSBY to ORMONDE.

1706, July 3.—I sent on Monday towards Chester nine eggs of the black game, and could not for my life procure a greater number since it is the nature of them as soon as they find their nests to be discovered to remove their eggs. I have likewise

sent directions for the setting of them from a servant of mine who has raised a great many, and have writ to Alderman Allen to despatch them for Ireland.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN DALYELL to ORMONDE.

1706, July 9. Teknevan.—Complaining of being commanded by those who were cornets when he commanded under the Duke of Hamilton as major. It is above fourteen years since he had a commission as lieutenant-colonel.
Abstract.

COUNTESS OF DONEGAL to ORMONDE.

1706, July 10.—Acknowledging the great honour his Grace had done her family and herself in expressing concern for the death of her Lord. Her Lord's always preferring the Queen's service before his own affairs has left his numerous family in great confusion and like to be great sufferers.
Abstract.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, July 11. Dublin.—Acknowledging, as the Lord Chancellor had gone to Kilkenny for four or five days, her Majesty's letter creating Mr. Freeman, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Six companies of Lord Inchiquin's regiment have arrived and three more are expected. As soon as he has reviewed them he will send them to their quarters at Galway. He reminds his Grace of his goodness in lending him Chapelizod House and gardens till his Grace or the Duchess should make use of them. He has put some furniture there and is going on Saturday or Monday to lie there. He will keep his family in Dublin, and be there every day at all the hours of business, and retire to Chapelizod of nights as he used to do to Kensington. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN DALYELL to ORMONDE.

1706, July 11. Teknevan.—Thanking his Grace for promising to lay his pretensions before the Queen. He is sorry that his modesty is a hindrance to his promotion; he thought it should rather have been a means to promote it.
Abstract.

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1706, July 14. Rostellan.—Recommending Mr. Francis Smith to be High Sheriff of County Cork for the ensuing year. Nine companies of his regiment are now at Dublin and three at Galway, where he hopes the rest will soon follow. They have been for this year past terribly dispersed, the quarters reaching from Bray to Dingle. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM WARING to ORMONDE.

1706, July 15. Belfast.—Recommending to his Grace an address from the county of Antrim to her Majesty, and asking

his Grace to present it. It will be delivered to his Grace by Mr. Portlock with this letter. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN GEORGE CAMOCKE to ORMONDE.

1706, July 15. Dublin.—Thanking his Grace for recommending him for diligence in raising men for the fleet and in taking ships laden with provisions for the West Indies. He begs his Grace to prevent his ruin by stopping the *Speedwell* being sent to the West Indies with the four French prizes. The *Speedwell* was not judged in October a fit ship for Newfoundland by reason she could not stow two months' provisions, and this voyage being as far again it is impossible for her to proceed. The *Bridgewater* can stow six months' provisions and is a better man-of-war. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1706, July 17. Dublin.—Fearing that the last packet has been taken, he writes another letter to the same purport as the foregoing. *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS PEARCE to ORMONDE.

1706, July 19. Booton, near Norwich.—It is with the greatest thankfulness that I received the honour your Grace have done me by your letter of the 10th, for it has rid me of an uneasiness which till then I could noways get over, being possessed with an opinion that I had shown too much forwardness in offering my notions relating to your Grace's affairs, but since you have encouraged me by your leave to write, I shall think it my duty at any distance to acquaint you with whatever I hear concerns your interest or may prove for your Grace's service. My Lord, I have just come from Mr. Cook's, where I have been eight days; he is a grandson of the Duke of Leeds and well-wisher to your Grace, and one that never failed a day drinking your health. I have promised to meet him with some other gentlemen at Norwich Assizes, which begins the 25th and continues about six days. Then with your Grace's leave, being you do not design going to Ireland till September, I would wait on my Lord Cornwallis, but if your Grace should think fit to order your commands sooner than you intended they will cheerfully be obeyed by, &c.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HUMPHREY GORE to ORMONDE.

1706, July 19. Dublin.—Concerning his position in the expeditionary forces. *Abstract.*

COLONEL HEYMAN ROOKE to ORMONDE.

1706, July 19. Dublin.—Reminding his Grace that when his regiment was sent to Ireland his Grace and the Duke of Marlborough promised it should be one of the first to be sent abroad. His regiment is the strongest in the kingdom and all English, which no other regiment can pretend to. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR RENOULT to ORMONDE.

1706, July 20. Kilkenny.—Concerning a pension for himself and his wife. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

DR. THOMAS BAYLEY to ORMONDE.

1706, July 21. Magdalen College.—Acknowledging his Grace's recommendation of Mr. William Clinch to a demi's place. His Grace's commands are the more obliging as they have a regard to merit, and expect so much favour only as the young man upon examination shall deserve. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT IKERRIN to ORMONDE.

1706, July 27. Northampton.—Acquainting his Grace that he has there now about a hundred horses. He has sent Captain Morris to Leicestershire and Captain Gibbs to Suffolk, but has no account from them of what men or horses they have got. He does not despair of raising a regiment that will please his Grace. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN THOMAS BURGH to EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

1706, July 27.—Concerning various works then being executed under his directions. He acknowledges his Grace's order to build a bagnio between the closet at the end of his Grace's bedchamber and the chapel. He was at Wexford when the letter came to his hands. He is glad his Grace approves of his design for the barracks which are now in very great forwardness as to so much as he was directed to proceed on. He wants to know whether those for the other regiment of foot and the three troops of horse should be put in hand. It will be difficult to bring the stone-cutters, who have come from several parts of the kingdom, together again, and it would be better to employ those who are acquainted with the work and the nature of the stone. Though there were a great number they were not able to work fast enough to employ a few rough masons and carpenters, but now they have closed the works he hopes to have all covered in a little time. The new closet in the Castle is finished. *Abstract.*

DR. HENRY ALDRICH to ORMONDE.

1706, July 27.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 781.*

MONSIEUR DE COMARQUE to ORMONDE.

1706, July 29. Portsmouth.—Requesting the continuation of his pension to his wife. Several officers of his regiment have already obtained that favour. They are under orders to embark that day. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

EARL OF BRADFORD to ORMONDE.

1706, July 29. Twickenham.—Asking the rank of major brevet for Captain Brereton, who has got a commission in Sir Roger Bradshaigh's regiment. *Abstract.*

DR. WILLIAM DELANNE to ORMONDE.

1706, August 1.—See Report, VII, App., p. 781.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, August 3. Dublin.—Thanking his Grace for preventing any horses or dragoons going. If this kingdom is left with so very weak an army in time of war, the angry people in Parliament will say there needs not so great a force in time of peace as there has been. Besides there is the solid reason of the safety and quiet of her Majesty's Protestant subjects. If his Grace could have the four regiments named to go thence reduced to two it would be for the service. It has been no news to him this fifteen years that some people are not at all his friends. *Abstract.*

MAJOR JACQUES WIBAULT to ORMONDE.

1706, August 6.—Acknowledging his Grace's goodness to his wife, his son, and himself, and concerning his pay. He had left Ireland nearly four months before. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

MAJOR JACQUES WIBAULT to EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

1706, August 6. Rotterdam.—Concerning his pay. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1706, August 7. Kingsweston.—Enclosing letter from Captain Burgh. Major Wibault writes in great distress for want of money. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, August 8. Dublin.—Concerning army and other affairs. He is glad his Grace has laid before the Cabinet the want of more ships to guard the Irish coast and trade. Major-General Echlin desires Cornet Shepard to be lieutenant to Captain Serjeant in his regiment, in the room of Lieutenant Gallaut, who has sold to him. Colonel Brudenel desires that Lieutenant Najac of Major Morgan's troop in his Grace's regiment may sell to Cornet Welsh. Major Muschamp of Lord Ikerrin's dragoons tells the writer that one Francis, alias Davidson, is made a lieutenant in that regiment. His Grace must have forgotten that Francis deserted from Caulfield's regiment. If his Grace had not written that he had forgiven him, the writer would then have sent him to the provost and have used him very roughly. *Abstract.*

DR. WILLIAM LANCASTER to ORMONDE.
1706, August 8.—See Report, VII, App., p. 781.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ECHLIN to ORMONDE.

1706, received August 10.—Assuring his Grace that his regiment is fit and ready to be sent on foreign service.
Abstract.

MAJOR JACQUES WIBAULT to EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

1706, August 10. Rotterdam.—Concerning munitions of war. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, August 11, Sunday. Dublin.—The packet of last night not being yet gone out, I have the honour of answering your Grace's, which I received this morning, the date of it being omitted, but I suppose it must have been of the 6th instant. I immediately sent for the quarter-master-general and ordered routes forthwith to be prepared for the marching of Langston, Cutts, Sankey, Pearce, Newton and Rooke to the place of their encampment. At the same time I sent for the secretary and gave him the necessary instructions, my Lord Chancellor and I having first had a conference for preparing the marching orders. I sent for Langston and ordered him to go down to Cork to command the troops to be encamped near that place till they embark, and to take care of their embarkation, which he received very readily and willingly. And your Grace may depend upon it that no time shall be lost, nor no pains wanting, to have this service answered pursuant to your Grace's commands. Your Grace says these forces are not to be filled up to the English establishment, but you are not pleased to mention if they should be helped towards filling them in the Irish establishment, and therefore I conclude they are to go as they are in numbers. The horse and dragoons will want very few of the Irish establishment, but the foot have been so drafted that if we were to fill the four regiments that are commanded to the Irish establishment only it would so weaken the remaining regiments that the necessary service would fail, and the regiments at the same time be ruined. Your Grace will not wonder at this if you are pleased to remember that immediately after the draft for Catalonia it was my Lord Treasurer's opinion not to give the recruiting-money till after harvest, which was the reason that we could not recruit to supply the deficiencies of the men drafted out.

SAME to SAME.

1706, August 11. Dublin.—Assuring his Grace that he may depend upon his not disclosing to any soul living what his Grace says as to this encampment near Cork being an amusement. He believes some persons in England would be glad

to get his regiment off this establishment. He recommends Mr. Boen, his gentleman of horse, in the room of his cornet Mr. Goodiere, who died on Sunday of the small-pox, but if his regiment should embark he will recommend another person. Rooke is mortified that Ensign Stonehouse has got the lieutenancy in his regiment instead of Harrison. The former has behaved himself very scandalously by challenging an officer and then refusing to fight, behaviour which the writer believes his Grace will not encourage. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1706, August 13. Dublin.—Concerning the fitness of the regiments left in Ireland to furnish drafts. *Abstract.*

Enclosure :—

Memorandum.—Regiments of foot to embark: Sankey, Pearce, Newton, Rooke.

These regiments, having given to the regiments sent this summer to Catalonia above 100 men apiece, will, with accidents since happened, want near 500 men.

Regiments of foot that stay in Ireland: Tidcombe, Inchiquin, Orrery, Deloraine, Lillingston, Lapell, Wynne.

The three last of these regiments are not able to give a man, having had at one draft 300 men apiece taken from them. So that Tidcombe, Inchiquin, Orrery and Deloraine must give near 500 men to fill the four that go to the Irish establishment, and Orrery, I am sorry to tell it your Grace, is weak and in but an indifferent condition. Major Lambart does all he can, but there are some very incapable officers in that regiment, which, I am told, were not of my Lord Orrery's choosing. A middle way would be if your Grace will have the four regiments that go have some help, to let them have 50 or 60 men apiece out of Tidcombe, Inchiquin, Orrery and Deloraine and divide them as far as they will go.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLAS SANKEY to ORMONDE.

1706, August 13. Dublin.—Thanking his Grace for the great honour of being sent upon the present expedition and reminding his Grace of their difficulties owing to want of money. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer to ORMONDE.

1706, August 13.—I had the honour of your Grace's of the 2nd instant, wherein I had the satisfaction to read several passages which gave great ease to my mind in a matter of the greatest concern to us here, and since your Grace is pleased to permit me to judge of it upon the relation that is there, I must with pleasure own that I see nothing in it but what looks extremely well, and removes me from the uneasy condition

of still hanging between hope and fear, and has put me into the happier circumstance of security. The great surprise showed by him in the beginning, the mighty concern to excuse it, the hasty interruption by both, and then that full declaration at the last methinks finishes all, and after, it either leaves no room any more to doubt, or leaves no room for anybody to be at any time secure or ever satisfied by anything that can hereafter be said to you if this should fail, but I resolve to entertain no such thought until occasion be given, which I hope will never be. I do confess that I am not a little proud that I am not left as many others are altogether to the wild and uncertain guesses and guessers of the town, but have the honour showed me to be let into the knowledge of the true particulars upon which this matter must turn and have its fate, that is of such high and general consequence to everybody here who has any true kindness either for this country or themselves. Methinks I cannot tell how to be so ill-natured as wholly to conceal this from friends, who by that means will lose the great satisfaction it would be to them, nor can I resolve to be so good-natured neither as to spare some others the mortification. They will readily believe the general report that all is safe and well, it coming with a full assurance from one they have not known yet to have been too sanguine in his belief of matters. If they kept so, it is that neither of them can come at any more than this general account, which one likes very well, and the other side not at all. I think this piece of good-nature, nor this piece of ill-nature, will either of them be very much misapplied. I am very certain that I have my vanity a little better under discipline than to suffer it to discover any more either of what I know or from whence it comes, so that they are very sure to have their curiosity kept strictly within the bounds of this general knowledge, which is a thing I cannot well in conscience refuse them. I am not sensible of any danger if friends should know more, but I have no such directions, and I am sure will not venture upon the liberty, a caution that shall ever by me be most strictly observed. I remain, &c.

Robin presents his most humble duty to your Grace from before the walls of Menin.

LORDS JUSTICES TO ORMONDE.

1706, August 13. Dublin Castle.—Concerning army and other affairs. They have received the letter for continuing Lieutenant-Colonel Durand and some other French pensioners on the establishment. Upon the *Speedwell* being commanded to the West Indies, two ships will in effect be lost, as the prizes under her convoy are to be manned out of the *Shoreham*. They propose to order the *Arundel* and *Bridgewater* to give each ten men to the *Shoreham*. One Mathew Rainsford is recommended as a barrack-master, and one Page, who belongs

to his Grace's family, says that he has a promise of some such provision. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR CANDAID to ORMONDE.

1706, August 13. La Haye.—Concerning the departure of Lord Halifax, the siege of Turin, Prince Eugene, and the siege of Menin. Lord Hartford desires his respects. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1706, received August 13.—Concerning the siege of Menin. The weather had been extremely hot, and no rain had fallen that month. The fruit was extremely fine, and he designs keeping the seed of mighty good melons, which he had had this three weeks, for his Grace. He doubts not his Grace makes use of the river to go to Richmond, and does not swallow so much dirt as they do. (*Injured.*) *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN THOMAS ASHE to ORMONDE.

1706, August 14. Trim.—The members of the Corporation of Trim do humbly supplicate your Grace by me their provost that you will be pleased to present their address to the Queen and to assure her Majesty of their steadfast fidelity. I have only to add that I am with zeal for your Grace's honour and service, your Grace's most faithful and obedient, &c.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, August 17. Dublin.—Concerning army and other affairs. Mr. Bourden, whose memorial is enclosed, has a very good character and is a capable man. Colonel Newton desires that Mr. William Grimes may be ensign in Major Flower's company in room of Ensign Howell, deceased. Four companies of Colonel Rooke's regiment began their march yesterday, and all the rest of the regiments designed to encamp near Cork have their routes and will be in the camp on September 3. Rooke's regiment wants near ninety men, amongst other reasons by loss through small-pox. If there should fall long or heavy rains, or very cold weather, it might be well to canton the regiments sent to encamp near Cork in adjacent towns or barracks. He reminds his Grace of the officers absent in England. It may give their enemies impressions "which we would not have them take." Langston's regiment and his own will appear at the camp well armed and mounted. They have bought a parcel of new swords that came from Holland and he has supplied the defect of the ill-saddles in his own regiment. They have also caused the Ordnance Office to make and deliver very fine pistols. He wishes the foot were as well armed. He believes that his Grace is very sensible now that only for the favourable consideration given to his letters of July 10 and 12, 1705, they should be in a very bad

condition to answer her Majesty's ends in this expedition. The day before his Grace's field-train of artillery marched out of the Castle, with their waggons, tumbrils, &c., and encamped in a fair meadow a little beyond Clontarf, under the command of Captain Bourke, lieutenant of the ordnance, attended by a convenient number of the officers of the ordnance and gunners. He designs they shall continue encamped until Tuesday morning. He has given a silver-hilted sword to be shot for as a prize by the gunners, and the gunner who makes the best shot in two shall have it. It will put more emulation amongst them than if one should give them 50*l.* They are regularly encamped with a guard of a hundred and five men. The artillery moving at the same time that the troops have order to march makes the Irish believe the train is to embark, which increases the amusement. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1706, August 19, n.s. Helchin.—I came here on Sunday last and am sorry to find things go on so slowly at our siege. It is commanded by Monsieur Salloy, and some of the Deputies of the States, who fancy they know more than really they do and retard the affair, take upon them to give directions when my Lord Marlborough is not there. Besides, I observe the Dutch Generals, when once so, are very cautious of their actions and careful of their persons. My Lord, last night we made a lodgment in the counterscarp from two attacks, as you will see by the enclosed, that on the right by the foreigner and the left by the English, my regiment entering the counterscarp first, and as soon as we had blown up the palisades fell in with the enemy before they could retire in order and killed a great many of them, but not without loss on our side. I had nine officers killed and wounded last night, of which are four captains, one of them killed; the number of men we know not, the regiment being still in the trenches and not relieved, but are said to be considerable. If this siege could be compassed I believe Lille will be the next thing; Monsieur Vendome is there assembling what troops he can and they give out he will be pretty strong. If we undertake another siege, your Grace knows it will be pretty late in the year and all I believe we shall be able to do, the rains often falling here sooner than in England. I am for the day, and have only time to assure your Lordship how sincerely I am, &c.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLAS SANKEY to ORMONDE.

1706, August 23. Dublin.—Acknowledging a letter from his Grace. He has seven companies that want not a man, and the other five but a few and those they expect to fill up from Wales. The loss was chiefly by the small-pox, which fell foul upon their new men. They are in sad want of tents;

those for the last camp were miserable rotten old stuff.
Abstract.

COLONEL HEYMAN ROOKE to ORMONDE.

1706, August 23.—Protesting against Colonel Lillingston's regiment being ordered on the intended descent in the room of his. It is a younger regiment. His regiment is now more than half way to Cork, and the officers have made up the equipage and have provided the men with kettles, water-bottles and a surgeon's box. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM PONSONBY to ORMONDE.

1706, August 23. Dublin.—Recommending the distressed condition of John Campernot, who lost a great estate in France and has the charge of an old brother and three sisters ; 30*l.* would be sufficient to get them bread. He understands Mr. Deering is to return a list of French pensioners to the Lord Treasurer to lay before the Queen. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1706, August 23. Dublin.—Concerning Ormonde's private affairs. Sir William Robinson goes to England to-morrow. As soon as Lord Treasurer orders the money to be received from Lord Bophin the writer will find a fund for those children and take care of their education ; till then there is no money only for the eldest, for whom with much ado he gets 100*l.* The complaint against Mr. Dawson about a convoy for the Bishop of Killaloe was groundless. If there was any fault, it was the Lords Justices. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, August 24. Dublin.—Concerning the army. It will ruin Rooke's officers if his regiment is not sent on the expedition, and Lillingston's regiment is the very unfittest in relation to the service intended. He consents readily to what his Grace desires as to Morrison and Price, and asks his Grace to make his compliments to the Prince, when his Grace speaks to the Prince on the matter. Langston's regiment being near the sea-side has been put in quarters near Cork. Two troops of his Grace's regiment are in Dublin ; the rest at ease and quiet in the Kilkenny quarters. Windsor's regiment is in so very discreditable a condition, that it would not be for the honour and interest of his Grace or the government that they should appear in Dublin. There are not also enough officers to take charge of it on a march. Another barrack-master is dead and one Pearce, captain-lieutenant of Wynne's regiment, is recommended for the place by Sir Richard Levinge. *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1706, August 27. Rostellan.—Acknowledging a letter from his Grace, which an attack of gout has hindered his doing sooner. His Grace has made a very good choice in Mr. Silver as Sheriff. His ensign, Mr. Stewart, desires to surrender his post to a son of Lieutenant Archer, who is a proper comely young man, and recommended by Colonel Spencer. Colonel Spencer has been extremely ill ; he is at Islandbridge for the air and mends so slowly that the writer is in great concern about him. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1706, August 27. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 20th, and am extremely obliged to your Grace for the assurance you are pleased to give me of providing for Sir W. Mansel, and I pray your Grace to believe that nothing is more contrary to my nature than to be troublesome to your Grace on that score, but really his circumstance and mine upon his account do want your Grace's assistance, which I have no doubt but we shall have effectually, and I, having nothing more to ask but an ensign's commission for William Teape, who is a stout young fellow, and has been in your Grace's regiment of horse these two years, in expectation of it, I am in hopes that my petitions will soon be granted and then I shall trouble your Grace no more upon those topics. Your Grace may be sure I will be as cautious as you can desire for the future, and your Grace may depend upon it that I said nothing at the Mayor's but what I ought, at least I did not say one word either in favour of the club or their principles, but I hope that is over now, and I am sure your Grace shall have no more of it or of the like nature from me. It is worth your Grace's consideration whether the kingdom will not be left unsecure, since the six remaining regiments, after the detachments made, will scarce make a thousand men, therefore new regiments and recruits should be hastened over.

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1706, August 31. Mount-Alexander.—Thanking his Grace for his kindly remembrance of him when speaking to his kinsman, Colonel Crawford, and telling his Grace that Mr. Putland scruples to pay his pension out of the Treasury fees. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS FAIRFAX to ORMONDE.

1706, August 31. Dublin.—The great favour and pity your Grace has been pleased to show to Charles Robinson's son, my kinsman and your Grace's god-son, with my Lady Roscommon his god-mother, who admires your Grace's goodness in the matter, [must excuse this letter,] but that regiment

being, as it is reported, to go on the descent it will be hard for the poor boy to go, being but barely eleven years old, but rather [he ought to] go to school for two or three years to make him fit for the Queen's service, which I humbly lay at your Grace's feet, if the regiment goes. I pray God send your Grace safe to us and that your Grace will believe me to be always, &c.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, September 2. Dublin.—Having been eight and forty hours at Mr. Keightley's in the country, I find at my return the unhappy news of the *Fox* man-of-war being cast away in Holyhead Bay. The mate, who saved himself by swimming, I have just now examined, and had Captain Camocke by when I examined him, in the presence of my Lord Shelborne and some other persons of note. It is Captain Camocke's opinion that the ship was lost for want of seamanship, for they did not take their measures either for going out to sea or riding it out at anchor, but in confusion balanced between two parties. Old Welsh rode it out so near the *Fox* that when the *Fox* drove from her anchor she drove within two yards of Welsh. About forty-seven men are saved, who were the most inconsiderable and of the least consequence; Captain Roche with his lieutenant and about seventy men, of the best seamen, stayed to the last and were all lost. Mr. Shirley and several other passengers are saved. I have time to add no more, this coming by a Chester ship that is just sailing, but only to acknowledge the honour of having received your Grace's of the 24th of August and to give your Grace my humble thanks for Mr. Boen. I forgot to tell your Grace that Roche lay here two days after he had his orders for provisions, which threw him into this distress. Your Grace will move the Prince for a ship in the room of the *Fox*. She was sent for Ikerrin's horses.—I am, &c.

We expect the *Bridgewater* from Cork, which shall fetch Ikerrin's horses.

MAJOR FRANCIS COLUMBINE to ORMONDE.

1706, received September 7.—Informing his Grace that his colonel is troubled at his regiment not going abroad and presses mightily for the writer's coming back. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN E. BURGESS to ORMONDE.

1706, September 8. On board the *Centurion* in Torbay.—Informing his Grace that affairs are said to have taken a new turn since they came to Torbay three weeks before. The first design is laid aside and they are to go further than was then intended. But his Grace, who is of the Cabinet, knows that best. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX TO ORMONDE.

1706, September 13. Dublin.—Concerning Ormonde's private affairs. He says that poor Will Robinson is confined at Conway with the gout and that he fears that it will be a fortnight before Robinson reaches London. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY TO ORMONDE.

1706, September 13. Vallaines.—Concerning armament for Ireland. This day the siege of Ath was resolved upon, and is to be carried on by a marshal, three lieutenant-generals, six major-generals and six brigadiers. They begin their march tomorrow with forty battalions and thirty squadrons, and the Duke of Marlborough with the rest of the army marches about the same time. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM STEWART TO ORMONDE.

1706, September 14. Dublin.—Concerning an address from the county of Waterford. The county have desired him, as their representative in Parliament, to present it to his Grace to be laid before the Queen. He would have been very glad of being introduced by his Grace to the Queen, but not in the manner worthy Mr. Brodrick did. He has given the address to the Lords Justices to be transmitted to his Grace, and begs his Grace to take some notice of him to the Queen so that her Majesty may know he was employed as knight of the shire to present it. He designs soon for England and reminds his Grace of some poor officers that quitted their commands to be advanced in the Irish guards, particularly Captain Lyon, a relation of the Earl of Strathmore. *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN TO ORMONDE.

1706, September 15. Rostellan.—Recommending Mr. Watson for a lieutenancy in his regiment vacant by the death of Captain Roche. He looks upon Watson as his ensign, supposing his Grace has given Mr. Stewart leave to part with his commission to Mr. Bradshaw. As for the colours he hopes his Grace will give them to Mr. Cugley. They have in that country the wettest weather ever was known, which has occasioned his falling into another fit of the gout. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON TO ORMONDE.

1706, September 17. Cork.—Regarding the expeditionary force. He fears the winter is too far advanced to transport horses. The foot have been ordered into quarters in that town and in Kinsale. Colonel Newton's regiment is very indifferent. Brigadier Sankey's is a good battalion and Colonel Pearce's the best battalion that ever he saw for the number of men in any country. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1706, September 21, n.s. Ath.—Being just come out of the trenches, I take it to be my duty to let you know the disposition that was made for breaking of ground and with it a sketch of that part of the town we are to attack, with the approaches we made last night, which your Grace will find by the scale has been considerable. We hope to have our batteries ready to fire by Friday morning, within four hundred paces of their works. The garrison consists of four regiments of foot and three Swiss companies. Our attacking them where we do is what they did not expect, and gives them great trouble to remove their cannon, ammunition and batteries from the French attack to this of ours. I hope by Sunday or Monday next we shall be able to give a good account of them, though they seem very industrious and resolved upon a vigorous defence. In my next your Grace may expect every day's progress during the siege from, &c.

ROBERT HARLEY to ORMONDE.

1706, September 21, Saturday.—I have been so much disordered with a cold and a feverish distemper that I have not been able to wait upon your Grace in person as I intended, for I do assure your Grace you have not a more hearty and zealous servant in the world than myself nor one that honours you more. The last time I waited upon the Queen she was pleased to say that she would be glad all the Lord Lieutenants had private notice given them that taxes being very heavy, and now there being no apprehension of danger, that they should give direction to their Deputy Lieutenants to take care not to burden the country with calling in the Militia. This will be very acceptable to the country, and therefore I am glad I have the honour to signify the same to your Grace. I am with the utmost respect, &c.

COLONEL GEORGE CARPENTER to ORMONDE.

1706, September 27. Torbay.—Intreating his Grace's assistance in getting off a heavy and unreasonable charge on his regiment for arms. The regiment had the honour to serve under his Grace in Spain. Although the same number of old arms were returned they charge for the new arms very near 500*l.* They wait a fair wind. The horses hold better than he could have imagined, having been embarked nine weeks from the previous day. *Abstract.*

DUKE OF SOMERSET to ORMONDE.

1706, September 30.—I am informed by a fair lady that your Grace do give letters of recommendation to heads of colleges, &c., when fellowships become vacant. At the same time she was very importunate to desire the favour of your

Grace to give Mr. Sedgwick Harrison such a letter to Dr. Gardiner, Warden of All Souls, for a fellowship there vacant. I would have no more presumed to give your Grace this trouble could any way have been found to refuse a fair lady anything, therefore I beg your pardon ten thousand times over and I do likewise beg you to believe that I am, &c.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1706, October 2. Dublin.—Acknowledging letters of his Grace's, as Lord Cutts is at the Curragh. The three ships they have are (i) Captain Saunders's ship commanded by the Prince to accompany Captain Camocke to Kinsale to refit and then to convoy the Cork ships to the Severn; (ii) the *Arundel*, now in Milford, and expected here every day to convoy the Waterford ships to the Severn and to carry Lieutenant-General Stewart and his family to England; (iii) the *Bridge-water* expected from Cork, which shall be sent to Liverpool, but cannot he supposes get nearer than Hoylake. As the descent was not so forward as they thought, they have ordered Tidcombe's detachment to Dublin and Lord Windsor's regiment will also be brought thither. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1706, October 2, n.s. Ath.—Informing his Grace that contrary to all expectation the garrison surrendered between twelve and one o'clock and are prisoners of war. The season is very wet and the ways heavy. *Abstract.*

COUNTESS OF DONEGAL to ORMONDE.

1706, October 10.—Concerning her private affairs. *Abstract.*

LORD RABY to ORMONDE.

1706, October 23. Berlin.—Mr. Stratford writes me word that he had a commission from your Grace to buy a set of Russian horses, but that he cannot come hither. I have some reason to take it ill your Grace would not honour me with your commands, having been so long an humble servant of yours. What colour would you have them, bright bays, brown bays or blacks, which are the colours the most common and easiest to be had here? Greys are very scarce, but if your Grace would have pied ones, bays and white, they are pretty common here. You would have at least eight to your set, and I would desire your Grace to send me word to what price you would go at the most, and I will get them as much under as I can. This advantage I will promise your Grace, you shall have by my buying them, which you would not have had by Mr. Stratford's, that I will buy them all young ones and of the King's own breed, which he could not get for you, if you will stay to the time of the year, which is in the spring, that they come here out of Prussia. They shall be five

or six years old at most and fresh, not used, as they will certainly improve till they are eight, and I think very hardy, for I carried one set of five years old which the King gave me to Hanover and back again this summer, and they are not a bit the worse, and another to Holland and back again. Some of them drew by turns a heavy waggon and they are now in good case here. It is six hundred English miles to Holland and back again; and to Hanover, that those young horses of five years old and less went and back again with a waggon well loaded, is three hundred miles, but indeed the ways are better than English high roads. Can I, my Lord, be serviceable to your Grace in anything else here, for I desire nothing more than opportunities of serving you, for really I have had a long time a sincere respect and value for your Grace, though never an opportunity of showing how faithfully I am, &c.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1706, October 24. Dublin.—I am glad to hear it from good hands that your Grace resolves to stay where you are this winter, because you will I doubt not have a full opportunity to make all secure and safe in the rear and to leave it so, well fixed behind you, when you come over in the spring. I cannot but think it was very fortunate your Grace was there for all this time past, since otherwise the several engines at work, those mines and subtle contrivances, which have been without success, would not I fear in your absence have all of them been so happily disappointed. The chief engineer of that party, who build their greatest hopes upon the success of artifice and falsehood, is now safely arrived. Several of those he calls his friends did lately blame his conduct in the delivering of those addresses and condemned it as an act of great presumption in him to do it, your Grace being then in the kingdom, and some there were who condemned him for it, who I did not think could have brought themselves to resolve upon doing him so great a piece of justice. But since he is come over and has brought with him some accounts of things that give them a pleasing prospect of soon obtaining what they desire, they are again changed, and he is extremely caressed and complimented at all entertainments, private and public, by my Lord Mayor and several others, where he appears with a mighty assurance and fulness of satisfaction. This staggers some weak people and makes them apprehend that the time for your Grace's journey, being so often appointed and still put off, will never come, and they hearken to those that tell them all the interest and power is going into another channel. These rumours, spread thus industriously abroad, makes those who were ever constant friends to the chief governor, and never to anything else, begin to think of drawing off and do already give broad signs enough of their intentions, which they are not very shy to show by dropping such expressions as seem to make very plainly appear a change in them, and that they are

the most of anything afraid they should not be early enough in their new applications where they think there is now the greatest warmth and sunshine. I long for the day of your return which, being after all these difficulties and an absence for so considerable a time, will be to us like a new accession to the government, and bringing with you that fulness of power that I hear you may, I hope your Grace will do them the justice to chastise their unfaithful tempers and to mortify his giddy insolence, which I am sure are the hearty wishes of, &c.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, October 28. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he had been seized with a violent return of the colic, which he had the previous winter, and was confined to his bed for some days. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1706, October 29. Dublin.—In my last I told your Grace I would by this day's post have the honour to write to your Grace upon several matters and particularly something relating to the city; by Thursday's post I shall not, God willing, fail to write to your Grace at large, if you will have the goodness to respite me for two days, not but that I am now I think perfectly cured of the colic by a physician my Lord Cholmondeley was so kind as to recommend to me, who came hither lately from England. He has found out that my distemper proceeded from too much blood and from my blood's being overheated by drinking strong wines, usquebaugh, &c., which he says though they give me present ease in my pain would have destroyed me at the long run, because they fomented the cause of my distemper. He uses no other method with me than, after large evacuations by bleeding, &c., to give me all the cooling things he can, as lemonade, Bath water, &c., and to keep me to a very low diet, which has quite removed my colic in eight days' time and recovered my appetite, but this severe discipline has made me very weak, but I recover strength every day. Your Grace will pardon my troubling you with this detail of myself since your Grace will be able from this to assure everybody that is misinformed that the Irish air has had no share in causing my indisposition. Your Grace's letter to me of the 16th was very seasonable and comfortable to me, the town being full of strange reports.

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1706, October 29. Dublin.—Informing him that he had arrived there from Cork. His regiment is ordered into their old quarters and to take the guard there. Lord Cutts designs to order his own regiment to Connaught, an extraordinary march at that time of year. He asks leave to go to London for some months on business. *Abstract.*

RICHARD NIXON to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1706, October 30. Kilkenny.—Concerning Portlock's interest in Newpark. The scarcity of coin is common. The disappointment in Spain injures trade, and the merchants advise from Holland that the French King hath put a stop to all passes in relation to the smuggling trade of this kingdom, which will prove of ill consequence to the sale of beef and this country's growth. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1706, November 1, n.s. Camp on Guidenghien.—Acknowledging letter from his Grace. The business of the Vice-Chancellor will always be a great satisfaction to him. If he finds any horses among the Prussians or Hanoverians he will not fail to buy them, but he has not seen any will match his Grace's Poles. They marched from Cambrai on Tuesday last to that place, whence the Duke of Marlborough went to Brussels. He returned last night. They set out next day for their winter quarters. (*Injured.*)

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1706, November 4. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's and return my most humble thanks for your favour in the Baronet, which at this juncture may do me some service by showing the world that neither your interest nor my credit are so low at Whitehall as our enemies give out. I find Mr. Dawson is under great affliction, being extremely mortified at your Grace's displeasure. There was certainly a mistake in the business of Wicklow, but upon enquiry it proves rather inadvertence than design, and for his making application to the Speaker or being unconcerned at the report of your removal I verily believe he is wronged. I am sure he carried a quite different countenance to us, and indeed his own interest will justify him in that particular, for report had disposed of his place as well as ours. Your Grace need not be importuned to acts of goodness and generosity; they are connatural to you, and you delight in them. Your frank pardon of what might have been amiss about Wicklow will oblige this gentleman to gratitude and caution, and I will undertake that your Grace shall not have the least just complaint of his future conduct, and therefore I pray your Grace not to let him come back to us uneasy and discontented. . . .

I am in no apprehensions of Lady Kingsland, nor indeed of any appellant, for it will be found, I believe, that my decrees are very just; I am sure they are so to the best of my understanding. This term I purpose, God willing, not to leave one cause in the court undetermined that is ripe for judgement which has not been done these hundred years before, and perhaps never. And this your Grace may depend upon, that I have not had the least partiality in any decree I have made, which the officer tells me are in all above two hundred.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, November 4. Dublin.—Concerning the army and referring incidentally to the *Expedition*, a packet boat, having been cast away. He mentions the arrival of detachments from England, portions of the regiments commanded by Lord Tunbridge, Lord Lovelace, Colonel Stanwix and Sir Roger Bradshaigh, numbering between four and five hundred men. If the regiments commanded to Cork are not to sail until the spring, it is high time that a signification was sent. They cannot send officers to recruit, and small-pox as well as other distempers has got amongst them. They have already moved Langston's regiment to its former quarters in order to give the foot a little more breathing room, crowding having been the occasion of its sickness. The two troops of his Grace's regiment now on duty in Dublin march away the end of the week. The officers of his own regiment are ruined by the dearness of forage at Cork. *Abstract.*

C. BOURCHIER to ORMONDE.

1706, November 5.—Enclosing a statement of his Grace's account from the commencement of his regiment to December 31, 1707. *Abstract.*

Enclosure :—

[The payments include]

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Lieutenant Townsend for the kettledrum ..	7 5 6
Mrs. Walsh for embroidering the standards and banner-rolls	45 14 0
Silver trumpet for your Grace's troop	15 19 6
Lace for kettledrum's and trumpeter's coats..	21 4 0
Clothier for making them	10 19 8
Accoutrements for the kettledrum and trumpet	3 0 0

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS EDGEWORTH to ORMONDE.

1706, November 8. Dublin.—Confessing it was very inconsiderate of him to sell and imploring his Grace to have him in his thoughts if he raises any regiments in England. They can make nothing out of their estates. He must beg to put in for something like the gentleman that was recommended by a great man to another, and desired to be a chaplain or a gardener. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, November 14. Dublin, two o'clock in the afternoon.—I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 5th instant and have but just time to tell your Grace by an express that comes from Cork with the good news of the arrival of eleven rich East India ships in the fort, and is going forward with the news to his Royal Highness and to embark within this

half-hour in a Liverpool vessel, I have but time, I say, to acquaint your Grace that my Lord Chancellor and I met this morning, having received your Grace's commands late last night ; and the best way, as we have considered the matter with regard to the troops and the situation of their quarters and the nature of this affair, will be as follows : Windsor to march forthwith to the North ; your Grace's regiment to march into Windsor's quarters, which will be so much nearer the North ; my regiment to march into your Grace's quarters ; Tidcombe's regiment to march forthwith to the North and Newton's regiment to march hither from Cork in the room of Tidcombe's.

Our reasons for this are : the sooner some troops are in the North of Ireland the better, and if it should be necessary to send any more horse your Grace's regiment will be so much the nearer, and in the spring when your Grace is coming over they may return to the Kilkenny quarters. To turn Ikerrin's dragoons out of their quarters now would ruin them. Tidcombe's is an old English regiment and has serviceable firearms, which Inchiquin, who is at Galway, has not, that being one of the regiments that refused to fire before your Grace at the camp, whereas I have made Tidcombe's fire before me this summer several times. This will be the saving of my regiment, which would have been ruined had they marched into their old quarters in Connaught. My regiment shall take your Grace's regiment's forage, and they shall take Windsor's. Langston's regiment is already in the Dublin quarters.

I hope your Grace will like this, we having a design to send our orders for it this day, not knowing how long our letters from England may be coming with a contrary wind, as it is now. The disposition of the rest of the foot I will send by next.

When Tidcombe's regiment is marched we will get the militia to do duty till Newton arrives, for though, at this time, I would not ask anything of the city without necessity, yet in such a case and for a few days it will not be uneasy.

SAME to SAME.

1706, November 16. Dublin.—I wrote the 13th instant, I think it was, by an express coming to the Admiralty, and in that letter I acquainted your Grace that my Lord Chancellor and I were both clear in our opinion that it would be absolutely and undoubtedly for her Majesty's service and your Grace's credit both here and in England to march some troops immediately into the North of Ireland ; and the accounts we have of some people's dispositions in those parts (by our private intelligence) makes us who are upon the spot see the necessity of it to be greater than it appears at a distance. I told your Grace in that letter that Windsor's regiment, who lies northwards some of them, is marching into the North. Your

Grace's regiment, which will be the next to march that way—if the affairs of Scotland should ferment, Langston's regiment being ordered for the foreign service and now upon the Dublin duty—your Grace's regiment, I say, which will be the next to move northwards, if that service calls for more horse, is marching into Windsor's quarters; my regiment comes into your Grace's quarters; Tidcombe's marches on Monday for the North; and Newton's is marching up hither from Cork.

The reasons which made us think this movement necessary I can give your Grace more at large now than I could in my letter by the express, which I wrote in too great haste. First, our foot has been so weak considering what we have sent away and the number of troops commanded to the southern parts of the kingdom that since the embarkation of Orrery's regiment we have not had a regiment of foot in the North till Lovelace's regiment arrived, which is but a piece of a regiment without either clothes or arms, and consequently no regiment for service; and your Grace knows the condition of our fortifications in those parts. Echlin's dragoons have done duty in those garrisons since Orrery went off. In the next place this movement is easy both to the country and the troops, as much as the nature of a winter movement will possibly admit of, for every regiment moves only into the quarters of the next regiment to them, excepting Echlin, who is already upon the frontiers, and Langston, who does duty here, and the whole line of horse and dragoons making such a movement all at once will confound our enemies and their spies, for they cannot tell whether we are marching one regiment into the North or all the horse and dragoons. I can perceive already by the whispers occasioned by our orders going out that it will have a very good effect for her Majesty's service and your Grace's credit, and some of your Grace's enemies in this place are not a little struck to see your Grace so alert and zealous in supporting the Union, for they had whispered about the town that your Grace opposed it violently. We execute our orders with as much secrecy and as little noise as the nature of the thing will permit, but when troops move in the winter penetrating people will have their guesses and it does no hurt.

If your Grace does not like the Trim quarters out of which Windsor marches for your own regiment, they can change with my regiment any time in the winter or the spring, whenever your Grace shall think it needful. But my regiment being commanded upon the foreign service, and your Grace's being the next in course to march northward, I thought it for the service to lay the one as northwards and the other as southwards as I could. I have ordered the marches easy and the rests frequent, so that in effect it will do the troops more good than hurt, for if they never make a sudden winter movement they will be strangers to it and never expect such

a thing, not that I should be of opinion to make such a movement if reasons of State and the service did not essentially require it, but I say since it necessarily falls out so it will do the troops, as I have ordered it, more good than hurt. I wrote your Grace in my last that the Galway regiment of foot have not arms that will fire and that there is in Limerick only Deloraine's regiment and one of the last new ones, which have yet neither arms nor clothes, so that it would not have been for the service to have taken from those parts the first regiment to be sent into the North ; but if this affair is not quietly ended, I can reinforce Galway with another regiment from the southward and march Inchiquin from Galway this way.

I wish your Grace would send over Columbine, Rooke's lieutenant-colonel ; the regiment suffers for want of him and he has stayed in England three times as long as he had leave from the government here to stay ; I suppose he had your Grace's leave, but it is high time he were sent over. I have ordered Major-General Echlin to go down into the North, Langston having been the last on command, and Echlin is to stay there till further orders, for which he shall have the necessary instructions.—I am, &c.

P.S.—The Trim quarters are very good.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1706, November 16.—The letter your Grace has been pleased to send in favour of Mr. Bligh does him a very great kindness and honour in his country and does fulfil his ambition and desires as to all employments whatever. This advancement, as it is a great satisfaction to him, so it gives an equal uneasiness to a sort of people whom your Grace has not any reason nor any desire to please. They are grieved to see new instances of power that give a flat contradiction to what they had so lately and so very confidently reported. I am sure Mr. Bligh will always retain a just sense of your Grace's favour to him, but he had before so great a zeal for that service and was so fixed and determined that way in all events which were talked of or could be feared, that no obligations can either make him more faithful or give your Grace a greater power over him.—I remain, &c.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, November 19. Dublin.—Concerning the army. He complains of Lillingston not accounting with Lieutenant-Colonel Jones and the other officers of his regiment and of his remaining in England. He wishes her Majesty would give Jones the regiment and oblige him to give Lillingston 200*l.* or 250*l.* a year. *Abstract.*

COLONEL JOHN NEWTON to ORMONDE.

1706, November 29. Dublin.—Concerning his regiment. Major Vernon Parker, a captain in it, died on the 26th. He

requests that his captain-lieutenant, John Hamilton, may have Parker's place and his oldest lieutenant, John Gorsuch, Hamilton's place, and that his oldest ensign, John McKenzie, may be lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel Flower, and Mr. Mark Owen ensign to Captain Syng in McKenzie's room. He also asks his Grace to allow Adam Conyngham, a lieutenant in his Grace's regiment, to resign his command to Mr. Arthur Maxwell, who carries arms in his own. His regiment has been ordered to Dublin, but he begs that it may not be hindered going on the expedition and may be allowed to march back to Cork. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS EDGEWORTH to ORMONDE.

1706, December 4. Dublin.—Imploring his Grace again to give him some employment. Beggars cannot be choosers. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, December 5. Dublin.—I was prevented the honour of writing to your Grace by the Tuesday's packet some extraordinary business relating to our northern affairs having taken up my time, and I forbear now sending your Grace my remarks in form upon the list of the forces transmitted to me by Mr. Southwell till I can have a fresh list from the quarters in Ireland, which your Grace shall have with a great deal of care and exactness. I will only take leave in the meantime to lay before your Grace some of the reasons which make the infantry want so many men as they do. Your Grace will be pleased to call to mind that after we had made very great detachments to complete the regiments of Mohun, Caulfield and Dungannon, besides nine hundred to recruit her Majesty's foot forces in Spain, I presumed to write very pressingly to your Grace concerning the recruiting to foot forthwith and getting the money paid in England that was due upon that service, upon which your Grace was pleased to write me word that it was not thought in England for the service to issue the levy money till harvest was over, because of the clause in the Act of Parliament that does in a manner disable the recruiting act during harvest time. Since that time we have waited still in expectation of the moneys being issued out in England, and since your Grace has acquainted us that it will soon be issued out we have sent for the recruiting officers from the several parts of the kingdom and they are coming over with all diligence.

Another thing has been prejudicial to some regiments, which I hope your Grace will be pleased to cure, and that is several officers of all ranks get licence from the Government here to go for England for a reasonable time, whether it be for recruiting or upon any other extraordinary account, and when the time of their licence is out they find friends in England to prevail with your Grace to continue their leave, so that I

can instance in several officers beneath the rank of a colonel whom we have not seen for a twelvemonth together. I dare venture to say that Colonel Rooke's regiment is above fifty men the weaker for Lieutenant-Colonel Columbine's long absence. The effects of Colonel Lillingston's long absence and getting leave for so many of his officers to stay in England appears sufficiently and need not be explained. Lepell's regiment has at this time so very few officers with it that it is a shame, and your Grace sees their strength. To cure this I would humbly propose that your Grace would be pleased to give orders in the Secretary of Ireland's office in England as well as here when your Grace is in England that an exact list be kept of such officers as have leave, with the dates of the beginning and expiration of their licences, and that your Grace would lay down a regulation to be strictly observed that not above such a proportion of captains, such of lieutenants and such of ensigns be absent from any regiment of foot at the same time, that one field officer be present with every regiment during the winter season and two during the summer season. The proportion of captains, lieutenants and ensigns which they allow in Holland used to be in the last war a third, which makes just an officer for every company, the staff excluded, but the half is the greatest number I ever knew allowed anywhere in a well regulated army, and if your Grace regulates it at a third there will be extraordinary accidents that will strain it higher, do what one can. As for the colonels, your Grace may give grains of allowance when they keep strong and good regiments without any prejudice to the service. Colonel Pearce's regiment is one instance of this, which has, ever since I have had the honour to be in the administration here, been one of the strongest and best disciplined regiments in the kingdom, though he has been absent; and when your Grace sees my remarks on the list of the foot you will find that allowing him his drafts and the ordinary contingencies of the summer's service by death, desertion, &c., he will not appear weaker than is usual in the like cases, where regiments cannot recruit without sending beyond sea, and consequently can do it but once a year. As for what the officers would a great many of them be at, which is to be always recruiting, it is in effect but a skilful pretence to put a great deal of the Queen's money in their pockets and never to be complete, whereas if they are obliged to be complete every spring, we shall have nothing to recruit in the winter time but the drafts taken from us and the ordinary contingencies of the service, which may be timely and effectually provided for by your Grace's and my Lord Treasurer's assistance, according to a scheme which I will have the honour to lay before your Grace. But I have not yet mentioned the greatest discouragement of all to the recruiting service, which is that the colonels and captains, who are notoriously to blame in this point, are not sufficiently discountenanced; and your Grace may depend

upon it till some few examples of that sort are made it is impossible for the service to be carried on as it should be.

Upon the whole, my Lord, your Grace will find when I send you my remarks upon the lists that most of the regiments in this kingdom, allowing the drafts taken from them this summer, and the extraordinary contingencies of the service, are as strong as any regiments even in garrison are at this time of the year, where they are forced to recruit in another kingdom. I shall add no more at present upon this subject, but only to assure your Grace that I shall apply myself industriously to remedy everything that I have power to remedy, and I shall give your Grace a faithful account from time to time of who does well and who does ill, and the rest will depend upon your Grace's will and pleasure. In the meantime I believe it will be for the service if your Grace will be pleased as occasion offers to declare yourself a little openly and in earnest upon this business of recruiting, on the distinctions you are resolved to make between those who shall keep strong and good regiments and companies or troops and such as shall do the contrary. And we shall not fail to do the same effectually here.

I had forgot one article in the regulation, which I have proposed concerning officers' licences to be registered in the Secretary's office, which is that no officer under a colonel effective should have leave to be out of this kingdom upon any pretence whatsoever above six months at a time, by which means every gentleman that has real business may take his turn, and there would be no partiality in the service. I put six months as the utmost term, though it is to be hoped gentlemen will content themselves with a less time, and it is always understood that the recruiting officers are to return with their recruits by the time prefixed in their recruiting orders, wind and weather permitting.

I send your Grace enclosed a list of the artillery ready to march upon a day's warning, provided we are enabled to furnish money for horses. I have added to the list, which was sent your Grace by the Lords Justices, two twelve-pounders. Our best way, I believe, if this train or any part of it should be necessary would be to send them from hence to Carrickfergus by water, but then we must buy horses if we send them into Scotland, for they will find none there at their landing. In the letters which my Lord Chancellor and I have the honour to write your Grace by this post we take the liberty to represent the discreditable and bad condition we find my Lord Windsor's regiment in upon a stricter enquiry for the intended service, and indeed the first thing that determined us to make choice of that regiment was your Grace's inclination, but when one considers the matter maturely it evidently appears that the sending that regiment will give ill impressions in Scotland of the troops and service here, which impression may be maliciously improved by designing people and have ill effects

in England, besides that the regiment is not in a good condition for service, whereas your own regiment or Langston's will do your Grace credit. I shall be glad to know by the first which of those two your Grace had rather have. I shall leave the rest to my next and am with respect and passion, &c.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM PONSONBY to ORMONDE.

1706, December 8. Bessborough.—Asking his Grace to sign a presentment in favour of Mr. Thomas Bolton as master of the Free School of Clonmel. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1706, December 9. Dublin.—Will Crowe has sold his commission of appeals for 400*l.* to Counsellor Jephson, who now thinks it too dear and would fly off as I am told, but the money is deposited, but would be called for unless the patent were expedited, and therefore upon Mr. Crowe's importunity and showing us Mr. Southwell's letter importing your Grace's consent if you liked the person, and in prospect that Mr. Jephson, who is member for Blessington, may by his office be obliged to respect the Government, we venture to proceed therein, as thinking it will be pleasing to your Grace, but I shall nevertheless stop the patent at the seal till I have your commands therein, which in favour of poor Crowe I hope your Grace will send by the first packet. And now your Grace sees plainly whether I am a friend to Mr. Crowe or not, since I venture so far without your order, which I would not do for anybody, but your friend and servant as surely he is. I have performed my promise made in the beginning of the term and shall not leave one cause in Chancery undetermined that is ripe for judgment.—I am ever without reserve, &c.

VISCOUNT MOUNTCASHELL to ORMONDE.

1706, December 10.—Informing his Grace that he has had the assurance to name him as a trustee in a settlement he is making of his estate. They make a shift to groan out a dismal play in this place. Madam Kingsland he does not question makes up her lost time. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN THEODORE VESSEY to ORMONDE.

1706, December 12. Dublin.—Asking for a brevet as major.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS FAIRFAX to ORMONDE.

1706, December 14. Dublin.—I was very proud in receiving the honour of your Grace's of the 1st of December and do give your Grace my most hearty and humble thanks. Poor Robinson would have been undone if he had gone to the West Indies, for now we can take care to put him to school

and then he will be better able to serve the Queen, which he would be in a capacity to do, for the boy is wild enough. I humbly beg pardon for this trouble, which I should be much ashamed of did it not give me an opportunity of assuring your Grace I am with all sincerity, my Lord, &c.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, December 19. Dublin.—Concerning the army. He has given directions to the recruiting officers (Mr. Pratt, who acts as Secretary of State and War, and his own secretary being present), and has desired them to have all recruits over by February 20th. He sends the strength of Lepell's regiment : the three field officers are absent, too great a proportion of the other officers are in England and there is but one private man in the colonel's company, and but three or four in some of the others. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1706, December 21. Dublin.—Poor Robin Echlin is dead. How can your Grace prevail with old Mr. Bagenal of Newry to recommend some honest gentleman to represent that borough ? There is a great contest about Sir Roger Bradshaigh's clothing, which indeed is the worst I ever saw. But whilst the matter was a debate before the Lords Justices, Major Brereton was so simply passionate as to strike the undertaker, one Martin, deputy to Mr. Cornish, in the coffee-house, which is a great affront to government, for if it cannot protect people to plead their cause before them, it is insignificant. I therefore think the Major, though my friend, must be humbled, and I am sure care should be taken that the army be not abused in their clothing to such a ridiculous degree, for according to the best of my judgment it is not worth one third of what the soldier pays for it. I wish your Grace a merry Christmas and many of them, and my next wish is to kiss your Grace's hand here in March.

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1706, December 22. Rostellan.—Concerning himself and his regiment. Lieutenant-General Stewart, Lady Grandison and family have been these seven weeks waiting for a passage to England. They expected the *Shoreham* from Kinsale, but she has been ordered by the Prince to go to Plymouth. They are resolved now to go round with Captain Bennett in the *Oxford*, who is commodore of the convoy to the Indian fleet. The writer designs to go then to his regiment at Londonderry. They have left several men sick at Galway, and he fears that he shall find a great many more at Derry after such a march at this time of year and the wet weather they have had. *Abstract.*

ORMONDE'S CHRISTMAS GRATUITIES.

		l. s. d.
To the Drums of the Royal Regiment		1 1 6
,, ,, Coldstream Regiment		1 1 6
,, ,, Horse Grenadiers		1 1 6
,, ,, Chelsea College		1 1 6
To the Queen's Watermen		1 1 6
,, Footmen		2 3 0
To the Prince's Watermen		1 1 6
,, Footmen		1 1 6
To the Yeomen of the Guard		5 7 6
The Grooms of the Chamber		1 1 6
The Boys of the Chapel		1 1 6
The Chapel Keeper at Whitehall		1 1 6
The Doorkeeper of the Council Chamber		2 3 0
,, House of Lords		2 3 0
,, Privy Garden		0 10 0
The Firemakers of the Presence Chamber		1 1 6
The Porters at the Gate		2 3 0
His Grace's Trumpeters		3 4 6
The Knight-Marshal's men		1 1 6
To his Grace's Watermen		2 3 0
His Grace's Porter		0 0 0
The Waits		1 1 6
The Ringers of St. Margaret's		1 1 6
,, the Abbey		1 1 6
,, St. Martin's		1 1 6
The Militia Trumpets		1 1 6
,, Drums		1 1 6
,, Fiddlers		1 1 6
The Watchman		1 1 6
The Beadle		0 10 9
The Scavenger		0 10 0
The Pew-keeper		1 0 0
Bills of Mortality		0 6 0
The Postman for Ireland and England		1 1 6
The Foreign Postman		0 10 9
The Box-keeper of the Playhouse		2 3 0
To the Butcher		0 10 0
,, Poulterer		0 10 0
,, Brewer		0 10 0
,, Baker		0 5 0
,, Oil-woman		0 5 0
,, Fish-monger		0 5 0
,, Smith		0 5 0
,, Joiner		0 5 0
,, Tallow-chandler		0 5 0
,, Carpenter		0 5 0
,, Glazier		0 5 0
,, Cabinet-maker		0 5 0

		l.	s.	d.
To the Tailor		0	10	0
,, Shoemaker		0	5	0
,, Hosier		0	5	0
,, Perueque-maker		0	5	0
,, Hatter		0	5	0
,, Bricklayer		0	5	0
,, Charcoal-man		0	5	0
,, Laundress's maid		0	5	0
,, Coachmaker		0	10	0
,, Harness-maker		0	10	0
,, Bit-maker		0	10	0
,, Saddler		0	10	0
,, Farrier		0	10	0
,, Corn-chandler		0	10	0
The Porters at St. James's Square		5	7	6

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1706, December 26. Dublin.—So soon as I received your's I sent your kind compliments into the country to the new Privy Councillor, who I am sure will be mighty glad to hear you are well. The malicious envious part, and that I will assure you is a pretty considerable part of this town, have in this case lost many of their usual ready and favourite topics upon the occasion of any man's being advanced. They do not say with their usual spiteful air he is a man of no fortune, he has not an estate fit for such a post, he is a Jacobite, he is a high-flyer, he is a great favourer of them, he is an enemy to the succession in the Protestant line, he is disaffected to the Government ; none of all this artillery is made use of, for none of it can with probability be brought to bear upon him, and what they will do under such a strait and for want of the pleasure of this common routine of railing I do not know. It is most unmercifully cruel to set up a man and to give us no opportunity to throw any one of these stones at his head, and to give malice and envy nothing to fasten upon, and to comfort itself with upon the great misfortune, always so reckoned here, of another man's exaltation. I hope he has given his Grace thanks for this favour ; I am sure he promised to do it before he went out of town. If he has been so forgetful as to omit that duty, great as his Worship is grown, he shall not want the reproaches so justly due to him. That which makes me a little suspicious is because I am of opinion he does not know so well how to express in words that he is grateful, as to be so in reality. But he is to be in some measure excused, for it is but lately he has belonged to any Court ; it is a thing he has lately taken up and may learn to do better in time.

Being now upon the point of good breeding it puts me in

mind of something that will lie as a just reflection upon him ; especially if he be guilty of this neglect or however the good people here will please themselves with the repetition of some verses made in my Lord Galway's time against some who were not thought so much his friends as they should be. In those verses the wit and jest of the poem lay in expressing the supposed faults of several people by contraries, one of those verses concluded with

And as mannerly as Bligh.

Now though it be true that the gentleman has been since at Court, yet however that has not so polished him already but that there still may remain a rough side of his carriage as well as of his tongue, which last, rather indeed both which, they do more often experiment than is easy to them. The Court, as I said, cannot yet have quite polished him ; it is yet too soon ; the work is a great work and requires time.

But I am afraid you will think I trifle away too much of yours in playing thus between jest and earnest with my friend Bligh. Therefore to mend the fault as well as see it, I shall say no more of our old friend and new courtier, but must before parting with you recommend to your care and government a young captain, who is lately come out of Flanders. Laugh him out of fancying drinking to be a fine thing and a very honest good-humoured quality ; put him in mind how much my Lord Duke hates it in all that do it, and if he does not renounce it, then I despair. I beg of you to give him opportunities of being near my Lord's person as often as that may be without being troublesome. And now having committed my friend and my son to your care, I have nothing more to add, but that which gives me the confidence of asking it, and the assurance of your kind complying, and that is a very inconsiderable matter, my being most sincerely, &c.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1706, December 26. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 19th, which came very seasonably for Will Crowe, for his chapman would fain be off. The Bishop and Mr. Renoult are earnest suitors to continue that poor refugee's pension for half a year longer at least, for though his benefices are represented to me worth 60*l.*, and doubtless are so to a good manager, yet this poor stranger avers that he cannot get 40*l.* for them this year; and though I took no fees of him yet the other offices, ecclesiastical and civil, cost him above 20*l.* to get his patent. It is indifferent to me how Lady Kingston's appeal goes, but it may have great consequences as to the public, for that decree was given with universal applause and approbation, and if it does not stand the test, people will think that decisions here are of small value and property will be valued accordingly.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706, December 30. Dublin.—Concerning the army. The foot is in as good condition as any foot can be at this time of year that is obliged to recruit beyond sea. The horse, Windsor's excepted, are also in a good condition. Langston is making rich clothes and accoutrements; the writer believes they propose to outvie the mounting of his Grace's regiment. Echlin's and Ikerrin's will also be very good if they keep to the patterns. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1706-7, New Year's Day. Dublin.—I will trouble your Grace no farther by this than to wish you a happy new year and a great many of them, which I do unfeignedly from the bottom of my soul. Your Grace was so kind upon this occasion last year as to write me word you had, at my humble request, made my most dutiful compliments to her Majesty upon the new year; I humbly beg the same favour now, and am, my Lord, &c.

LORD RABY to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 1. Berlin.—As soon as I received the honour of your Grace's letters I set myself about inquiring for a set of horses, and believe it will be best for your Grace to stay till the spring till the King's young horses come up from his studs in Prussia. Bays and brown bays are the hardest colours to be got, but I will do my utmost. I believe your Grace will not much like blacks, else they are the easiest to be had. What does your Grace think of very fine cream coloured horses? There is a set of them now in the King's stables to be disposed of, all young Prussian horses I believe; there is eight or nine of them, and I could every year whilst I stay here, if you had a mind to it, send your Grace one or two of them to keep up the set (which must be done from hence which is the worst of those horses), which cannot be done in England. They have a very fine set of pied ones, bay and white, with black manes and tails, but a set of them will be more difficult to be kept up than the others. If your Grace would have me buy up a set this winter, I will try to do it, but else I would advise you to stay till spring, and about that time to send over some coachman you could trust to bring them to England safe, and also to see them before they go from this place. A man is easily sent alone, for when he is at Amsterdam he can from thence for about three pounds come in the post waggon hither in eight days' time, and though he cannot speak the language will find little difficulty to have what he wants by the way, if he takes the precaution at Amsterdam to change his Holland money into German, for the Holland money does not go here; and in the spring in a fortnight's time at easy journeys the horses may come to Holland and be fit to embark soon after. This is but a little

commission, but really it pleases me since by it I have an opportunity of showing my inclinations of serving your Grace ; I wish I was capable of doing it in greater things since nobody is more sincerely nor with a truer respect and inclination, &c.

All the news we have here relates to the peace in Saxony, but all the newspapers are so full of it that it is not worth mentioning to your Grace.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 1, Dublin.— . . . My Lord Chief Baron is a very honest gentleman, very quiet and inoffensive : sufficient for his business, as Robin Johnson tells me. Doubtless he is a creature of Lord Somers's or Lord Keeper's, but seems to think that they are imposed upon by the character of things and people here, for without naming them he often says that he has found little or nothing true that he was told in England relating to Ireland. He speaks with great respect of your Grace, and is sensible that there is no reason for mutiny or faction here. I wish your Grace many a merry new year and am ever, &c.

EDWARD SMYTH, Bishop of Down and Connor, to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 4. Lisburn.—I have received the great honour of your Grace's letter, and have presumed to delay for some posts the acknowledgment of it to give your Grace the best observations I could make of the disposition of this country, and see every day reasons to confirm what I formerly writ that such as are bigoted to the idol of Presbyterian government in the Church are not friends to the Union, but what correspondence they carry on with those who may have the same sentiments in Scotland is a secret into which I cannot penetrate. The wise distribution of the army into these parts gave a seasonable check to these practices, and if anything of this nature be now carried on it must be done with great hazard and privacy. The other objections I meet with against the Union seem to arise from a bigotry to their country ; this they think is lessened by their having no more Parliaments and by the removal of their crown, which pretences, though in themselves trifling and much overbalanced by the great concessions that are made to that kingdom, yet make a deep impression on some people and are the common subjects of discourse. It is now generally believed among us that the Union will pass in the Scots Parliament, for there are persons already come to Belfast to buy ships for carrying on the trade which will be opened to them by the Union, and our last accounts from thence tell us that the mobs are all quieted and that we may now hope that neither the public peace nor Parliament will be much disturbed. I give your Grace with all my heart the best wishes of this season of a happy new year and many. I commend you to the protection of Almighty God, and am with the most profound respect, &c.

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 7. Dublin.—Concerning the army. He sends an enclosure from Captain Harris of Lord Orrery's regiment. He is sure that the Government did nothing but what was very regular. Upon a pressing representation from Sir Thomas Prendergast that Captain Harris was guilty of the highest degree of mutiny against the commanding officer of the battalion in the quarters, a court-martial sat and their sentence was that Captain Harris deserved death, but in compassion they only broke him. The ceremony and fatigue of the holidays have given the writer a pretty sharp return of his colic; his physicians tell him he must expect such returns till spring begins. *Abstract.*

GEORGE STRATHAN to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 1. Glamis.—Concerning an ill character his last colonel, Lord Strathnave, has given of him to his Grace. He is at Glamis with Lord Strathmore. He served very faithfully for three years in Flanders and would have continued in the service only he fell ill of a decay. Since he was cast away in the *James* galley he has never been altogether well. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 11. Belfast.—Concerning reflections on some of the detachments designed to go on the descent. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1706-7, January 13. Carrickfergus.—The Presbyterian clergy of this country held a synod the other day at Belfast and deputed some of that body to compliment me on my coming into this country, and desired I would let your Grace know that they have a fervent zeal for her Majesty's service and will continue in their several stations to serve her faithfully, and I do assure your Lordship that I have no reason to doubt their sincerity, for I do observe that they seem to be unanimously for an incorporated Union, and I am informed by the best of this town that they do very often pray for it in their pulpits. I have constant intelligence from Scotland where they seem to be at quiet at present. I hear nothing as yet of the transports. The last company of my Lord Inchiquin's regiment will be in their quarters to-morrow.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 16.—I had the honour of one from your Grace of the 23rd of December, which in every point gave an answer particularly to everything I had in several letters desired to know your Grace's pleasure in. Since the Bill of Union is here thought to be as good as passed in Scotland,

we are in great pain to know what will become of it in England, all people here desiring that Union most extremely. I had forgot to acquaint your Grace that the reason I did not receive the honour of your Grace's sooner than about three days ago was because it went into Connaught to Mr. Solicitor General, who sent it to me by the first opportunity, but the post does not come from thence as often as from other parts. Your Grace's opinion about our new Lord Chief Baron and the faction will, I do not doubt, prove to be very right, for he seems to be in all points for honour and honesty, both which, your Grace very well knows, are always their opposites. Mr. Brodrick does not find his opinion can at all prevail with him any further than that opinion can be supported by reasons that would make it prevail out of any man's mouth that were at the bar, and those reasons not happening to be often of his side, my Lord and he do very often differ in opinion, which the standers-by do observe with no small esteem of my Lord's impartial justice. There are several instances of that kind wherein the gentleman that use to carry it so high has lost much of the opinion of having an universal or a particular influence over that new-comer, whom once he would have had thought had in a manner instructions to show a most particular regard to his Honour. But what is still worse is that this new gentleman is not to be importuned out of anything and then instead of admiring it, he hates an obstreperous, noisy way of practice, the only or the chiefest excellency of some people, by which they have got such vast sums of money. I could wish your Grace would give yourself the trouble to let some of my Lord's friends know how well he is liked here. It would be a very great favour, because his friends will be pleased with him that he is not likely to put them to such trouble as might have been expected since he has to do altogether with strangers, who I find are very wrongly represented by their enemies here to those who would otherwise be their friends on the other side of the water.

I did formerly acquaint your Grace with the great honour this gentleman had brought with him for your Grace out of England, and that therefore he was under an uneasiness upon an apprehension as if your Grace might have received some ill impression of him upon an apprehension that he had not paid his duty to you so early as he ought to have done, which I wrote to your Grace about, to give you an account how the matter happened and that he was wholly innocent in it, as I dare to swear he is of anything that may be in the least disrespectful to you. It would be a great satisfaction to him, as well as a great honour to me, if your Grace would be pleased in one line to me that I might show him, to express yourself satisfied in that point. I take a delight in satisfying scrupulous consciences because those scruples show a niceness, which people are without who are not tender of offending.—I remain, &c,

Colonel Allen's second son has stolen a marriage with my daughter ; no consent or acquainting of him or me. I fancy they will find they have two very difficult fathers to persuade to part with anything to either of them.

WILLIAM CROWE to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 16. Dublin.—I had the honour of your Grace's of the 23rd of the last month four days ago, which has lain by much against my inclination all this while unanswered. My old headache has so tormented me that had I lain under sentence of death and been assured that writing a petition for a pardon would procure me one, it would be with difficulty that I should be brought to take pen in hand. But since your Grace has been pleased to admit me into your closet, whatever pain I used to write with heretofore, the thoughts of being permitted to converse with your Grace, though at this distance, may mitigate my uneasiness at last, if not totally remove it.

I am infinitely obliged to your Grace for the despatch I found in my affair with Mr. Jephson ; he is in possession of my patent, but I of his money, which may prove the more durable commodity of the two. Had I thought the employment tenable I am sure I should have been far from desiring to have parted with it, for [I] do not look on 400*l.* as a consideration for 100*l.* per annum, so well paid and so very little to do for it, but its precariousness does much depreciate it, so that my friends think I have made a good bargain, with which I am better pleased, because I am in hopes that Blessington will be now represented in Parliament, though it has not been so our last two sessions, my colleague and I constantly going different ways. We were dock and nettle to one another heretofore, but I believe at our next meeting I shall have the honour of showing him the way out of the House into the lobby upon every division that is material, though what reason there will be for any such division, other than the peevishness of our old enemies, who love it for its very namesake, I cannot foresee.

Our town talk much of what I formerly apprehended, that the commissioners of the revenue were using their utmost interest to get the commission of appeals put into the hands of the judges. The commissioners themselves talk openly of it, and the judges too do not forbear it. Pyne would willingly have 100*l.* a year more to live upon, for, poor man, he has not enough of 1,300*l.* from the Crown. His behaviour has been such that he is a favourite abroad no more than he is at home to his wife and family, but least of all in the House of Commons ; there are members that would be glad of quarrelling with him upon any account, who when upon reading over the civil list of our establishment they find his Lordship double-cushioned, will be apt to enquire, and pretty strictly too, how he got into the court of appeals. He will

be thought a chief judge, indeed, when he presides everywhere. It is well if this covetous temper of his does not bring an old house (Chichester House) upon his head. The commissioners of the revenue, like the generality of mankind, are fond of power, and the more unlimited the better for them they think. No wonder therefore they should be no great admirers of a commission that is so great a check upon theirs, nor of such men to fill it that will venture, not biased by so poor a temptation as 100*l.* per annum, to control the arbitrament of their proceedings. They are mightily in the right of it to press its being in the hands of judges, for what is that but for the subject to appeal from one servant of 1,000*l.* to another servant of 1,200*l.*, both salaries paid by the same hand, and that too only during pleasure; so that if they do not confirm the first judgment they do it at their peril. Now, my Lord, though this way of arguing be not according to my sentiments, being convinced that as there are men whose integrity is not to be shocked by any slender temptation, so there are others not capable of being corrupted by means of the greatest worldly consideration, yet this will be the language of several in the House of Commons, especially should they know how groundlessly the sub-commissioners in the country have given judgment against the subject, which has been confirmed by their masters here, and with what trifling arguments either one or the other have been provided to justify their proceedings upon a full and fair hearing upon an appeal. But the incapacity of any man's giving a right opinion upon an Act of Parliament that has not made the law his profession many years, is the reason the commissioners of the revenue give for their desire of having the judges of the land in the commission of appeals. It is to be hoped our air being a little thick now and then does not make our brains always cloudy, but that we may have a share of understanding here in some proportion to the people of England. Now I am satisfied there was not a Dashwood in London, nor Arnold in Westminster, nor any other mercenary compounder of malt and hops in my time about town but what could give as good a judgment upon any clause in the Act of Excise of England as Sir John Holt or Sir Edward Northey can now. And it is hard that a gentleman of common education should not understand common letters as well as a common brewer. I thought, indeed, the little learning I have had might have entitled me to understand words, whether separate or in a sentence, the nature of them and the grammatical connection and dependance they have on one another, as well as Mr. Everard, and that my syntax rules might be as useful and proper for such a knowledge as his sliding-rule, a piece of figured stick this gentleman values himself so much upon the invention of, but it is sufficient that Mr. Everard thinks otherwise, and therefore I must either sell for what I can get or run the risk of being superseded without the consideration that Mr. Clarke,

being a purchaser with your Grace's approbation might have a sort of claim to. But, thanks to your Grace, I have the benefit of the first of these force-puts, so that I am in no danger of being hurt by the latter, since I am now out of their reach and, I hope, out of their power too. I should have taken it as a favour if any one of them, since the greater part have a long time possessed a friendship for me, had been so kind as to have given me some small notice of what they intended in relation to their endeavours of getting an alteration in our commission, so as to have done the best I could for myself by sale or otherwise. But the friendly hint I had from others, but not a single word of the matter from them, and yet I hustled as hard and voted as heartily for the continuance of their additional salary of 200*l.* per annum as if I were to have shared the benefit with them. Mr. Everard, though he has the lowest seat at the board, yet he fancies himself the Pope of it, and that the infallibility lies in him only and that the conclave of his brethren have no share in it, though men as much superior to him in understanding as in education. I am so far disinterested now, having nothing to do in the commission, that I may be the better allowed to speak my thoughts, which I propose to do with all submission imaginable. Whatever therefore alteration may hereafter be judged proper to be made in this commission, whether the power be to be lodged in its original source, under her Majesty, the Council, or whether they will transfer their right to the three chief judges, or the barons of the Exchequer or elsewhere, be the alteration where it will, I hope nothing will be done in it till after your Grace's next session of Parliament. I am, &c.

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 19. Rostellan.—Concerning his regiment and other matters. Lady Grandison and Lieutenant-General Stewart embarked on the 14th in the morning on board the *Chester*, which was to convoy to Bristol about twenty merchantmen. The next night they were off the Bishop and Clerks, in sight of the Welsh shore, but the wind shifting were put back on this coast, and yesterday returned here in the evening in the boat of the *Chester*, which they left eight leagues off. Had Lady Grandison continued on board she must have died, she was reduced to so low a condition, and her daughters were almost as bad, for none of them could take the least sustenance while on board. They left five servants on the *Chester*, and their coach and horses in another ship. The India fleet that sailed at the same time with Sir Thomas Hardy is coming in again. The writer desires that his major, Woodward, may be allowed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, whose physicians despair of his recovery.
Abstract.

THOMAS COOTE, Justice of Queen's Bench, to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 21. Dublin.—Concerning the unhappy circumstances of Lady Donegal and her family, with which he is the person best acquainted. *Abstract.*

RICHARD ROOTH to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 25.—Giving details as to the affairs of Lady Donegal and her family. Five of the younger children are daughters, the eldest nineteen years of age, and the next between sixteen and seventeen. The late Lord lent the Prince of Hesse a considerable sum of money during the siege of Gibraltar, which was expended in works for its defence, and at his own expense fortified Gerona when governor. *Abstract.*

LORD CUTTS to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 25. Dublin.—I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 15th and 18th instant, and shall be very mindful of the contents of them, but must beg your Grace's pardon if I cannot be so happy as to answer them in detail by this post, having had yesterday in the evening and great part of the night a severe attack of the colic, but the physicians unanimously make me hope that in a short time now that the spring is coming on I shall get rid of these relapses. This indisposition has hindered me sending your Grace any lists by this post but of the four new regiments, but I hope to supply all defects and to add the rest of the lists of the infantry with my remarks upon these by next post; and am always with respect and passion, my Lord, &c.

COUNTESS OF DONEGAL to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 25.—Acknowledging his Grace's great bounty and unparalleled goodness to her family and herself in recommending her petition to the Queen. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 28. Belfast.—I received this day the surprising news of my Lord Cutts's death, for I thought he was on recovery, but since he is gone I hope by your Grace's favour I may succeed him as lieutenant-general on the establishment. I do assure your Grace that nobody will be more grateful for your favours or more careful to obey all your commands. Upon this extraordinary occasion, things being so quiet in Scotland and the transports not being come, I design for Dublin, where I will attend your Grace's further orders, and am with the greatest respect, &c.

SAME to SAME.

1706-7, January 30. Dublin.—Announcing his arrival there the previous night and renewing his request to succeed

Lord Cutts. His poor captain-lieutenant, Lane, is dead. He recommends Lieut. Chebalds to succeed Lane, Cornet Renovard in his place, and one of the quartermasters to be cornet. *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1706-7, January 31. Rostellan.—Concerning his regiment and other matters. On Monday last Lady Grandison, the lieutenant-general, and he began a journey towards Dublin. They halted for two days at Colonel Barry's, where they heard of the Union Bill being passed in Scotland, which easily persuaded him that he need not go to the North. He could not in any case have gone to Kilkenny in the way he had designed. The ladies had his own coach, and the lieutenant-general and he were in one which the lieutenant-general had hired in Cork. The horses and harness of the latter were in so ill a condition that it was impossible for them to go on, the weather and roads being worse than ever were known. He therefore returned, and the lieutenant-general was forced to make a fifth in the other coach. He hears Colonel Spencer is in a fair way to recover. The same post brings him the news of Lord Cutts's death. He asks the favour of being named by his Grace as one of the lords justices. When he mentioned it before his Grace said that there were to be only two, and that Lord Cutts came recommended from England, but that is now at an end. Sir Thomas Hardy and the India fleet are still detained in Cork harbour by contrary winds and bad weather. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ALBEMARLE to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 5.—*See Report VII, App., p. 782.*

MAJOR HUGH MORGAN to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 6.—Informing his Grace that he has parted with his troop to Mr. Friend. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 8. Dublin.—Renewing his request to succeed Lord Cutts. All is quiet in Scotland. The transports are ready to sail and Major-General Echlin is going to the North. The writer has also laid horses upon the road so that he can be there in two days. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1706-7, February 8. Dublin.—Asking that Captain Stafford of his regiment may dispose of his troop to some of the other officers. The new regiments are very thin of officers and soldiers, especially Sir Roger Bradshaigh's. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR ST. GERMAINS to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 8. Kilkenny.—Concerning a brevet as lieutenant-colonel and augmentation for himself and for his wife Marianne de Garr. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

WILLIAM CROWE to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 11. Dublin.—Though my good Lord Chancellor, whom I must ever love and honour for his courage and constancy in his late behaviour relating to an affair wherein your Grace's interest was most immediately concerned and struck at, particulars of which I doubt not but your Grace has had from the best hands, though he resolved to run the risk of an impeachment rather than by any act of his contribute to divest your Grace one minute of any your honours or dignities, and though this resolution was taken previous to his Lordship's recollection of so material a precedent as that in Lord Strafford's time on the death of Mr. Christopher Wandesford, which of itself were sufficient to secure his Lordship, though the statute our adversaries are so fond of does in my opinion secure him too, there not being by the death of Lord Cutts such an avoidance as should oblige my Lord Chancellor to issue his writ in order to the electing a new lord justice, the kingdom not being, as the statute expresses it, “destitute of a head governor,” yet the second title in your Grace's patent, that of general, so peculiarly your Grace's due, was it seems a while ago conferred on the heroic Mr. Langston by the worthy Mr. Conolly, and what time and place so proper for making the present as her Majesty's birthday and our Lord Mayor's table, where after Mr. Conolly had declared openly there was now no government in being, he pronounced Mr. Langston general and began his health by the name of General Langston, and, though several at table took no notice either of him or the health by that title, yet there were others with whom it went glibly down. But how pleased soever they were, none seemed so delighted with it as Mr. Langston himself, who has ever since fancied the title his due and takes upon him accordingly, except in appearances at his levee, which he forbids because it dirties stairs and rooms. But he comes every day about noon to the coffee-house, for he deigns to appear in public, where he stands encircled with officers, and it is not a little pleasant to observe the different airs he gives himself. Sometimes he puts on the fierceness of an Orlando Furioso, and anon he assumes the superciliousness of Betterton in Aurangzebe. He seems to have joints no more than the silly vulgar fancied the elephant, as if like an image he were only made to be bowed to, not to bow. *Quantum mutatus*, thought I, for I have seen him in more humble guise. They tell me his picture is now drawing here, *cap-à-pie*, for the Hospital, I hope, or some public place, for if it be comeatable it shall go hard but I will get it a

finishing stroke. I have a case in point : the following story—a true one and within my own memory, the person's name was Gregory, he died a wealthy citizen in the year 1670—

A purse-proud eit, who from a cellar in a carters' inn in Bishopgate Street had by his industry wrought himself into one of the top taverns about the Royal Exchange, where thriving in some years to an extraordinary degree he grew fond of some superior title to drown that of his present profession, in order to which, since it was not to be leaped into all at once, he begins with carrying a musket in the artillery company, that military academy of city chiefs, in which he had not passed many sunshiny days before by dint of merit or treating, no matter which, he was advanced to the post of lieutenant-colonel of one of the city regiments, Orange Tawny it may be, and having acquired now the honourable name of colonel, to which his commission did by the courtesy entitle him, he wanted nothing to make him completely happy but a copy of his countenance, which a sign dauber did for him, drawing him from head to foot adorned with all his train-band accoutrements. The precious piece was immediately clapped into a wooden frame, well carved and richly gilded, a more lively emblem of the colonel than the canvas it contained, and hung up in the great dining-room with a curtain before it, which was not to be drawn but for the view of particular friends. However, the news of this raree-show took such wind, and city and country came in so thick, as quickly enabled the colonel to reimburse himself the charge of painting and gilding. Some waggish neighbours of his that used to have as much pleasure in mortifying him by putting him in mind of what he had been heretofore, as he did in boasting what he was now, got a painter or two, and having bespoke the great room they after dinner on pretence of private business locked themselves up, and taking down the copy whilst the original was sweating with his regiment at Finsbury, never left transmogrifying it till they had reduced the man to his youthful likeness. His hat, with overgrown plume and peruke, they struck off, and whip him on a little black cap that could scarce cover his ears. His fighting face and whiskers were swept away with a brush or two, and an obsequious young tapster's put in its stead. They stripped him of his coat of mail and croslet, sword and belt, and drew him in a white waistcoat and blue apron. They took his leading staff from him, and filled both his hands with cans of deep nicks and towering froth. Having thus finished what they at first intended, they hang the picture up again in its place, draw the curtain before it, open the door, pay the reckoning, and "Ye're welcome, gentlemen," without one creature of the family knowing how the canvas had been dealt with. By this time the mock siege at Finsbury draws to a conclusion, and the town (Madstrrecht) being taken both conquerors and conquered march dub-a-dub homewards together very good

friends. The colonel, who had the honour to command the attack, overjoyed at the success of the day, invites several of his regiment with him to refresh themselves after the heat of the action, and where should they fix but in his great room, where, after they had recounted the adventures of the siege and the imminent dangers they had escaped, the curiosity of one of the company, who was a new-comer, led him to peep behind the curtain, which when drawn afforded matter of unconcealed entertainment to all but the colonel, who was in the utmost confusion, believing the devil or some of his emissaries had been there, so that, not being able to withstand the ridicule, he broke up the company, and being some days after let into the secret by one of his neighbours, who first proposed the waggonery, the change in the picture wrought as great a change in him, for he was never after known to over-value himself upon his acquired fortune or title, but was as humble as when in his primeval state of cellarage.

Now Mr. Langston's case being in many respects like Mr. Gregory's, I should be glad to see the like rule put upon the picture. But as little as I care for the No General, I am for doing him justice, and, in lieu of the cans would paint him with a pint pot in one hand and a glass of sincere racy, as his brother Long used to call his canary, in the other, with a label from his mouth, "See how sweetly it knits, master." Notwithstanding this, my Lord, I am very far from upbraiding any man with the meanness of his past condition that has temper to bear a glut of prosperity with anything of common modesty, but when a man of low degree originally grows insolent on his future advancement, as the most lofty and blazing meteors are exhaled from the lowest grounds, the generality of mankind take a pleasure in seeing him humbled. I have made the freer with this gentleman because he has more than once given me reason to believe he has not half the kindness for my Duke that I have for his, and yet mine has deserved as well of him as his of me. Besides I know him to be a slave to our Speaker, and consequently can be no friend to my best friend. I long for the arrival of our next packet, that the news of Mr. Ingoldsby's being lieutenant-general may take him down some inches, at least, of his forced stature, for at present no awkward girl with backboard and collar holds up its head like him. Our enemies were never in greater hopes of an alteration in the government to their liking than now. But our faith is very different, and we hope a few hours will convince them of their error and an account of two Lords Justices of your Grace's proposing be their farther mortification. But come what will nothing can make me otherwise than, &c.

DR. ARTHUR CHARLETT to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 11. University College.—This morning was sealed in congregation the answer of your University to the

letter from Geneva. I have caused a fair copy of both to be presented unto your Grace, to which purpose I sent it this morning to our very acceptable Vice-Chancellor. The original copy of our large statute book, in vellum manuscript, is kept in the Convocation House under the distinct keys of the Vice-Chancellor and the two proctors; this morning I had the curiosity to look upon it and was pleased to see such was the noble care of your Grace's predecessor as to sign every single statute distinctly "Guil. Cant. Cancellarius"; at the end of the whole King Charles I signed it in Council. The same steady zeal and firmness to the interests of the Church and University, of which we have daily instances, the present and future age must celebrate in your Grace; for the good of both permit me to wish your Grace length of days and plenty of honour and health with all the sincerity and duty of one that is a lover, as well as member, of the University and Church, and humbly begs leave to be reputed, &c.

I here enclose an order of sessions, which I printed at the request of the Recorder, signed by the Town Clerk, by which it may appear where the precedence lies even by the confession of the city, at the city sessions in the city guildhall.

MAJOR CLEMENT NEVILL to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 13. Dublin.—Asking for Colonel Munden's post in Lord Lovelace's regiment. He has been nineteen years an officer. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE MARSH to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 13. Dublin.—Mr. Secretary Southwell acquainted me by the last packet that your Grace recommended me to the Queen to be one of the Lords Justices in Ireland in your Grace's absence, and that her Majesty had given her consent thereunto and appointed it so to be, for which signal favour I return your Grace these my most hearty thanks, promising to use my utmost endeavour to discharge my duty therein to the best of my ability, that I may approve myself a most dutiful and loyal subject to her Majesty and a truly devoted servant to your Grace. I have no more to add, but that I pray for your Grace's health and speedy arrival in this kingdom, who am &c.

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 13. Dublin.—Concerning officers already mentioned. He shall not be wanting to advise the Lords Justices in anything relating to the army. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 15.—The two Lords Justices that are sworn this evening are not very agreeable to those whose desires do not always agree with your Grace's. They had hopes that

one at least might have been of such a temper as they could wish most men in the kingdom: methinks they should at last grow weary of wishing vainly and of as vain attempts. They must be brave, or rather very obstinate, who can hold out against so many and such constant defeats, but as I take it this last makes their constancy look a little melancholy and dejected. I am glad the rashness of some, in believing things would have gone otherwise, has made a timely discovery by his officious declaring himself in a public place. How little his former and now again his present violent professions of service are to be depended upon. We were in a manner turned all topsy-turvy by the late small accidents, and now we are again just as we were.

I suppose my brother Dixon has been to trouble your Grace with his humble desires that you would please be at the hearing of his cause. It is universally looked upon here as one of the most odious and most cruel actions of the trustees, as well as a very unfaithful action of his guardian, to turn informer to him and have a sum of money for so informing against him. That guardian is the man he is now disputing with. Sir Thomas Smith has been indisposed lately, being troubled with fainting fits, which seizing his head begin to grow a little dangerous to him. I remain, &c.

The beauty, Mrs. Bradston, is married to a young lawyer, one Mr. Pagnam. The Bishop of Clonfert is married to a daughter of Sir Thomas Taylor.

VISCOUNT MOUNTCASHELL to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 15. St. Catherine's.—Concerning his Grace acting as trustee in the settlement of his estate. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ECHLIN to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 15. Dublin.—Asking that his regiment may be employed abroad, and that this glorious war may not end without his sharing therein. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 17. Dublin.—Concerning the army. Lord Windsor's regiment is in great want of forage in their present quarters. The writer desires they may march to their former quarters, his Grace's regiment into the Munster quarters and Lord Tunbridge's into Connaught. *Abstract.*

LORD RABY to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 22. Berlin.—Mr. Lewis of the Secretary's office inquiring of my secretary whether I had not received a letter from your Grace makes me apprehend that you might not have received mine in answer to it, since nothing could vex me more than to have one I have so much real value and

respect for, as I have for your Grace, think I should fail answering any commands of yours, when it gives me an opportunity of expressing how much I am a faithful humble servant of yours. At the same time I am executing your commands, which being they are yours are agreeable to me, and lest my letter should have miscarried and since the spring is coming on apace, give me leave to repeat to your Grace that as to brown bay and light bay horses the King has yet never a set of those two colours, but about Easter his young horses will then come up, but as I told your Grace before, I could wish you would send some coachman not only to bring them safe to you, but to see them before they are bought. I have lately seen those cream coloured or dun set of horses, and, indeed, I think them very fine and very improvable, and I believe I may get them at a very good rate since they are to be sent so far; else the King would not sell them because his best set of parade are of that colour, and about two years ago he gave the Marquis de Bré a set of the same colour, but not near so fine, and they were extremely admired at Vienna. I remember when the Duke of Berwick first came to England he had such a set, which he gave to King James's Queen, and were extremely admired. They are not quite the colour of Lord Cutts's, but something like it, though they have nothing of them either in their shapes, ages nor soundness, for these are well made, young and very sound, and as your Grace has many for use I believe you would like these for parade, and there are indeed as yet no other to be had out of the King's stables, though I hear of a set to be sold in town of brown bays, but I cannot answer for them being all Prussia horses. I do once more assure your Grace I wish I could by any service show you how much and how sincerely I am, &c.

MAJOR CLEMENT NEVILL to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 22. Dublin.—Thanking his Grace for his commission as lieutenant-colonel. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 25.—Referring to his Grace's sickness and wishing for his happy recovery. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTCASHELL to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 25. St. Catherine's.—Referring to his Grace having been indisposed, and expressing his joy at hearing that his Grace has perfectly recovered. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTGARRET to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 27. Ormschurch.—Acquainting his Grace as chief and head of his family that his father had died that morning about four o'clock. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1706-7, February 28. Dublin.—Concerning the affairs of his office. He has been able to do little more than qualify by taking the oaths and sacrament. The disorders of his office are too many to trouble his Grace with at this distance. He is making a general survey of the stores, and has sent Lord Mount-Alexander notice that if he pleases he might join in it. He intends to put the office upon a method of accounting each year and must beg his Grace's assistance in getting a paymaster or treasurer put upon the establishment, with such a salary as his Grace thinks fit for the trust. There is need of an adjutant for the train, as Major Wibault is to attend the arms that are to be made in Holland. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM PONSONBY to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 2.—Asking leave to dispose of the command which his Grace had given him. It requires attendance entirely inconsistent by some late misfortunes with his other affairs. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE MARSH to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 4. Dublin.—Your Grace's letter of February 22nd came to me yesterday, and this day being March 4th, after the Convocation was prorogued to May 13th pursuant to her Majesty's writ of prorogation, I communicated it to the Archbishops and Bishops there present, who were all deeply affected with the great favour and honour your Grace hath done us in espousing our Church's cause, and desired me to return to your Grace their most humble duty and most hearty thanks for the same, which together with mine own I hereby do. Your Grace perhaps hath by this time received, or shortly may receive, a complaint of a mass-house in St. Mary's Lane being shut up, it having been presented by the grand jury to the Queen's Bench as a nuisance, whereupon the Lord Chief Justice issued out his warrant for doing it. I would not trouble your Grace with this matter, but that I am told they say it is my doing, who know no hand I had in it, nor hath any application been made to me about it since it was done. I hope your Grace now enjoys your perfect health, the continuance whereof is the hearty prayer of, &c.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 4.—I had the honour of your Grace's yesterday, dated the 22nd of last month, which brought the agreeable news of your Grace's recovery. I am making those lists of absent and dead members, which you were pleased to write for, and shall have them ready to send by the packet next Thursday. Since my last Sir Robert King is dead, who was a member for Abbey Boyle in Connaught; he will be succeeded

either by his younger son or by one of the Gores of that country. The feud between Bishop Pooley and the Archbishop of Dublin is grown up to such a height as is almost incredible, and now my Lord Primate is taken into it as well as the Archbishop, for Bishop Pooley preached against them both with the greatest violence imaginable, under the characters of High Priests and Priests in high places. This makes agreeable entertainment to the fanatics, and to many others who are not so. I remain, &c.

JOHN HARTSTONGE, Bishop of Ossory, to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 5. Kilkenny.—Expressing their joy at his Grace's recovery. He has been confined himself for near a month, but is now indifferent free, and is going to visit Callan and all the churches between Kilkenny and Waterford and Ross, which he will easily dispatch in ten days. Their physician is for temper, learning and morals an extraordinary man, and served his late Majesty in the camp. He would willingly succeed Dr. Monginot, who is dead or dying, in his pension of five shillings a day. *Abstract.*

SIR WILLIAM PENN to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 8, n.s.—Recommending the bearer, for whom he hopes the removes on the death of Lord Cutts may open a place. *Abstract.*

DANIEL MORELL to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 8. Kilkenny.—Asking for a pension on account of his services in the English hospital during the last war of Flanders. He learns that Dr. Monginot, a refugee doctor at Dublin, has an illness of which his great age will not allow him to recover. He enjoys a pension of five shillings a day, to which the writer wishes to succeed. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 9. Rostellan.—Referring to his Grace's illness. He reminds his Grace of Monsieur Boisrond, who he hears is still in London, and tells his Grace that Colonel Spencer is going into England for his health. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 11.—I wanted some information in some particulars which hindered my sending the list according to your Grace's commands so soon as I should have done. Those who are struck out by a line drawn through their names are such as are dead since the last sessions, which I think are eleven in number, but the absent, which are marked with the letter A, are much more; they, I think, amounting to six and thirty. All that are marked as absent are in England,

unless it be such as are officers of the army, and if some of them who are in England would be pleased to stay there, I must confess, they have my full consent, if that would be of any service to them. There are others who I could wish here, and will I am sure be here, if your Grace pleases to let them know you would have it so. In the list there are the names of several who died after the first sessions, but others being chosen in their room before the second I did not think it necessary to take any notice of them, they being known to your Grace before you went from hence. Who they are that will be the men that will be, or are the most likely to be, chosen to serve as members in the places of the eleven who are lately dead I shall endeavour to inform myself, so as to send an account by the next packet, though I believe your Grace does already know very near the matter how their several places will be filled.

There was this last commencement at the College a great mutiny by the under-graduates against the masters and their other superiors, who made a difficulty about giving the degrees to those who were candidates. It was feared matters would have come to an extremity, and a great disorder was apprehended from the tumultuous assembling of a number of the scholars, not without menaces to their superiors in case they were stopped from taking their degrees, but they had their degrees given them and so all is over. The occasion of this is said to be the affront they gave to a master of arts, who they thought a little too troublesome by being a little more than ordinary nice in examining into their qualifications for their degrees. I remain, &c.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLAS SANKEY to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 12. Dublin.—Informing him that no man was more sensibly touched by his sickness or more delighted by his recovery. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 13.—I think they were eleven in number that I returned to your Grace in the list I sent by the last packet as members who died since the last sessions of Parliament. Six of the places of those members served for will be supplied in the manner following:—Captain Bingham, who served as knight of the shire for the county of Mayo, will be succeeded by one Robert Miller, junr., of that county. I was in that country at the assizes when the news came of the Captain's death, and I made it my business with the Archbishop of Tuam and some other of the leading men there to secure their interest for this gentleman, who has all their promises, and I am morally sure he will be elected there, and am also as confident of his proving true to his country's interest as I can be of one who never yet had an opportunity to be tried. But

I am sure he keeps out one, who I know would be quite otherwise. This I gave your Grace an account of long ago, so long that I thought it might by this time very well be forgotten. In the county of Tyrone Gustavus Hamilton's son is to succeed Conyngham. I think that is by the interest chiefly of my Lord Abercorn. As a burgess for the Newry in the room of Mr. Echlin, there is to be chosen one Mr. Hans Hamilton, an attorney, by the recommendation of Mr. Bagenal, whose town it is, and whose nephew Mr. Baily is the other member, who has never divided but it was always with them. The member for the town of Louth was one Mr. Somerville, ever perverse while he lived to vote. He will be succeeded by one, Mr. Tisdall, a nephew of Mr. Savage's, or by one, Mr. Leigh, a friend of Mr. Tennison's, but which will carry it is yet very uncertain. Old Mr. Handcock was for the county of Westmeath, and will be succeeded by his grandson, George Rochford, the Attorney-General's son. The sixth is Mr. Crawford, who served for Ross, a town of the Earl of Anglesey's. He will be succeeded by Mr. Francis Annesley, though he has a competitor, Mr. Auditor Bushe's brother, who is collector of that port, and thereby has an interest. As to the rest, I cannot tell who will be in their places, but in Colonel Caulfield's your Grace knows my Lord Charlemont does appoint. Who will be for the county of Limerick in Mr. Oliver's stead I believe is uncertain. I believe Mr. Southwell can fill up that of Bangor where his uncle, Hamilton, died, but I cannot hear who is to be in the county of Tipperary upon the death of Sir John Meade. I find I am mistaken in my account. I thought there were eleven, and he makes but ten. I remain, &c.

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 16. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he has sent Mr. Southwell a long letter to lay before his Grace, and expressing regret to find himself and his office under any person but the Queen and his Grace. He encloses Colonel Coote's resignation to Captain Burgh. *Abstract.*

ROBERT ROCHFORD to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 18. Dublin.—It is with unspeakable satisfaction your friends received the news of your Grace's recovery from your late indisposition, and what added to it was your account of your return into this kingdom in April next, to the great disappointment of some evil members among us, which are the only venomous creatures this soil can bear, and I hope your Grace's time is so fixed that you may have opportunity to know what is aimed at on the one hand, as well as what your Grace may in your wisdom think necessary to be advanced on the other hand, for her Majesty's service, the good of this poor country, and your Grace's honour in your administration, to which I shall always contribute my poor endeavours,

Your Grace will by this packet receive a recommendation from the Lords Justices at the instance of my Lord Santry, Mr. Recorder of Dublin, and me who are the chief parishioners in Santry parish, that Mr. John Jackson may succeed in the parish of Santry to an excellent good man that is newly dead, and the living in the government's disposal, in which your Grace will oblige all the parish and a great many more than will presume to trouble your Grace on this occasion. In the next place I am a most humble suitor to your Grace that a rather small living in the county of Dublin of about 60*l.* a year, but a constant cure, may by your Grace's favour be given to one Mr. Robert Grattan; his father was a worthy considerable divine in our Church, was chaplain to your Grace's most noble grandfather and family, and this gentleman I make bold to mention to your Grace is of an unblemished character and reputation and of great learning, and if he were not master of all the endowments befitting his function, I had not presumed to have interceded for your Grace's favour herein. I have troubled your Grace too much and therefore must humbly beg your pardon, and your Grace's acceptance of my being as I am, &c.

The living is Kilsallaghan.

MONSIEUR DE PERALTA to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 19. Coventry.—Asking his Grace to obtain leave for him to go into Flanders. He sends the letter by his valet. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 19.—I had the honour of one under your Grace's own hand from Richmond, which gave hopes of our happiness in seeing you here the middle of the next month, but the news which came by last packet of your having had a fit of an ague makes us again fear your journey may be put off, but we are in a great measure eased of our fears as to the danger of your indisposition because we are told it missed the time it was expected it would have returned, and we do imagine there will be no danger of it here, for though it may seem very strange to recommend the air of this place, yet the physicians do assure us that at this time, nor for many months past, there have not been two agues in the whole town, so free is the air from any disposition to incline people to that distemper. It has been usual for those dangerous accidents, which have now more than once happened to your Grace since your going over, the news of them has always come upon us very unexpectedly and looked for the most part very desperate, but we may thank Heaven this, though it were unexpected, is not so very frightful, since we are told that an ague in the spring is of a quite different nature than when it happens at another time of the year, which is a great relief to us upon the news of this accident.

Last Sunday the mutinous parson with whose seditious sermon I formerly did acquaint your Grace mounted the pulpit again, but it was upon a different occasion. It was to recant his former doctrines, or rather, as he made it, to renounce such Jacobite principles as were, he says, by misunderstanding imputed to him, and which he pretended to clear himself of by explanation, and, indeed, he did very handsomely and fully declare his detestation of all such principles, and his true loyalty and being entirely devoted to the Queen's service and to the government as now by law established. I forgot to acquaint your Grace in my last that in the room of Mr. Daniel Reading Mr. Pooley, the painter, is to be chosen. I believe your Grace sees the number of the dead are almost all good men, and above two parts in those of the absent. I forbore making any observation of that sort because having sent your Grace everybody's name I was very sensible your Grace knew them all, every man of them, so well that there needed not any such remarks. I am, &c.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MURRAY to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 20. Dublin Castle.—Asking for the honour of the place of Black Rod. He had applied to Colonel Price for leave to wait on his Grace to make the request, but the regiment is about to be clothed and to be upon duty in that city, and the colonel was unwilling to grant it. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 20.—Concerning army accounts. Two of Colonel Stanwix's men were condemned for desertion ; they drew lots for their lives, and one of them was shot this morning. *Abstract.*

HUGH HAMEL to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 21. Strabane.—Expressing pleasure on his Grace's recovery and coming to Ireland. He much wants some assistance. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 22.—I did myself the honour to write to your Grace some time since to congratulate your Grace upon the happy recovery of your health. I am sure no person whatsoever could have a greater degree of satisfaction than I had on the receipt of that good news. No man has greater obligations nor no man a deeper sense of them, and I should envy the man very much whom I should believe to have more zeal and affection. I do not, indeed, importune your Grace with many letters because when I have nothing to write of importance to the service I think it would be a trouble to you, since I have heard and even observed amongst the rest of your generosities that you never omit answering the letters

of your friends and servants. I know but one thing of importance to your Grace's affairs, and that is your being personally here. Your presence warms and cherishes your friends and interest, and your absence casts a melancholy shadow over all ; and your Grace must needs be of opinion that amongst the friends you have here some of them are cold hearted and want to be comforted. I have mentioned this to your Grace in the letters I have writ, and would have pressed it more, but that I took it for granted that your Grace saw good reason for your long stay in England. Your Grace will not take this ill from me when you consider how much I am concerned in the success of your affairs, and that I am upon the same bottom, not meaning the Solicitor shall survive the Lord Lieutenant. I writ a letter to Mr. Portlock to take an opportunity when most easy to your Grace to beg the favour of your Grace's to the Commissioners of the Revenue for Mr. Thomas Levinge, a poor kinsman of mine, to be a landwaiter upon the next vacancy. I presume to ask this because I know your Grace is not weary of doing kindnesses to your humble servants. I have nothing more to wish but that your Grace may have a happy and speedy passage into Ireland, and I may have frequent occasions of showing your Grace how much and how sincerely I am, &c.

EARL OF INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 23. Rostellan.—Asking his Grace to approve of Captain Weldon of his regiment disposing of his company to Lieutenant Archer, and Ensign Woodward buying Archer's company. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN THEODORE VESEY to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 23. Dublin.—Asking his Grace for a letter in his favour to Lord Rivers or Mr. Erle as the regiment is marching and is, he hopes, designed for service abroad. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN THOMAS BURGH to ORMONDE.

1707, March 25. Dublin.—I was directed by my Lord Chancellor to consider on a method for making a proper magazine for storing up arms, and all other materials and necessary instruments and habiliments of war that may be judged proper for the army of this kingdom, and a suitable proportion to be in reserve for the better security and defence of the nation, or to answer any occasion the Crown may have for furnishing troops to be sent on any expedition. And in obedience to your Grace's command, signified to me by his Lordship, I first considered what room there might be in the present ground set apart for the use of the ordnance at the back of the Castle, and how that ground may answer such a design. I find that ground very much confined and strangely irregular, so low and moist that we can never keep arms free from rust,

and the back-yards and gardens of the persons bordering upon it lie so much higher that in the night time any number of people may easily get into it, and either steal or destroy what they please. However, I formed a rough draft of what that ground is capable to contain, and of those store-houses and offices which are most essentially necessary for answering your Grace's ends of having the service well performed and I find that to build an armory fit for twenty thousand arms, which I suppose is as few as your Grace would have it made for, and ten thousand of which number we expect soon from Holland and know not where to lay them, together with store-houses for the several other kinds of dry stores, and work-houses for artificers, the expense will be about 5,000*l.* I think it my duty to offer to your Grace's consideration whether it were not more advisable to choose a spot of ground somewhere else to make a complete arsenal that might be securer from the moisture and against any ill-designing people, where the powder might be laid up in a proper magazine and removed from the Royal Hospital, where it has no other security than the bare walls of the house it is lodged in, and if your Grace do think this last method to be most advisable, then whether a convenient corner of the Park may not be set apart for that service, and to be so fortified as to be out of danger of any sudden surprise, is humbly submitted. I take this opportunity of acquainting your Grace that the barracks of this town are in very great forwardness; nothing but the want of money can hinder those for one regiment from being in a little time completely finished.

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

1706-7, March 25.—About encamping the army. He finds it impossible to get grass for the horse for more than three weeks, nor is it usual for them to stay longer, by reason it is the time of the year to provide their winter forage. All the regiments are on their march, and the last of Colonel Stanwix's will be in Cork April 8. They are very thin, but 280, and want five suits to each company and new pouches. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN GERARD DEVINE to ORMONDE.

1707, April 2. Ghent.—I delivered your Grace's message to the Countess D'Erps, who was much pleased with your Grace's favour, and gave me the enclosed to send to your Grace. My Lord, she seemed to hint to me that your Grace had promised to send her some usquebaugh and palm-wine. I saw my Lady Helen Fleming, who desired me to tell your Grace that nobody rejoiced more at your Grace's recovery than herself, and gave your Grace her humble service. My Lord, I humbly beg your Grace will be pleased to send the letter your Grace promised me to General Ingoldsby, and hope never to forfeit your Grace's recommendation, &c.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1707, April 5. Omagh.—Since my last there is Captain Montgomery of the horse come over from Spain; he may therefore be struck out of the number of the absent. But there are three more gone over for England, viz. Mr. James Naper, Mr. Thomas Jones and Mr. Bligh, who are to be added to the absentees. The first of these is gone up for recovery of his health, the second to marry and the last to purchase, having agreed for a considerable purchase of ground rents in London. I was lately at Cavan, where I saw Sir Francis Hamilton, and he promises without fail to be at the opening of the Parliament. The other knight of the shire is Mr. Theodore Butler, who is absent, and they say is to be made a lord as well as Sir Christopher Wandesford, in whose room I hope your Grace has in your eye some good man that may be relied upon.

I am in the county of Tyrone, being appointed to go the north-west circuit with my brother Dolben, who is not yet come over. This country is most sadly infected with tories and robbers, some of whom are proclaimed and some are not. One of the former was brought in last by Mr. Mervyn, knight of the shire for this county. This tory has been guilty of many murders, so that the gentlemen of the country are very desirous to have him gibbeted, that way making him an example of long standing, whereas the other is but of half an hour's continuance. I told them I could not order it, but would write to my Lord Chancellor to acquaint him with it, which I accordingly did by this post. At Cavan some of the Popish clergy falling out among themselves, one of them discovered against four of the others that they continued privately to exercise foreign jurisdiction. But before the trial could be brought on they agreed again, and the priest unswore all he had sworn before, so for want of evidence they could not be convicted. If anything do occur in the circuit more worth your Grace's notice than these are, I will be sure to give an account of them, who am, &c.

MONSIEUR D'ALBANY to ORMONDE.

1707, April 7. Amersfont.—Asking for a passport to go into Guelder. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Cologne guards and had been taken prisoner in the last battle in Flanders. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS PEARCE to ORMONDE.

1707, April 12. Dublin.—When I had the honour to take leave of your Grace I hoped to have been more expeditious in my journey hither than we were, though considering the goodness of our passage, being but twenty-four hours on ship-board, and the good luck we had to escape the privateers that are in the channel we have no reason to complain, for on

Good Friday we landed safe and well. I wish I could say the same of the Princess Meredith, who, poor woman, met with a very unlucky accident upon the road by the carelessness of her coachman, who gave her no notice of the danger. It happened in the Dirty Lane, near my Lord Sunderland's, where the fore-wheels of the chariot sinking suddenly into a hole, plunged her forward and bruised her face to that degree that she will hardly be fit to appear these two months ; she wears a great black patch upon her nose, which causes here very odd speculations, for though I have taken mortal pains to convince people of the truth of the accident I find a great many will not believe me. I have waited on my Lord Chancellor, who is mighty glad to hear of your Grace's recovery, and all the rest of your friends that I have seen are much rejoiced at the hopes I have given them of their seeing your Grace soon here. We have no news yet of the arrival of the convoy and transports at Kinsale. My recruiting officers are all come to the regiment ; the men they have brought are very good, but I find they bring short of their complement. My Lord, I now beg leave, not to trespass longer upon your Grace's patience, to offer my most humble acknowledgments for all your great favours and that your Grace will believe me as long as I have life to be thoroughly faithful to you in all respects, &c.

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1707, April 17, n.s. Ghent.—Acquainting his Grace with his uneasiness on receiving no reply to the letter which he wrote him upon Lord Cutts's death. He would never forgive himself were he capable of saying or doing anything to disoblige his Grace. Lord Marlborough is hourly expected.
Abstract.

PRIMATE MARSH and OTHERS to ORMONDE.

1707, April 17. Dublin.—The last packets informed us that our bill for the forfeited impropriations is passed. We think ourselves obliged in all humility to return your Grace our most hearty thanks for your Grace's care of the Church in that and all other its concerns, and we take this opportunity to profess the great sense we have of your Grace's favours. We did not trouble ourselves to make any interest amongst the Lords to further the bill, because we entirely depended on your Grace's conduct, and we most heartily pray that your Grace may be able to bring to the like good issue all your good designs for this Church and kingdom. We earnestly desire your Grace to accept of our most humble duty, as we hope God in your Grace's behalf will accept of the most instant prayers of, &c. *Signed,* Narcissus Armagh, Will. Dublin, W. Cassel, Welbore Kildare, Wm. Killala, St. Geo. Clogher.

MONSIEUR DU MARETT D'ANTOIGNY to ORMONDE.

1707, April 19, n.s. The Hague.—Informing him of the arrival of the Duke of Marlborough and departure of Monsieur D'Auverquerque. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

COLONEL THOMAS PEARCE to ORMONDE.

1707, April 19. Dublin.—It is a very melancholy subject that I am set down to write upon, and therefore will trouble your Grace with so little of it that I shall only beg you will believe that the news we have received here of your being removed from this government is as great an affliction to me as to the most faithful of your humble servants. What could occasion it, Heaven knows. I am sure it is much beyond my apprehension. I wish the Queen's service and this country may not suffer by it, and that she may soon think she has as good reason to restore your Grace as now to put you out. The people here seem generally to have a hearty concern for their loss, and those fools that were rogues enough to oppose the Queen's and their own interest while your Grace was labouring for their good, seem not so much rejoiced as might be expected, which makes me believe they are bit. Whether I am right or no, I know not. If I am wrong and the Brodricks have any benefit by this change, I must beg leave to mention what a certain Bishop of this country said upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, not knowing the consequences of it: “Beloved, our enemies have long waited for a day; 'tis now come, and the devil do 'em good with it.” Pray, my Lord, give my humble duty to my Lord Arran and my Lord Grantham, and once more let me beg your Grace to believe that I am, &c.

ORMONDE to ——.

1707, April 21. London.—In September last I sent you a letter respiting any further muster of the militia till a more convenient opportunity, but mentioned nothing of the muster-master's pay and arrears. He has now very earnestly desired me to recommend to you his case, and if you think it reasonable and just I hope you will order what is due to him to be collected in such a manner as may be easy to you all. I am, &c.
Copy.

ORMONDE to ——.

1707, April 21.—Your late muster-master, Mr. Connery, has now very earnestly desired me to recommend to you his case about his yearly salary and disbursements; if you think it reasonable and just I hope you will order it for him, to be collected in such manner as may be easy to you all. *Copy.*

COLONEL JOHN NEWTON to ORMONDE.

1707, April 24. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he is just preparing to go to Cork in order to embark with his

regiment. He is obliged to condole with a great many others the loss of his Grace in that kingdom. *Abstract.*

JOHN HARTSTONGE, Bishop of Ossory, to ORMONDE.

1707, May 1. Kilkenny.—Expressing the affliction of not only himself but all universally here at the manner and suddenness of his Grace's supersession. It is some small comfort that Lord Pembroke succeeds. They hope all things will not suddenly be turned topsy-turvy as was expected by some. He entreats his Grace's thoughts as to the election of members, if there be a new Parliament. He visited yesterday Lord Castlecomer at his coal-pits. His Lordship thanks his Grace for his kind character of him to the Lord Treasurer, of which he had notice from his brother Halifax. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ECHLIN to ORMONDE.

1707, May 4. Cork.—Expressing his regret that his Grace is removed from them. It is the greatest misfortune that ever he met. He finished the day before the embarkation of the four regiments for Portugal. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1707, May 7, n.s. Ghent.—Expressing his satisfaction with his Grace's reasons as to the regiment of dragoons. He is mightily glad his Grace was able to oblige Lord Tunbridge. The Duke of Marlborough is to be at the Hague the next day. Wibault writes that the materials for the ten thousand arms are very good. The report of his Grace's removal from the government of Ireland gave great trouble to his Grace's friends until they heard his Grace was made easy some other way. *Abstract.*

LOUIS CROMMELIN to ORMONDE.

1707, May 24. Lisburn.—Acquainting his Grace with the deplorable condition of the families who are to go to Kilkenny, by the terrible fire that entirely consumed Lisburn. Those that are to remain in the North have lodged themselves in Lurgan, but the others are stayed there in the ruins and cabins. A good part of their looms were burned, and the workmen have to be maintained, which puts them to great expense. He begs that their establishment at Kilkenny may be proceeded with with all expedition. Their establishment at Lisburn had cost 6,000*l.* besides a great deal of labour. *Abstract.*

PRINCESS SOPHIA to ORMONDE.

1707, May 27.—See Report, VII, App., p. 781.

LOUIS CROMMELIN to ORMONDE.

1707, May 31. Lisburn.—Hearing the packet-boat was taken by the privateers, he writes another letter to the same purport as the former. *Abstract.*

JOSEPH KELLY to ORMONDE.

1707, June 24. Dublin.—Expressing his concern to see that day welcome paid to their new governor, that was justly his Grace's due. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GORE to ORMONDE.

1707, June 28. Dublin.—Concerning his Grace's regiment, which is commanded abroad. He refers to his Grace's favour in giving him the command of his Grace's own troop, and also a breviate to command as such in the regiment. He hopes to be made a field officer. Brigadier Villiers designs not to go with them. *Abstract.*

MAJOR ARTHUR HEBBURNE to ORMONDE.

1707, July 1. Dublin.—Asking leave to agree with Colonel Villiers for his command, provided his friend Colonel Brudenel refuses it. He will stick at no price to be under his Grace's command. *Abstract.*

DR. HENRY ALDRICH to ORMONDE.

1707, July 6. Christ Church.—Concerning a request from his Grace that he would serve Dean Jones. He had gone to Cornbury expecting to find his Grace there. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1707, July 8. Dublin.— . . . I send your Grace my Lord Lieutenant's speech. It is not believed that either House will repeal the Test, but time will show. I am daily threatened with impeachments, but fear them not. However, I have a troublesome life of it, but I hope by the middle of August at farthest to kiss your Grace's hands at Richmond, and relate all my sufferings to your Grace with pleasure.

JOHN KELLY to ORMONDE.

1707, July 25. Oporto.—When I had the honour to kiss your Grace's hand in London you were pleased also to confer on me that of your commands; in obedience to which I have been as diligent in my endeavours as I hope I may be successful in the design of pleasing your Grace with the few partridges, being twenty-two, and the two partridge dogs, which I humbly offer to your Grace's acceptance by the bearer, Captain John Harvey, to whom I have recommended, and I am sure he will take, particular care of them. I shall not trouble your Grace with the character of the dogs, having wrote Mr. Portlock at large on that head.

But I shall wholly rely on your Grace's goodness to pardon my weak endeavours, as well as my presumption in now begging your Grace's acceptance of a hogshead of port-wine and a small barrel containing a dozen of this country's hams and a few puddings, which are made in this country in imitation of those of Bolonia. The wine is a sort called here Lachryma Christi, being the genuine juice or tears of the grape without being pressed. If they reach home in good order and prove worthy your Grace's acceptance, it will be the greatest satisfaction imaginable to him, who does and always shall pray for your Grace's long life, health and prosperity, who is, as in duty bound, &c.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1707, July 26. Dublin.—The House this day, Mr. Ludlow being in the chair, upon the report from the committee of accounts, resolved, first, that there was no debt due from the nation, but on the contrary that there was 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.* to the good towards defraying the charges of the next year, which was very extraordinary considering that the committee reported, as I am informed, that 60,000*l.* was paid upon the Queen's letter over and above the charges settled upon establishment. I should therefore presume to think that the late government had been no ill managers, nor had not left the Treasury in any very ill circumstances. The next thing I hear that was in the report did bear a little hard upon the pensions, especially to those who spent them in other countries, and some pensions to persons that live here were thought fit to be taken off, among the rest a small pension of 200*l.* per annum to Mrs. Villiers, wife to Colonel Villiers, was reported by the committee of accounts as an unnecessary charge and agreed to by the committee of the whole House for the supply. The supply was moved for by Mr. Keightley for a year and three-quarters, and seconded by Sir George St. George the elder, who was followed by Mr. Upton. Mr. Keightley acquainted the House that it was my Lord Lieutenant's desire to have it for that time, and that he intended to do all the service he could for the country, and should take it very kindly to be complied with. It was afterwards voted *nemine contradicente*, unless two that said no, rather out of humour than anything else. The two brothers said nothing one way or other.

This day the Lords Spiritual in their habits waited upon my Lord at the Castle with an address from themselves and inferior House of Convocation, full of duty and loyalty, wherein amongst other occasions of their general thanksgiving they thank her Majesty for the bill to prevent the further growth of Popery, and for the clauses that are in it for the greater security of the Church. Some would have worded the address a little more particularly, but the general terms were thought best. Last night there landed a great number of members

who were all in the House this morning ; there was Colonel Southwell, Colonel Creighton, Mr. Henry Fox, Mr. Crowe, Colonel Palliser, Colonel Frend. I remain, &c.

MAJOR THEODORE VESEY to ORMONDE.

1707, July 27. London.—Concerning a breviate as lieutenant-colonel. He had hoped to find his Grace at Windsor or in town, and has not an opportunity of waiting upon his Grace at Richmond Park. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ABERCORN to ORMONDE.

1707, July 29. Dublin.—Concerning heads of a bill to revive powers granted to his Grace by former Acts of Parliament. Sir Richard Cox and he had spoken to the Lord Lieutenant about it. He will not fail diligently attending the committee. The trouble Sir Richard Cox is involved in may for a while take up his thoughts. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1707, July 29.—This day the dialogue between Mr. Higgins and the Archbishop of Canterbury, printed here, was brought into the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Dublin. He moved that such a scandalous and seditious pamphlet was sold about the streets and desired that a committee might be appointed to examine it, which was done accordingly, and the committee came to a resolution that it was false and scandalous, that it reflected upon great persons in the Church of England and of this kingdom, and tended to sedition. Another motion was made that it should be burnt by the common hangman, which was ordered accordingly. Another motion was made that those votes should be printed and ordered. The Commons agreed to-day with the report of some resolutions from the committee that sat upon the state of the nation. One was in relation to my late Lord Chancellor as to the not issuing of writs upon the death of Lord Cutts. Some would have carried it very far against him, but could not ; however, they went so far as to vote that he had not done as, they said, he ought to have done. It seems they got such notions in their heads concerning that matter it was not in the power of his friends to remove them. I cannot tell whether your Grace has been acquainted with the great charity given by Sir Francis Blundel in his will to the poor of the parish where he lived in the King's County. Major-General Echlin assures me it amounts to no less than 4,000*l.* I remain, &c.

RICHARD STEWART to ORMONDE.

1707, July 29. Dublin.—Concerning proceedings in the Irish Parliament. The supply is to be continued for a year and three quarters as a salvo for two years, a pitiful evasion and like a jesuitical sophistry of those knaves who opposed

her Majesty and his Grace in so reasonable a demand. Interest is more Mr. Brodrick's God than his country, nor ought they to be surprised that the same man should now betray them for an Attorney's gown, who before had done it for a Solicitor's. In the state of the nation they were pleased to compliment Mr. Page's presentment of a club that has made so much noise, and by that means gave the writer their censure, which he shall always take to be his credit. Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Bernard, and Mr. Saunders interposed warmly. His own relations deserted him. The late Lord Chancellor has been attacked ; they have warded off the blow though somewhat tamely. *Abstract.*

JOSEPH KELLY to ORMONDE.

1707, July 31. Dublin.—Your Grace could not have done me a greater favour than the honour you were pleased to allow me of writing to you. In return I wish I could find anything worthy to entertain your Grace's ear. The business of our sessions of Parliament is almost at an end, and for the most part the House have kept a pretty even temper, except in some few heats against the late Lord Chancellor on account of his forbearing to issue writs on the death of the Lord Cutts. This torrent your Grace's friends were not able to stem, though it was the opinion of a great many of them, and I am sure mine, that his Lordship was safe and justifiable in what he did from the precedent of the Lord Strafford's case, but notwithstanding that was cited and urged, the House placed some hard votes on his Lordship.

The business of the supply has given greater difficulty to your Grace's opposers than anything else, for they that had given such violent reasons against voting for two years when requested by your Grace found themselves greatly embarrassed in changing their resolution now with any tolerable grace. Therefore they found out the expedient of giving the former duties but for one year and three quarters, instead of two years, which was unanimously carried, which finesse could not but make us merry and put every one in mind of the Spanish friar whose conscience was so squeamish at taking the fifty, yet could easily digest the nine and forty pieces.

This day our House was taken up in answering a gracious answer sent by her Majesty to our address about the Union, in the debates of which there happened to be occasion to mention the clause of the Test in the Act against Popery, as there had been formerly in another debate, but both then and now the House showed great firmness not to give any colour for hopes that they would ever consent to take of that great barrier against Presbytery. This resolution was greatly owing to your Grace's friends, who on a division on that occasion appeared to be a great majority, and I may assure your Grace that as your Grace had always the entire affections of the better part of this kingdom, so your Grace has gained

many more of those who were in high expectation of favours from your Grace's successor, but are now made sensible by the change that your Grace's designs were only such as tended to the general good of that kingdom, which we doubt not to see your Grace again govern, which is the hearty wish of none more than your Grace's, &c.

JOSHUA DAWSON TO ORMONDE.

1707, August 1. Dublin Castle.—I would not presume to trouble your Grace with any accounts from home until I knew from Mr. Southwell that they would be acceptable, and he having in his letter of the 24th of last month acquainted me that your Grace is desirous to see the prints as they come out, I have by this post transmitted all the votes to this time. As to what has passed in the House of Commons hitherto, I doubt not but your Grace has had a better account than I can give from several hands, and therefore I shall only begin from what passed yesterday in the House, and acquaint your Grace that her Majesty having sent a very gracious answer to the address of our House, Mr. Dodington, our secretary, by my Lord Lieutenant's order, brought the answer to the House, and after being read it was moved that an address of thanks should be drawn up and printed to her Majesty for her gracious answer, and the committee was appointed accordingly, of which Mr. Dodington was chosen chairman, and he drew up an address, in which were these words, that her Majesty should find the people of this kingdom in a disposition to embrace any expedient her Majesty should think of for the union of her subjects, which when it came to be read in the House was understood to carry another meaning than would be intended by the House, and therefore as the Sacramental Test might one time or other be thought an expedient to union, and if that address so worded had passed, the House would have thought themselves under a necessity to have complied with what they had promised, and therefore would have that paragraph expunged. It was much debated, and at last they divided, but those gentlemen who were for the address with the expedient, finding a very great majority, yielded the question and would not be told. We that were for expunging the paragraph were to go out, and I believe there would not have stayed in above twenty. When that was carried Mr. Tennison proposed a clause in the room of that expunged, and there was a division whether that should be received, or the address recommitted, and it was carried it should be received, and then those who approved the address would have had it quite rejected when they saw they could not carry it, and there was another division upon that question, but it was carried against them, and the address with the paragraph prepared by Mr. Tennison was allowed. The gentlemen who opposed your Grace the last session have the mortification to see themselves deserted, and that they are

not able to carry any question this session. On Wednesday, upon the report to the House of a year and three quarters being given in the committee as a supply, there was a motion for the quantum, and Mr. Keightley proposed 135,000*l.*, which was agreed to by the House without so much as a debate or one single speech, so that there was a great likelihood that this session will have a very happy conclusion. I am, &c.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1707, August 1. Dublin.—The Commons came yesterday to the greatest divisions that they have done since this session began. It happened upon occasion of an address to thank the Queen for her answer to their former address, wherein her Majesty gives them assurances of her resolution to extend the union of her subjects as far as she can. In the address of thanks for this gracious answer, the committee agreed to these words, that they were ready to concur in any expedient her Majesty should think fit to propose for that great end. The address being so reported to the House, great debates arose upon those words, “any expedient,” which several took exception against saying what if the expedient should be taking off the Sacramental Test, and if so then they should engage themselves to take that off, which they never intended, and therefore insisted that those words should be struck out. The debate was very long, many speeches made on both sides, but none offering to say anything for taking off the Test. Those who spoke the most earnestly for the words continuing in it generally declared against that, but pretended to show that the agreeing to those words obliged nobody to any such thing. At last they came to a division and it was carried to leave out the words by such a majority that the ayes gave it up and would not tell, but some who were in the House, and were used to number those that were there, do, according to the best computation they can make, believe that the noes who were for rejecting the words were at least 160, and the ayes but 40.

Afterwards a motion was made to recommit it, but that was carried against them, but by a less majority. The second and last division was upon the question whether this address as amended in that and some other particulars should stand, the address to be delivered to the government to be sent to the Queen, which was carried in the affirmative though by three only. The smallness of the number was partly because according to custom, it being late, many that were weary or expected no more divisions were gone away, and some who stayed did not like some new clauses that were put into it upon the debates of the House.

Mr. Secretary Dodington being the chairman of the committee for drawing up the address, was also the person that reported it to the House. I remain, &c.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN TIDCOMBE TO ORMONDE.

1707, August 2. Dublin.—Though I have nothing to write worth giving your Grace the trouble of reading, I cannot help doing myself the honour this way of kissing your Grace's hands, and hope this will find you in as perfect health as I heartily wish and drink to twice a day with your Grace's humble servants. Our weather here has been so bad that it has rained every day since we landed. I should be very sorry Richmond Park should have had so bad a summer to deprive you of the diversion of that sweet villa, for though, my Lord, I am a very young fellow, I confess I am so much a philosopher to think a wood and garden one of the greatest pleasures of life. I believe I may be allowed the latter; I fear your Grace will hardly allow me that youth I speak of. I can give you but a slender account of the affairs here, but in general those gentlemen that used to be angry act much the same way as they did, and in my opinion the late Chancellor has suffered nothing for being brought upon the *tapis*, but this your Grace must be better informed of than I am able. My Lord, in our meeting of the general officers there was a dispute of some officers relating to their brevets, if to take post in the regiment or the army, and I moved that Colonel Price, in whose regiment it was in, before I would come to any determination, should write to Mr. Southwell and send a copy of the commission enclosed to lay before your Grace to determine it, which before this I suppose may have come over. I beg pardon for the trouble of this from him that always hopes of the honour of being, &c.

JOSHUA DAWSON TO ORMONDE.

1707, August 2. Dublin Castle.—This day in a committee of the whole House Colonel Barry attacked the Commissioners of the Revenue and charged them with taking duty of foreign salt contrary to law. It appeared to the committee that the duty had been taken for some time, but upon the Recorder's giving them his opinion that it was against law, they retraced and gave directions to their officers not to collect that duty for the future. However, this brought some hard votes upon the Commissioners, that the taking that duty was arbitrary and illegal and tended to the destruction of our trade, and then Colonel Barry laid some other articles to the Commissioners' charge, which were adjourned to another time. I am, &c.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1707, August 2.—This day was appointed for the state of the nation, but the matter was put off till Monday. A vote passed afterwards condemning those who laid the accounts before the House as not having done their duty by bringing the nation in debt, either by mistake or otherwise, when in

truth there was no debt at all, but money in the Treasury to the good towards the charges of next year. Yesterday there was a great meeting at the Bowling-Green House. It was said to be a meeting of the family of the St. Georges, where all that were for or nearly related to them made their appearance ; some strangers too were invited, as Lord Herbert, Mr. Dodington and some few more ; the Speaker too was there. This day the Lord Granard came into the House of Lords and took the oaths. He dined with me and I had the honour to drink your Grace's health with him who is very much your servant. There are some discourses as if very great heats would be in the House before the recess ; several projects are on foot, which if any of them take, will make a great disorder, or at least put the House into a great ferment. If anything happens your Grace will be sure to have an account of it from, &c.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1707, August 2. Kingsweston.—I got well down to this place on Wednesday night but pretty much tired. Since which I received my Irish letters. Your Grace has seen what Mr. Saunders writes and I have nothing more to add thereon but to desire your Grace would take notice thereof to him when you write. Sir Richard Cox writes me word of the stroke they have had at him, which is the highest malice, but I am much more pleased they have chosen that matter than to have reflected on him in his judicial capacity, or any other act of government. He tells me Sir Richard Levinge and honest Sir Thomas S—— left him. It seems Captain Philips put the House into a ferment upon speaking against the grand jury, which was very improper, but I believe it hindered them from going on farther upon Sir Richard Cox.

The committee of accounts are mighty scrupulous and very angry at the money paid to Mr. Sloper, as also of the sums paid to me for Parliament service. Your Grace may remember that every farthing of this was laid before my Lord Treasurer, and paid pursuant to the Queen's warrant to the several persons as Attorney, Solicitor, Clerk of the Crown, Council Office, Secretary's Office, Expresses, &c., and though I might have had as much pretension to have charged my expenses and trouble in soliciting and following those bills, I never did apply one farthing thereof and have every man's receipt for the money. But by this one may see the ingratitude of the people, who can question the charges of the very bills that are made for their own good, as if the offices of England were bound to do their business gratis ; besides it has passed the Queen's approbation and has had her direction.

I received this day a letter from Brigadier Villiers in answer to what I wrote him upon his former letter to me, wherein I had told him that I did not think his letter fit to be shown your Grace, and that I should always take your Grace's part

against him, because I knew the obligations he had to your Grace. This has produced the enclosed letter, and if your Grace will direct Mr. Portlock to let me know your mind about the chaplain and surgeon, I will write it to him and desire the letter back. If the regiment comes to Spithead, perhaps your Grace will think it then time enough to settle that matter.

My Lady Betty gives her most humble service to your Grace, and I am with the sincerest respect, &c.

SAME to SAME.

1707, August 3. Kingsweston.—I had a letter from Colonel Price, wherein he tells me the general officers had been settling the rank of his officers, that they had ordered Captain Butler to Sir Roger Bradshaigh; also that they had determined that Lieutenant St. Leger and Lieutenant Burton, to whom your Grace had given brevets of captains, should continue to do duty in the regiment as lieutenants, but the entire order thereupon was deferred till Colonel Price should hear from me which way your Grace designed it. I wrote Colonel Price I would know your Grace's pleasure therein, but I had often heard your Grace say, when you had been importuned to grant brevets, that your Grace never intended they should hinder the duty of the regiment. I desire your Grace would favour me with your determination in this affair. I am, &c.

COLONEL WENTWORTH HARMAN to ORMONDE.

1707, August 5. Dublin.—Concerning a report that he is not in his Grace's interest in the House of Commons, It is impossible for him to forget the many favours which he received from the late Duke and Duchess of Ormonde. He has voted for his Grace's friends so often that he has been told he was going the way to have his Grace's battle-axes broke. He has created some enemies from contradicting a great officer here, who was reflecting on his Grace's government in the administration of the then Lords Justices. Since then he finds all the private underhand doings in the world to the prejudice of himself and the battle-axes. The quarters of the officers and men have been taken away by the Lord Mayor since the middle of January last. *Abstract.*

EDWARD SOUTHWELL to ORMONDE.

1707, August 9. Kingsweston.—I here enclose your Grace Mr. Saunders's two last letters, which came to me yesterday. Your Grace will see another instance therein of their dislike to any inroad to repeal the Test, and, indeed, I hope your Grace will give the Attorney-General a caution how any clause is introduced, and if your Grace appeared once at those bills it would easily knock any such design in the head; it would be most grateful to all your Grace's friends in Ireland. I

hear the committee of accounts has been as spiteful as they could in their report ; we shall see it next post. They would pretend the money has been lavished ; I should be glad to know where. Poor Sir R. Cox has got a wife by adhering firmly to your Grace's interest, and is like to be the only martyr of the session, but where he had so much concurrence of his brethren in the law on that side and this, I think he cannot suffer either in his prudence, his integrity or his reputation with impartial men. I believe your Grace has comforted him on this subject. The letters this day mention that they have altered Mr. Dodington's draft in their answer to the Queen, so I believe this has quite knocked the business in the head. I have nothing more to add but my Lady Betty's humble respects to your Grace and that I am, &c.

SIR RICHARD COX to ORMONDE.

1707, August 9. Dublin.—I forgot to remark to your Grace that the committee reported to the House that there is 11,000*l.* to the good and no debt, which is as great an applause as could be given to your government, since notwithstanding the vote of credit and the buying arms, building barracks, &c., things were so well ordered that no debt remains. I found it necessary to sit with the committee of Council yesterday to despatch your Grace's bill, which was then agreed to, and will be reported on Monday, and I hope soon to bring it over. I am constantly summoned to Council, but never went but on this occasion. Colonel Allen is on the mending hand, but does not yet come abroad. I believe the Houses will rise on Wednesday. Your friends are not lessened in number and are by much the majority, but many do not attend, which gives an opportunity to others to show their malice and their art. My courage has appeared equal to my innocence, and I have not been at all dejected by the endeavours of my enemies, nor indeed ought I, for they happen to fall upon the best and most shining actions of my life, which as wise and indifferent persons plainly perceive, so they give me rather more than less respect than before. Anderson Saunders is gone, indisposed with the colic, into the country, and Frank Bernard is very ill with the same distemper, so that we want two of our best friends. My Lord Lieutenant is very civil to me, but I do not wait on him more than once a week because I would not give any occasion of jealousy. I hope to be going in ten days and will ever be, &c.

LIEUT.-GENERAL FRANCIS LANGSTON to ORMONDE.

• 1707, August 26. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he had been to Athlone to review Lord Ikerrin's regiment, and that Lord Pembroke had reviewed Major-General Echlin's regiment in the Park. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1707, August 29. Soignies.—Concerning the campaign. Toulon is much more difficult than was imagined. One would think taking the place impracticable, but that so great a man has undertaken it. It is reported that Prince Eugene and all the generals were against making the siege. They will march in a day or two towards Italy. Mr. Cholmondeley tells him his Grace is much at Richmond, and pleased with a retired life. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR DU MARETT D'ANTOIGNY to ORMONDE.

1707, September 22. The Hague.—Concerning the death of Monsieur Dodyck and the progress of the campaign. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

REV. MARTIN BAXTER to BENJAMIN PORTLOCK.

1707, September 23.—*See Report, VII, App., p. 780.*

COLONEL JOHN EYRE to ORMONDE.

1707, October 7. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that the petition was not proved and has been so voted by the House. Captain Pennefather, who is extremely devoted to his Grace's service, desires to be his Grace's sheriff this year. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1707, October 7. Dublin.—I was extremely surprised and troubled when I found Lieutenant-General Cholmondeley's letter at my coming to Dublin in answer to mine writ some time before. The occasion of my writing to him was that I had writ two or three letters to your Grace with such accounts of our proceedings here as I thought your Grace would be desirous to know, and had received no answer, and because I knew your Grace to be ever very punctual in favouring your friends with answering their letters, I concluded they were intercepted, and therefore prayed him to get me a name under cover of which I might write to your Grace. I beseech your Grace to be assured that no change of affairs whatsoever shall ever make me forgetful of the honour and favour I have received from your Grace, or the gratitude, duty and service which I owe you and will faithfully pay to the last period of my life, and that I could not be capable of so much disrespect as to neglect doing myself the honour of answering any letter from your Grace or obeying you in anything in my power. It is, however, a very great pleasure to me that while your Grace was under this apprehension you were pleased to let me know in what manner to write without the same hazard of having my letters intercepted, and I cheerfully accept of the favour with most absolute confidence in your Grace's goodness and my own sincerity. I forbore writing a few days that I might give you an account of Colonel Eyre's affair. We sat

upon it from ten in the morning till two or three on Sunday morning, and yet came to no resolution, everybody being tired out, and so they agreed to adjourn till this day, and now the petition is voted not to be proved to the satisfaction of the House. There would and ought to have been other votes for punishing the promoters of the petition, but they were hindered by a treaty of peace between Sir George St. George and Mr. Eyre, so Mr. Eyre is safe both in his credit and authority. All your Grace's friends showed themselves on this occasion. The bills are just now landed. I am, &c.

MAJOR WILLIAM BUTLER to ORMONDE.

1707, October 7. Dublin.—Fearing that he has offended his Grace. He had hoped to have his Grace's commands to come to England. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1707, October 14. Dublin.—This day the Lords were very warm upon an enquiry how a clause came to be left out which was to the disadvantage of the six-clerks of chancery, and was by them inserted in the bill for regulating the laws ; they were very desirous to discover who it was, or where this clause was dropped, but as yet have not been able to find it out. Sir Thomas Montgomery going this morning to Sir George St. George and his brother Oliver's lodgings, where he complained of hard usage by them in Parliament and insisting upon it, with many threatening and insolent expressions, that they should procure the undoing of these things which were done to his prejudice, the House upon complaint made by Mr. Oliver St. George did with one voice order him to be taken into custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, though at first some would have slighted him as a madman. The bill against Putland was carried on Saturday to my Lord Pembroke ; last night it was read in Council and this night is before a committee of the Council, so that it will go over with all the expedition possible. Mr. Putland has the misfortune to have the whole House against him, however they may differ in other matters.

Sir Richard Levinge is again in danger of being attacked ; it is reported that several bills being given to him by the Council, a very great number, he made very many and great alterations in them before he brought them back ; these were all heads of bills that had been sent from the Commons to the government to be put into form, and they say when he returned them he said that truly all the alterations he had made were only such as were necessary to make them common sense. How he will get off of this I do not know, but it is certain several do murmur and threaten severe things against him. I heard one say that if he be called to account he says he will justify it and show the particulars.

People here have their heads so filled with wrong opinions that it is feared the bill of privileges will be thrown out, and that too with great indignation. Yet they foresee their own dissolution and that their enemies desire it as what will be most advantageous to them. Whitshed, who used to be with them, is for the bill, and begins to differ from them very often. On Thursday the election for Belfast is finally to be tried before the committee of elections. I remain, &c.

JOHN PACY to ORMONDE.

1707, October 17. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he had put on board the *Pearl of Chester* the glasses, window-curtains and maps. He has spoken with Signor Tempest, who demands sixteen guineas for the sign, and ten guineas for his Grace's portrait not finished. The first is thought too much. His condition is very low. The writer has some extraordinary wine. The collector of Chester is so scrupulous that he fears he can pass but little. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1707, October 18. Dublin.—Last Thursday night the election went, as I doubted it would, for Mr. Ogle. The majority was such that the committee did not divide upon it. The reason was because that there being but three for Mr. Cairnes upon the election at Belfast, one of them was disallowed by the committee and judged incapable, not having taken the Sacramental Test, so then Mr. Ogle having three for him that were allowed to be good votes he had a plain majority without any straining, as was at first intended by them, to give the sovereign two votes upon the election.

Thus Mr. Ogle comes into the House, or rather stays in it, for he was the sitting member, in virtue and by the power of the law for the Sacramental Test. Some people say would it not be a little odd now if that gentleman, so obliged to this law, should upon the first occasion be very ready to repeal the clause whereby it is enacted, yet there are those who think such a thing possible, nay very probable, though it be made use of to serve the present turn of his affairs. The other side would hardly have shown so much equity in their proceedings, but would have leaped over these difficulties when laid in their way, as they do every day give instances they can do any sort of objection that stands between them and their interest.

There happened some things a little contrary to the rules of decency upon hearing of this cause. Some ladies of quality were present at it; my Lady Donegal, who was chiefly concerned in her own right and her son's, to whose family the magistracy and the powers of the corporation always belonged from the first creation of it obtained by their ancestors, with my Lady Donegal were several other ladies, her relations

and some others to wait upon her to this hearing. When the counsel on both sides had ended all persons were ordered to withdraw, but the ladies stayed out of curiosity and were unwilling to remove, upon which a member whom your Grace knows very well, it was Mr. Caulfield, stood up and called out, "Put out the candles, put out the candles," at which the ladies fled, very much resenting the affront so openly offered them. It is so usual for everybody here to stay and hear the debates that it was a particular unkindness to refuse them.

On the other hand my brother Macartney did himself the particular favour to stay; he was one of the three electors of Ogle, the chief manager for him, who together with his brother, the sovereign, do set up to have the great power over the corporation, to the prejudice of the Countess Dowager and the young Earl. It is true they were raised by a dependence and by the favour of that family, but it will not be strange to your Grace if one should say that sometimes signifies nothing.

Mr. Macartney being thus left behind in the committee when the Countess was turned out, and seated at his ease to hear the cause debated, for his it was in effect, he heard some untoward reflections upon judges concerning themselves as little burgesses in corporations to meddle with their matter, and which was worse it was observed how intolerable it was that one who was then judge of assize in that country should offer to do it. These discourses did I believe grate a little upon his ears, but this was not all, he came not off so; for one Mr. Philips, a member who can sometimes turn fables into verses and being a relation of the Donegal family was incensed to see the judge either take or be given a privilege which the Countess was refused, went up to the gallery, where he was, and bid the judge remove, which he seeming not to mind, he told the judge he must be gone out, for that that place was not a place for him, upon which the other told the captain he wanted manners. These being words that naturally put captains into a flame and make them forget their respects to the furs and ermine, the captain brustled up to him and told him he was a villain and that he despised him and all that belonged to him. Nay, our order was in danger of suffering further if some charitable person had not providentially interposed, and this, my Lord, is all I know about the election.

Yesterday two bills were thrown out of the House of Commons, that for the relief of poor prisoners and the Popery bill. The first was said to be a money bill and ought to have had its rise here in that House; the last was altered since it went from hence and had a promisory clause or clauses inserted into it that in consequence would have repealed a great part of the bill already passed against the farther growth of Popery.

The answer sent by the Lords to the message of the Commons mentioned in my last was immediately voted not satisfactory,

and a committee appointed to inspect the journals of the Lords and the evidences that were before them in relation to that matter, of which I find we are to hear much more.

The library bill, or bill for erecting a library, came on yesterday in the Lords' House. By that bill a place is appointed for putting up Bishop Stillingfleet's library near St. Patrick's, which was bought by our Primate, and at his desire several regulations are made and other valuable books are to be placed there bought by him. The whole project will it is said cost him 6,000*l.*; nobody else is to contribute a farthing to it, but there were vast objections raised against that bill and Bishop Pooley made a long and vehement discourse against it and said among other things that the Primate was not worth anything when he came over here, but fled for debt, &c.; much more besides that was very severe upon him, so that the old father is likely to suffer much for this act of bounty. The Bishop was going on very warmly against him when the Primate was happily rescued by a message from the Commons, who brought up the money bill, which being then read put an end to the Bishop's speech for that time, but the Primate may assure himself of having the best of it with fresh vigour on Monday morning. I remain, &c.

Three more of the transports that were gone to Portugal have escaped and got into Kinsale. Two of them have horses in them, the third provisions. Most of the horses are dead. They report that the commodore so soon as he spied the French put up a signal for the merchant-men and transports to make the best of their way, which they did accordingly, and hope many more are escaped. The news of the French being in pursuit of several of them towards the coast has frightened five East Indiamen that were at Cork and some say that endeavouring for more security to go to Kinsale they are driven by contrary winds into Berehaven, where they will be more exposed than at Cork, besides too the inhabitants thereabouts are suspected to be of intelligence with the French.

WELBORE ELLIS, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMONDE.

1707, November 8. Dublin.—Your Grace's letter of the 30th past, which your Grace did me the honour to write to me, came not to me till a packet later than it was designed; this hindered me from paying my acknowledgments sooner for the honour your Grace was pleased to do me. Your Grace's bill passed the House of Lords as fast as the forms would allow it. All persons appeared there very ready to serve your Grace; only my Lord Drogheda made this remark that it confirmed the agreement between the Queen and your Grace and said he did not mention this to oppose the bill, but to show they were sensible what they passed. I am told Mr. Conolly was apprehensive it was a money bill, but the House were not of his opinion, and so it went on very easily and was brought back to the Lords by Mr. Ludlow.

I must humbly thank your Grace for accepting so favourably my endeavours and I beg the honour of your Grace's commands whenever I am in the least capable of obeying them, which I shall always do in the best manner I can, and shall therefore serve my Lord Mountcashell as far as I am able, and hope his Lordship's lease will be renewed on easy terms to his satisfaction. I shall ever wish and pray for your Grace's health and prosperity. I am, &c.

QUEEN'S LETTER FOR THE CLOTHING OF THE ARMY.

1707-8, January 14. Kensington.—Detailing regulations to prevent debts being incurred, and giving particulars and quantity of clothing for troopers, dragoons, and foot.
Abstract.

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE to ORMONDE.

1707-8, January 31. Dublin.—I have had the honour of your Grace's letter and am extremely obliged to your Grace for your good intentions to me, which I do not decline, but yet will endeavour to get myself in where I may put out some one of the enemy, and I hope your Grace will be pleased to remember to manage the matter of Tulsk to Lord Lanesborough, for my coming in there will balance my loss at Longford. We are quite in the dark here what is adoing in relation to our affairs and what steps our adversaries are making, but by my Lord Chancellor's manner of acting, and by his not consulting with us in anything, I cannot but apprehend that we shall receive a notable change, or at least that he is of that opinion. We have had no accident here worth your Grace's knowledge, but we have a very gentle government that acts little, and is less attended and minded, and therefore not likely to give occasion for any great discourses. I heartily wish your Grace all health, honour and happiness, and am, &c.

I had writ sooner but that I have had a severe fit of the gout, which made me keep my bed many days.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS PEARCE to ORMONDE.

1708, May 14. From the Portugese Camp upon Caya.—Recommending the bearer, Colonel Rainsford, who has been a great sufferer in Catalonia. Colonel Stanwix never fails a day to drink his Grace's health. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHFORD to ORMONDE.

1708, July 23, n.s. Zulestein.—Asking his Grace to say a word in favour of his application to the Queen to continue to him his father's pension. It was 1,000*l.* a year out of the post-office and was given by the late King to support the title. *Abstract.*

C. BOURCHIER to ORMONDE.

1708, July 31.—Concerning his Grace's pay and the clothing of his Grace's regiment. *Abstract.*

Enclosure :—

List of particulars to be provided for clothing the Duke of Ormonde's regiment for two years commencing 1 March, 1707-8.

7 Accoutrements of the following particulars for trumpets and kettle-drums ; a trumpet coat and vest of buff coloured cloth laced with blue and gold lace, as the former or as your Grace shall think fit ; a trumpet string of blue and gold coloured silk ; a hat laced with gold ; a pair of gloves ; a hair bag ; a blue cockade ; a collar ; a pair of boots ; a new cloak lining ; a new treble girth.

186 Coats and vests for privates as the former.

12 Corporal's vests, edged down before and round the sleeves and pockets with gold galloon as the former or otherwise as your Grace pleases.

198 Pair of boots, they having none since the first raising.

198 Pair of gloves.

198 Hats laced with gold.

198 Hair bags.

198 Cockades of black ribbon.

198 Collars.

198 Scabbards.

198 Horse leather furniture.

36 New bits and bosses, and the rest new tinned.

198 New treble girths.

And whatever other small accoutrements shall be wanting at the next review of the regiment shall be provided.

MARQUIS DE LASSAY to ORMONDE.

1708, December 15. The Hague.—Announcing his arrival there and expressing his obligations to his Grace. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

FRANCIS WRIGHT to ORMONDE.

1708-9, January 17.—Concerning the clothing of his Grace's regiment. The number in the troop is 137 ; four of them, being the right-hand men, had no clothes delivered to them the last clothing and neither had the two standard-bearers. *Abstract.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS PEARCE to ORMONDE.

1708-9, February 23, o.s. Lisbon.—I have had the honour to receive two letters from your Grace lately, one dated December, the other January 26. I find by both that your Grace have not received all that I have sent since I came into this country. I must confess, my Lord, I have not writ so

many as I ought, but I am very sure I despatched one or two from the camp ; what became of them I cannot imagine, but since I find your Grace is willing to excuse my troubling you, I shall not fail for the future in paying my duty to you as often as any opportunity offers, and, as well as I am capable, will give your Grace an account how matters stand with us at present.

My Lord, the season now drawing nigh for our next campaign, the generals do pretty often meet about the regulation of the troops, and orders have been sent to Count St. Ivan to march forthwith into Alentejo, but the badness of the weather has caused the Court to counterman those orders by sending him directions to march at his own leisure. He brings with him four regiments of foot and five hundred horse from Entré Minho è Douro, four of foot and eight hundred of horse from Tralos Montes, and four of foot from Beira. They are to be joined by four of foot and four hundred horse from Lisbon, four of foot and fourteen hundred horse from Alentejo and four of foot and four hundred horse from Algarve. This is what I heard Count Taroka say yesterday ; how true it is I know not, but in a little time I shall be better able to judge of it. To reckon the foot at four hundred a battalion, which, one with another, I fancy will be as many as we shall find them, they will make nine thousand six hundred foot, and by their own reckoning they will be three thousand five hundred horse. As to our four regiments, they may make two battalions and no more, unless our recruits come in time ; what likelihood there is of that we know nothing of here, nor what sort of regiments those are that are now coming from England. If they are all new men I am afraid you will have but an indifferent account of them after the first campaign. What men we have now here are pretty well seasoned to the country, for I think most of those that were sick are underground. The King has made Count St. Ivan, Taroka and D'Asminas lieutenant-generals, and Don John Manuell, who was prisoner at the battle of Almanza, general of the artillery ; it is thought he might have been much better placed, for as he is reckoned here to be a very good officer he will be more wanted in another station.

The Marquis of Frontiera seems to be in earnest now to continue the command of the artillery, which makes us hope that things will go something better than they used. He talks of going out the beginning of the next month for the frontiers, but what he will do when he comes there I cannot imagine ; for my part I think all that we have reason to hope for from him is that he can better defend them than any one of their country, or else by his taking the command of the army he may know Debai will not be so strong as was reported ; how it will prove time will soon show.

We have had several unlucky accidents by the extreme badness of the weather ; a great part of the wall at Campo

Mayor is fallen down and a whole bastion at Olivenza ; something of this kind has happened at Maura and they say that some of the wall that is next the river is tumbled down at Badajoz. The Marquis D'Bay, hearing of what had happened at Campo Mayor, went with four hundred horse to view the breach, then fired a good many cannon at him, which I fancy signified not much and after staying there some hours he returned to Badajoz. The Marquis Montandre has sent orders for our detachment to leave Campo Mayor and join their several regiments by the 24th of the next month, n.s.

We have had some misfortunes at sea ; first the *Expedition* packet-boat fell in with four French men-of-war that came from Brest ; she is ransomed I think for 500*l.* and is now in the river. She saved the mail by delivering it to the *Alliance* packet-boat about three days before, which was occasioned by her being disabled from keeping company with her by the violent storms. The *Alliance* packet-boat was afterwards lost in this river, but the mails and men are all saved. These four French men-of-war did us more mischief, for not far from the Rock they took three gallies, the *Teny*, the *Eagle* and the *Hooker*, and a Dutch privateer of twenty-four guns, Captain Croof commander ; they were all carried to Calais. But the Dutch have had better fortune than we, for Captain Borns, who commands a ship of fifty-four guns with three privateers more, have brought in here ten prizes that were bound to Martineco under convoy of two men-of-war.

There is nothing more to acquaint your Grace with that I can think of at present, therefore I shall conclude with my most humble thanks for the favour you have done me in procuring me a commission for brigadier. My Lord, I know not how to express the sense I have of your Grace's kindness, but beg you will believe that in everything you will lay your commands upon me. I shall receive them with the greatest pleasure in the world, being entirely devoted to your Grace's service. I am, &c.

I am promised a couple of very good dogs, which shall be sent by the first opportunity.

QUEEN'S LETTER FOR EARL OF GRANTHAM.

1709, December 29. St. James's.—Directing the Earl of Wharton to give orders as Lord Lieutenant for the payment of a pension of 1,000*l.* a year to Henry Earl of Grantham in consideration of the merit and services of his father the late Lord Averquerque in the reduction of Ireland. *Abstract.*

EARL OF GODOLPHIN TO EARL OF WHARTON.

1710, June 5. Whitehall Treasury Chambers.—Sir Stephen Fox having presented to her Majesty the enclosed petition praying that bedding and other necessaries may be provided for lodging a company of foot in the Isles of Aran near Galway

in Ireland ; alleging the advantage it will be to the western trade of that kingdom, as well as the benefit of those isles, which are his estate by purchase, that the inhabitants thereof be secure from the insults of the enemy, I do by her Majesty's command transmit to your Excellency the said petition and desire you will please to cause the allegations thereof to be examined into and let me have your opinion what may be proper to be done therein. I remain, &c.

Enclosure :—

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, the humble petition of Sir Stephen Fox, knight, sheweth,
That the Islands of Arran, situate in the Bay of Galway
in your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, belongs to your petitioner and is inhabited by his tenants, who during the war with France have been often plundered and their houses destroyed by French privateers, who infest that coast every summer to the great damage and lessening of your petitioner's rent and the utter ruin of many families. On the chieftest of these islands was formerly built a fort and fitted for quartering an independent company of foot, who constantly remained on the same, many years before and after the Restoration, but in times of peace it was neglected.

Your petitioner further sheweth that upon application made to the several late Chief Governors of Ireland to quarter a sufficient guard of soldiers for protecting the inhabitants, orders have issued for detaching men out of the regiments quartered in Galway during the summer season, which has cost your petitioner a considerable sum of money to make them tolerable quarters, as of bedding, &c., but this detachment being drawn off at Michaelmas yearly, the said bedding, &c., has been spoiled and embezzled before the next summer. And in regard a very small charge will put the said fort into a defensible condition against those privateers and to receive an entire company of foot with their officers, for which use the fund already appointed for the barracks is properly applicable. Your petitioner most humbly prays that your Majesty will take the miserable condition of those island subjects into your royal protection, like as the rest of your loyal people in other parts of that kingdom, by giving directions for repairing and fitting up the said fort, as need requires ; and also to establish an entire independent company of foot that may constantly reside therein and take care thereof, or by such other ways as to your Majesty shall seem fit ; and your petitioner, &c.

RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1710, July 17. New York.—The many extraordinary favours which I have received from your Grace makes me take

this opportunity by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the same, hoping I may deserve the continuance thereof, chiefly since I lie under her Majesty's displeasure and know not for what, but I have received the Queen's letter for the revoking of my commission a lieutenant-governor of these provinces, since I am informed that my Lady Lovelace was pleased to charge me to the Queen with ill usages towards her and several other irregularities which I am ignorant of, and beg your Grace will inquire of my Lord Clarendon about my behaviour therein, which makes me beg your Grace's favour to obtain her Majesty's directions how to enquire into the truth of those allegations, which beforehand I may sincerely assure your Grace I never gave the least ground for, as it is the hardest case for an old servant to the Crown to lie under his Queen's and mistress's displeasure through mere misrepresentation. I must desire again that your Grace will be pleased to procure me this means of clearing myself thereof, which I am sure to do provided the matters be reported faithfully to her Majesty. There are some acts gone home which was passed in the Jersey and where they have given me money since the death of Lord Lovelace for the support of government. I hope your Grace will give a help towards that bill passing or I am undone, for I have been at a great charge in attending to assemblies in the two provinces, especially when the intended expedition was going forward against Canada, nor have I received one penny of salary from either province this five years. I have warrants signed by my Lord Cornbury for near 800*l.* due for my salary, but the country did not raise any money at that time for the support of the government. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for the liberty I have taken and beg leave to subscribe myself, &c.

VISCOUNT MOUNTCASHELL to ORMONDE.

1710, October 19. Dublin.—Hoping his Grace on being restored to the government will favour his being made a commissioner of the revenue. *Abstract.*

MONSIEUR DU MARETT D'ANTOIGNY to ORMONDE.

1710, October 23. The Hague.—Concerning his circumstances, which have suffered by the death of Monsieur Dodyck. The Duke of Marlborough is detained by contrary winds. (*French.*) *Abstract.*

SIR THOMAS HANMER to ORMONDE.

1710, October 23. Mildenhall, near Newmarket.—Congratulating his Grace both on family and public concerns. He thanks his Grace for his kind inclination to Sir Henry Bunbury. *Abstract.*

THOMAS KEIGHTLEY to ORMONDE.

1710, October 28. Dublin.—I have deceived myself very much in one of the most important concerns of my life if your Grace has not too just an opinion of my constant inclinations and endeavours at all times for your service to let you question

the sincerity of my congratulations at this time upon your becoming again our immediate lord and master. The whole kingdom I am sure has reason, and I think verily I may say with truth that by far the greatest part of it are actually at this time rejoicing over their second deliverance by the Duke of Ormonde's coming to their defence, in the same manner they did over that of King William's at first. One delivery was from Popery and the arbitrary power of a King resolved to execute it as far as he could, and the other is from Presbytery and the insults of a Dissenting factious people just going to devour us and all kingly government together. As saying God be praised you are coming is I think the best compliment can be made your Grace upon it, and serving you honestly and faithfully in your government now you have got it is the best way to praise God for that, give me leave, my Lord, to assure your Grace that I will do so according to the utmost of my power and the power you shall think fit to give me for it, and let me say in one honest word, which I am sure you like better than many compliments, that you shall not find in your whole dominions one more sincerely and less interestedly devoted to your service than, &c.

LORD SLANE to ORMONDE.

1710, October 31. Dublin.—Expressing his pleasure to be under his Grace's government again. His regiment is commanded away, so he cannot wait on his Grace. *Abstract.*

THOMAS KEIGHTLEY to ORMONDE.

1710, November 2.—On behalf of Captain Glegston, who takes the letter. His Grace had already given him a company in Lord Deloraine's regiment. *Abstract.*

GEORGE CLARKE to ORMONDE.

1710, November 7.—See Report, VII, App., p. 782.

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1710, November 9. Dublin.—Concerning the army and other matters. About two o'clock that afternoon Dr. Molyneux had acquainted him that the medicines, which he had prescribed for the Lord Chancellor, had not the effect he hoped for, and that he was afraid his Lordship would never recover as his Lordship was more disordered in his head that morning than ever. If he should recover, it must be by a very long and strict course, which Dr. Molyneux feared his Lordship's age and constitution would not allow. Captain Grimaudet's company in General Tidcombe's regiment is vacant; poor Major Wibault hopes for his Grace's favour, and so does Captain Edgeworth. A gentleman named Swift has a commission from the Earl of Wharton, dated October 13, appointing him a captain in Colonel Jones's regiment in room of Sir William Parsons. They were informed Lord Wharton

had resigned on September 22. The writer looks upon his Lordship to have had no authority to grant the commission, and desires his Grace to send over Sir William Parsons or to appoint William Gifford, the captain-lieutenant, unless his Grace shall in regard to Mr. Swift, who bought the company, think fit to grant him a commission to succeed Sir William Parsons. The writer adds in a postscript that Mr. Swift has actually paid the money, and that it is a great part of his fortune. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1710, November 9. Dublin.—There is now a fresh alarm, nobody knows by whose means, gone through the kingdom of a new Parliament, and everybody in city and country are making their interest against the time of dissolution, which they seem to imagine is very near, and in this city the candidates having been going about for votes these two days. The next thing that makes the great subject for talk in this place at this time, when two packets are wanting, is the continuance of my Lord Chancellor's illness and being incapable of meddling in any affairs ; his friends to-day seem to despair that he will ever recover again. They have done now with the great outrages that were every hour in all people's mouths against the officers of Sir John Witterong's regiment that were concerned in the outrageous insult upon the Bishop of Limerick committed upon him in his palace after midnight, because they hear that matter is transmitted over to your Grace in order to their punishment. They say the Palatines are most of them shipping themselves to go for their own country. It seems that their money, which was to be paid them by the government for their subsistence, was put into such hands as are not now to be found so that they have nothing to buy them bread. Major Burdett of the county of Carlow is in a fair way of recovering after his being poisoned ; this was an accident that happened to him and a son of Major Weldon's by unfortunately taking some poison that was intended for the rats, though some malicious people at first gave it another turn and reported he had done it out of a family discontent in a melancholy humour. I remain, &c.

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1710, November 14. Dublin.—I have received the honour of your Grace's of the 4th and 7th instant, and must ever acknowledge myself infinitely obliged to you for your kind professions to me, and shall make it the chief concern of my life in some measure to entitle myself to the honour of your Grace's esteem. I have also received your Grace's joint letter to the Lords Justices, which cannot be acknowledged in the form it ought by reason of my Lord Chancellor's indisposition. I shall punctually observe what your Grace

has been pleased to give me in command in relation to the government and state of the army, and have lately sent you an abstract of the condition of the several regiments, which by this time, I hope, may be come to your Grace's hands. You will not find them so strong as you might expect; the reasons I shall communicate to you when I have the honour to see your Grace, they being too tedious to write. As to what your Grace requires of me in relation to the arsenal, I must beg the favour of your patience till next post, having four packets on our hands at once, but by the next packet shall do myself the honour to send you my thoughts thereupon. Enclosed is the list of the new sheriffs, which I hope will be agreeable to your Grace, they being all in your interest, as I am informed by the persons in the margin who will be answerable for them; if your Grace shall think fit to make any alteration in the list, be pleased to return them by the first post that no time may be lost, for as yet there are none pricked in the kingdom.

My Lord, I am extremely concerned at the hint I have received that some one has been suggesting to your Grace that the Lords Justices designed to interfere with your appointment of chief governor, which is so unjust an insinuation that to confute it I have ordered to be enclosed to Mr. Southwell for your Grace's view a copy of the Lords Justices' warrant to the Receiver General for the payment of the appointment of the chief governors to us from the day of Lord Wharton's resigning to the day of your Grace's being declared exclusive, and I cannot imagine that anybody could be capable of doing us that ill office with you unless it were some of Lord Wharton's emissaries, who would make their court to your Grace at our expense, but be they who they will, I hope you will never give credit to them to our prejudice, for I do solemnly aver to you I never had a thought of that kind, nor shall ever entertain any but what shall be for your service, which I have very much at heart, as shall appear by all the actions of my life, and am with unfeigned respect and sincerity, my Lord, &c.

CAPTAIN RICHARD ROBERTS to ORMONDE.

1710, December 3. Ghent.—Asking to be nominated as a lieutenant-colonel in the regiments that are to be raised in Ireland. His Grace had made him an officer in Sir Richard Temple's regiment, now Colonel Newton's, and the Duke of Argyll will acquaint his Grace how industrious he has been. He is the eldest captain and has commanded the grenadiers in Colonel Newton's regiment for three years. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR HEBBURNE to ORMONDE.

1710, December 6. Dublin.—Requesting his Grace to give him some reward. He has lived in purgatory ever since his

Grace left them. His Grace knows the man he is unfortunately under. *Abstract.*

QUEEN'S LETTER FOR WILLIAM CECIL.

1710, December 8. St. James's.—Appointing him major in the regiment of foot commanded by Major-General Charles Sibourg and also to have command of a company therein. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN FRANCIS COPE to ORMONDE.

1710, December 19. Limerick.—Asking his Grace for a removal. He had been in Lord Ikerrin's dragoons about four years, and had then bought for 450*l.* Captain Paget's grenadiers in Sir John Witterong's regiment of foot. No sooner had he taken out his commission than news came of the disorders in Limerick. He intreats his Grace to remove him in order that he may escape ruin, and not fall a sacrifice for crimes he is not only innocent of, but utterly abhors. *Abstract.*

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN PEPPER to ORMONDE.

1710, December 25. Valladolid.—I did myself the honour to write to your Grace from Madrid, wherein I gave you an account of the success of this campaign to that time, since which we have lost eight battalion of foot and four regiments of horse, being taken at Brihuega by the Duke of Vendome, who invested us with thirty-four battalions of foot and eight thousand horse with thirty-three pieces of artillery, we being separate from the rest of the army on our march towards our winter quarters. The enemy having made four several attacks at once, which continued three hours and having spent all our ammunition, we defended the breaches half an hour sword in hand, then finding it impracticable to defend it any longer, a chamade was beat, but not till the enemy had above two thousand of their troops in town and a great part of the town all in fire, where was a great number of the enemy as well as our own men destroyed. We were made prisoners of war. General Stanhope commanded; there were General Carpenter, Wills, myself and Brigadier Gore, who are all come hither and have been extremely well treated. The 9th instant at ten at night Mr. Stanhope signed the capitulations, but not with my consent, nor had I any hand in this unfortunate affair otherwise than the defence of the town, which was defended to the last, nor General Wills, and it was against both of our opinions in coming to that place, and had dispositions been made as they ought we should not have been, I may say, surprised. As I am not answerable for the troops coming to Brihuega, nor for our being surprised, but to the contrary did all within my power to prevent both, so I must beg your Lordship to have an honourable opinion of me till you be informed of the truth of this unfortunate affair.

Marshal Honunborgh marched with all diligence imaginable to our relief, but came too late, we having marched out of Brihuega the 10th instant about eleven o'clock. The Marshal came up with the Duke of Vendome's army about twelve towards our relief, who engaged the enemy very vigorously. The battle held till ten at night, and how it is decided I am altogether a stranger to, being prisoner. Of the horse there are taken at Brihuega Raby's, Harvey's, my own and Stanhope's; of the foot the Guards, Harrison's, Wade's, Dormer's, Bowles's, Gore's, Munden's and Dalzell's. I have here enclosed your Grace a copy of the capitulations. I long to be in England that I may have the opportunity once more to see your Grace to own with all gratitude the many favours that you have shown upon all occasions to, &c.

STEPHEN LUDLOW to ORMONDE.

1710, December 28.—Recommending the bearer, a son of Sir John Rogerson. He has served in Colonel Creighton's regiment several years. Sir John's eldest son has married the writer's daughter. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1710-11, January 9. Dublin.—Concerning the army. He has pitched upon the regiments of Tyrrell and Fielding for the service of Portugal. The weakness of their regiments there is very much owing to licence given in the time of their last governor to certain favourites, and the weakness in general to a custom of allowing the agents a man from each company, and some ill practices amongst the captains. Sir John Witterong's regiment is in no condition to stir, the major being broke, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel in England, several officers under suspension and the men in bad condition. Colonel Seldwyn's regiment is in Kinsale port. Major Cromwell begs to be recommended to his Grace. *Abstract.*

RICHARD BUTLER to ORMONDE.

1710-11, January 20. Dublin.—Asking his Grace to give him some employment. As one of Lord Ikerrin's nearest relatives he had three weeks before informed his Grace of his Lordship's death. His Lordship made no will. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM STEWART to ORMONDE.

1710-11, January 10. Dromana.—Concerning a reference from the Lords Justice, as to Mrs. Burgard's pension. He hopes his Grace will not continue Captain Coningsby. He is very much importuned upon the raising of the new regiment to recommend a brother of Colonel Edgeworth. He was a second captain in the writer's regiment. His two brothers are in Parliament and in his Grace's interest. The writer mentions also his nephew Colonel Stewart. *Abstract.*

SILVESTER CROSSE to ORMONDE.

1710-11, January 22. Dublin.—Asking for some preferment. He had been his Grace's first gentleman usher. *Abstract.*

CAPTAIN JAMES BUTLER to ORMONDE.

1710-11, January 23. Londonderry.—Asking employment in the new levy; when the late king landed his Grace put him into the guards, where he remained ten years; then for thirteen years he was a lieutenant and for four years a captain in Colonel Creighton's regiment. He had served in last war in Flanders and was with his Grace in Spain. *Abstract.*

DR. BENJAMIN PRATT to ORMONDE.

1710-11, January 27. Dublin.—I had the honour some time since to acquaint your Grace that the deputation of our Vice-Chancellor was now expired, and humbly to desire a new appointment against our next commencement, which is to be the 14th of February. Lest that letter might have miscarried, I presume to write a second time and to request a new deputation as soon as your Grace shall judge convenient. It is with very great concern that I have heard some misrepresentations have been made of me to your Grace, but did hope they could not easily be believed, because I know no influence wherein I have ever been unfaithful or ungrateful and particularly the crime then objected was without any ground or occasion given. I own many obligations to your Grace, and upon that account shall be always dutiful, but there is a stronger principle that engages me to your Grace's interest and that is the good of my country, which I am sensible depends much upon your Grace's welfare and prosperity. These verbal professions of duty and service are what I never used, believing them needless where the actions were sincere and honest, but since they are occasioned by an unjust accusation, and only offered to clear my innocence, I beg your Grace's pardon for them, and leave to declare myself with the truest gratitude and respect, your Grace's most faithful servant and dutiful chaplain.

CAPTAIN JAMES CROFTS to ORMONDE.

1710-11, February 3. Frankfort.—In obedience to your Grace's commands I troubled you with a letter from Utrecht and I hope the consideration of that will be an apology for the doing of it, for the haste I go through a country and the little stay I make in any place cannot furnish me with any matter worth your Grace's knowing, though I had the good fortune the night I came to Dusseldorf to come time enough to see an opera, of which I will give your Grace a small account. The theatre is not altogether so large as ours, but of a very good size; the actors are musicians and people which are under the Elector of Palatine's pay all the year, so that during

the carnival it costs the spectators nothing. I heard to my small judgment two or three very good voices, but particularly one, which they call Valeriano, an eunuch, and next to Nicolino, to whom I will always submit, I think is the best I ever heard. As to their decorations, I must own they outdo us, both as to their fancy and magnificence. There is a great deal of grandeur in everything that is done at that Court, for the minute the Elector and Electress comes into the house the whole audience gets up and drums and trumpets sound, and after the comedy, which is acted of another night at Court, the comedians come and kiss his hand and the hem of her garment. There is one thing I believe your Grace will think odd, which is that in neither opera nor play there is one woman acts ; the female parts of both are done by eunuchs, young or old as proportionable to the part they are to act. I asked the reason, and they told me the Electress do not like there should be any women, but that reason I could not learn. If it was so in England, we should have our stage very little encumbered and a neighbour of your Grace's would save a great deal of money in a year. I went away the next morning so could not see another opera, which they said was finer than that I had seen. I have troubled you, my Lord, with a tedious narrative, therefore it is time to beg pardon, and I hope your Grace will forgive and remember, &c.

CAPTAIN ROBERT STUBBER to ORMONDE.

1710-11, February 5. Dublin.—Informing his Grace that he is acting as high sheriff of County Dublin as he understood that he could be serviceable to his Grace in that station. It is attended with a vast charge, Dublin being quite different to all other counties. He reminds his Grace that he has been fourteen years a captain and was through the last war both in Ireland and Flanders, and was wounded at Namur when in the grenadier service. He is at present aide-de-camp to General Tidcombe. *Abstract.*

STEPHEN LUDLOW to ORMONDE.

1710-11, February 9.—I hope your Grace will pardon my long silence, and not impute it either to a laziness in my temper, or want of duty to your Grace. I must own that I ought before this time to have returned your Grace my most humble thanks for your Grace's last kind letter, but one reason for the omission was that I was confined by the gout for above six weeks, and indeed I was unwilling, knowing it was a busy time with your Grace, to trouble you with letters, but I having lately received a letter from Mr. Secretary Southwell wherein he tells me that your Grace had done me the honour to recommend me to Mr. Secretary Harley, and that he had said I should not be forgot, I could not in gratitude forbear returning your Grace my most humble thanks for having

me in your thoughts. I know not how it comes to pass, but some people had lately writ to their friends here that I am soon to quit my employment and be otherwise provided for, which, if it should not succeed, has done me a great prejudice in my practice, several clients having put their business into other hands upon a supposition that I shall not be long able to serve them, but that if they employed me they should be soon forced to change. How this came to be talked of I know not, but it is most certain that several letters have been writ to this purpose.

Colonel Saunders told me he had given your Grace an account of what happened upon the trial of one Cammell, a bookseller, who was indicted for publishing scandalous pamphlets. Therefore I shall not trouble your Grace with a repetition of that matter. It is again discoursed here that our present Parliament is to be dissolved, and I beseech your Grace not to come to any positive resolutions in that affair until you had the reasons of your Grace's friends on this side the water for and against it. Our Lord Chancellor is very well liked, and does the business of the court with great judgment and to the satisfaction of everybody. Your Grace's friends met last Tuesday to celebrate the Queen's birthday; we outnumbered the Whigs who dined at the Tholsel, being sixty and one good men and true to Queen and Church. It was observed that we were exactly the same number that divided in the House of Commons in Lord Wharton's time. The Lords Justices were invited by the Whigs, but refused to go, to the great mortification of that party. I dare not presume to take up more of your Grace's time than to subscribe myself, &c.

COLONEL GEORGE WHITEHEAD to ORMONDE.

1710-11, February 11. Plymouth.—I know your Grace will have several accounts of our arrival here, which made me omit troubling your Grace therewith just at our landing till I could give your Grace a more particular account of our present circumstance. There are still wanting four of the transports, besides one which I believe your Grace may have had an account of, which was stranded by neglect or accident, and left behind in Cork harbour. A transport, on board which were two companies of Brigadier Price's regiment, was taken by a privateer of force and pillaged, but the *Assurance* man-of-war coming up, they quitted her. They took away six firelocks and most of their swords, belts, bayonets, &c. We still want a detachment of fifty men of our regiment with our captain of grenadiers and two subalterns, who were on board a Swede, being one of the four transports before mentioned. There was fifty of each regiment on board the said ship. I must also acquaint your Grace that we have here a dispute about superiority, which may be for the service to have determined, for at present we are four regiments and three hundred dragoons without any head to command the

whole, though we shall in the meantime do everything that may be for the service. The dragoons have not any officer to take care of them, nor to provide them with any little necessaries that they may want, nor is there any surgeon, and several of them are ill. They are also an unruly sort of people, but each regiment has given an officer or more to keep them in a little order. These troops having been lately under your Grace's more immediate command and direction I thought it my duty to give your Grace this account, and I hope your Grace will pardon the freedom I have taken in giving your Grace a trouble of this kind. I am, &c.

VISCOUNT FALKLAND to ORMONDE.

1710-11, February 11.—See Report, XIV, App., pt. vii, p. 64.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM STEWART to ORMONDE.

1710-11, February 14. Dromana.—Concerning Captain Browne of the late Lord Ikerrin's regiment. He hears Mr. Erle is made general, and hopes his Grace will lay his pretensions before her Majesty. *Abstract.*

FRANCIS WEMYS to ORMONDE.

1710-11, February 17. Dublin.—Asking the same favour as his uncle Wemys. He is his uncle's eldest brother's son, and heir to Sir Patrick Wemys, who was a constant attendant, in the war of 1641, on his Grace's grandfather. He is father of fifteen children. *Abstract.*

EARL OF CAVAN to ORMONDE.

1710-11, February 17. Dublin.—Requesting his Grace to make him lieutenant-colonel to the regiment that was Lord Wharton's. He asks his Grace not to credit the representation that he is a person not in his Grace's interest. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1710-11, February 20.—It was with the greatest pride and pleasure that I received the honour of your Grace's letter, for so it must needs be to think that in such vast affairs of the highest consequence, which must at this time fill your Grace's mind, you could be pleased to do me the favour to throw away one single moment upon me. The young gentleman whom your Grace has lately been pleased to raise in the army to the dignity of being lieutenant-colonel desired me to present his most humble duty to your Grace, which I presume to do; he is gone into the country to take care of some affairs relating to the regiment. The scholars of the College who were fined in the Queen's Bench 100*l.* apiece upon that affair about the statue on horseback did this day petition the Court of Exchequer to have their fines mitigated, and we have reduced the fines to half a crown apiece, so that now they will soon

be set at liberty. My Lord Chancellor is highly entertained everywhere and in this point all parties are agreed.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS COLUMBINE to ORMONDE.

1710-11, February 23. Plymouth.—Acknowledging assurance of his Grace's favour and protection. The missing companies of Major-General Rooke's regiment are all heard of, but the grenadiers are lost at sea or taken into France. He refers to his promotion as brigadier. *Abstract.*

SIR CONSTANTINE PHIPPS to ORMONDE.

1710-11, March 3.—*See Report, XIV, App., pt. vii, p. 64.*

LORD CONINGSBY to EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

1710-11, March 10.—I have the favour of your's and think myself extremely obliged to you for it, and must beg you to let my Lord Duke know that I ever was to him a faithful servant, and that by his taking notice of me at this time and on this occasion he has made me unalterably so during my life. The unaccountable matter contained in the report you sent me, I submit entirely to him to do in it as he pleases, being so unhappy to have too many reasons, and some very late ones, to have no concern for whatever happens to so undutiful a son, but as I am his father I cannot help wishing, bad as he has been to me, that he may not be reduced to starving, which he must inevitably be if he loses his command. I can say no more on this melancholy subject, and therefore beg of your leave to conclude with assuring you, I am, &c.

LADY BERESFORD to ORMONDE.

1711, March 25. Kilbrew.—I should be extremely out of countenance to give your Grace the trouble of this epistle, had I not the experience of your goodness and generosity, and must depend upon both those great qualities to forgive my sex in meddling with military affairs, and in granting a request that by your former promise I hope you will not think unreasonable when it is the preferment of my son, Sir Marcus Beresford, who has given himself up entirely to the thoughts of the army, and is now captain in Sir John Witterong's regiment, which is not the best regiment in the world for youth, and therefore would humbly beg [you], if your Grace thinks proper, to honour him with the command of a troop of dragoons in the regiment that I hear is to be raised. Your inclination to do good-natured things encourages me to beg this favour, and pardon for the liberty I take in subscribing myself your Grace's, &c.

LORD SLANE to ORMONDE.

1711, April 13.—*See Report, XIV, App., pt. vii, p. 65.*

QUEEN'S LETTER CONCERNING THE ARMY.

1711, May 14. St. James's.—Establishing rules for general officers, brevets, sale of commissions, clothing and nationality of recruits. *Abstract.*

QUEEN'S LETTER FOR CAPTAIN WILLIAM BUTLER.

1711, May 14. St. James's.—Granting him pay of a second captain of foot on account of his services in the Netherlands in Brigadier Devenish's regiment of foot, the sufferings of his family upon account of their loyalty, and his desire to enter into her service in Portugal. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY LUMLEY to ORMONDE.

1711, July 7. Douai.—Concerning the campaign. He refers to the surrender of Douai. Arras would be of more consequence to them. The enemy are making lines. It is concluded that they will besiege Bethune. He mentions the advice of the gentlemen of the bank. *Abstract.*

QUEEN'S LETTER FOR CAPTAIN THOMAS FITZGERALD.

1711, November 23. Hampton Court.—Appointing him captain in second in the regiment of dragoons in Portugal commanded by Colonel Charles de la Bouchetiere. The letter mentions that he had served in the regiment of dragoons commanded by Major-General Edward Pearce, that he had been taken and plundered by the enemy five times, that at the battle of Almanza he had received seventeen wounds, and that he had met with disappointments by younger officers being put over his head. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1710-11, January 20. Dublin.—Concerning the army. He is glad his recommendation has been of service to Colonel Morris. Mr. Southwell writes that he is sending him the draft of an arsenal. He is entirely of his Grace's opinion that there are few concerned at the fate of Lord Wharton's regiment more than the officers of it, and the few seem every day to dwindle, and to be sensible of the infatuation they were under of late. It is a great satisfaction to him that their new Chancellor is so acceptable to his Grace. The regiments of Tyrrell and Fielding will be ready to embark when ships arrive for them. He hopes the four regiments and drafts are sailed from Cork, notwithstanding that one of the transports was burned, as they had ordered another ship to be hired. *Abstract.*

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY to the QUEEN.

1711-12, February 16.—Reporting on the petition of Captain Gabriel Crespigny of Lieutenant-General Gorges's regiment of

foot. The officers of the army have enquired into it, and find that when employed in recruiting the regiment the last year at Wigan he met with very barbarous treatment from the people, who hindered him in carrying off the recruits and assaulted him with stones ; that he has lain under the care of physicians and surgeons and had been obliged to make an expensive journey to the Bath ; and that, as Sir Roger Bradshaigh, member of Parliament for Wigan, and the petitioner inform them that it is impossible to make any persons concerned in the riot responsible, the petitioner is a fit object of compassion and deserves leave to sell his company and to receive such further provision as her Majesty shall think fit. *Abstract.*

Enclosure :—

The petition of Captain Gabriel Crespigny sets forth that he has served for twenty-eight years ; that in 1695 he was wounded at the siege of Namur by a bullet which remains in his head ; and that he was also in the service in Spain, at Gibraltar, Barcelona, where he was the first captain to attack Fort Montjuich, and other places until the battle of Almanza. *Abstract.*

EARL OF CLANCARTY to ORMONDE.

1711–12, February 18. Hamburgh.—Congratulating his Grace on his employments. By his banishment he is hindered the satisfaction of making his court to his Grace. *Abstract.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL RICHARD INGOLDSBY to ORMONDE.

1710–11, February 23. Dublin.—Concerning the army. The plan of the arsenal has come in the ships that brought the Lord Chancellor's equipage. He encloses a memorial from Major Dormer and hopes his Grace will think his request reasonable, if Colonel Wallis has leave to dispose. He encloses also a memorial from Captain Forth. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1710–11, February 27. Carton.—I am honoured with your two letters of 15th and one since without date ; as to the first I own it is a great misfortune to the service to have a fleet of that consequence miscarry, but, as it is the will of God, submission is the only part we have to act. As to the rumours of the plague being in this kingdom, I hope the last letter my Lord Chancellor and I troubled your Grace with sufficiently convinced you there was no grounds for it, and that the complaint I understand some of the land officers make for want of powder was not the fault of your government here or Sir James Jeffrey's, but the commander of the men-of-war, who ought to have supplied them, being under their care, and off of this establishment. I have inquired into the practice of the ordnance here and cannot find that ever there was an ounce of powder given to regiments sent into foreign service,

but by the men-of-war who had the care of them, for as soon as they are on board we look upon them to be off of this establishment, but since it is your Grace's pleasure it shall be obeyed for the future. I likewise understand by Colonel Jones that several of Lord Wharton's and Sir John Witterong's men declare themselves to be Papists, of which he seems to complain, and I fear there may be too much truth in it, for both those regiments were raised here, the Queen's letter not mentioning where they should be raised, so that it was not in my power to say anything to prevent it. I have writ to Colonel Jones to be very careful that they be Papists before he discharges them, for if he should discharge all that will say they are so he will carry very few with him, that being a usual method to get off. My Lord, I can only assure you that by the commissary's returns they have been all sworn and mustered as Protestants, but suppose the last storm has frightened some of them. I hope your Grace will pardon the length of this and believe me with all imaginable respect and duty, my Lord, &c.

LORD LANSDOWNE to ORMONDE.

1711-12, March 15.—Concerning a commission for Colonel Bernard. *Abstract.*

MINUTE OF BOARD OF GENERAL OFFICERS IN IRELAND.

1712, July 2.—It sets forth that there were present his Excellency, General Stewart, the Muster-Master-General and the Engineering and Surveying General, and that it was resolved to apply for a new commission empowering all officers who were in Ireland, either on service or by licence about their own affairs, to serve on the Board, instead of its consisting only of general officers on the establishment. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT MOUNTCASHELL to ORMONDE.

1712, November 5.—Expressing pleasure on hearing that his Grace had safely arrived in London. *Abstract.*

SIR THOMAS HANMER to ORMONDE.

1712, November 25. Paris.—I am glad of every occasion of writing to your Grace which presents itself, and at this time it is a part exacted from me which I willingly perform and without any other reluctance than the fear only of being possibly troublesome to you. I received last post a letter from Sir John Conway and Sir William Glynn pressing me very earnestly to recommend a suit of theirs to your Grace on the behalf of Mr. Higgins, who married Sir William Glynn's sister. The occasion arises from the death of the Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland, to whom Mr. Higgins is desirous by your Grace's favour to succeed and his friends are solicitous to obtain that for him. It is needless I am sure to do any more

than name the man to your Grace in order to make him known to you ; I am apt to conclude you are much better acquainted with him than I am, though I have some knowledge of him personally and more by character, which makes him famous for his courage and firmness in opposing the enemies of our constitution, and [he] was never subject to the imputation of any ill qualities, but what he is falsely accused with by those who bear him ill will for his good ones. I may safely speak in his commendation without being thought to detract from the virtues of any other who are candidates for the same preferment, because I know not who they are. Your Grace, I know, whenever you chose will have good reasons for it ; those on the behalf of Mr. Higgins will be as likely to be publicly understood and approved as most men you could pitch upon.

I rejoice to hear from private hands as well as by the public prints of your Grace's safe arrival at London ; the former tedious life I longed to see you discharged from, and I hope you will be able to infuse life and dispatch where they seem to be wanting. All that I can learn here is that they wait for Mr. Prior's return and impatiently wish for it, because everything stops till he comes with answers from your side of the water. It is much wondered at too that although Duke Hamilton has been so long named for coming hither and his journey so long talked of as very near at hand, yet there is no house taken for him nor any person employed to inquire after one or make the least preparation to receive him. Whether it be for the same reason that the Duke d'Aumont's journey is uncertain I cannot tell, but his time is not yet fixed, though all his servants and equipage have been despatched some days ago with orders to wait for him at Boulogne. Monsieur Monteleon goes towards England for certain on Monday next in order to accommodate some little matters of difficulty which I find still remain with regard to the trade of Spain and other articles relating particularly to that kingdom.

The King has been at Marly ever since I came hither, but I have not the honour to be admitted over to see him there. He returns to-morrow to Versailles, so that hereafter it will not be so difficult. I wish the packets were established betwixt Calais and Dover, for we find great uncertainty in sending and receiving letters and are forced to use more than ordinary precautions for it. I see no reason when all other trade is opened why barely the convenience of correspondence should be denied. But whenever your Grace has any commands for me be pleased to send them to my house in the Pall Mall, and they have directions for conveying them to me. I am, &c.

GENERAL OFFICERS to the QUEEN.

1712, December 16.—Concerning the complaint of Mr. Alexander Agnew against Colonel Richard Franks. The

Board find that in the year 1711 the colonel undertook to sell to Agnew the commission of his nephew, Mr. Martin Emmenes, an ensign in Major-General Livesay's regiment ; that Agnew repaired to Port Mahon, where the regiment was, but Emmenes denied all knowledge of the transaction ; and that the colonel should be obliged to pay back 105*l.*, which he received, with 50*l.* for the expenses of Agnew. *Abstract.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, Baron of the Exchequer, to ORMONDE.

1712, December 18. Dublin.—I did not believe it would become me any sooner to give your Grace the trouble, but that I ought to have patience and wait for another opportunity while crowds of the greatest quality of the kingdom were pressing to congratulate your Grace's happy arrival into Great Britain. I was the more confirmed in that opinion because of having nothing more to say, but what I should be very unhappy if your Grace were not well assured of it already, which is that I must undoubtedly be filled with the most sensible joy upon the news of your Grace's being safely returned, after having had so great a share in the conduct of those actions which give occasion to the blessings of a peace and by a happy peace will give such a turn to all the great affairs of Europe. I am sorry that upon your coming here your Grace will come to a city most strongly poisoned with faction ; the malignity of it increases every day and seems to spread its infection very fast into the country. I do most heartily wish I had a more agreeable account to give your Grace of the present condition of affairs in this place, being as in duty bound, with the greatest respect and sincerity, &c.

EARL OF AILESBOURY to ORMONDE.

1712-13, January 27. Brussels.—Although I fear I am forgotten by your Grace and my Lady, I cannot however omit so good an opportunity as this of Mr. Bagenal for to congratulate you both on the honour the good Queen hath so justly bestowed upon you. Without flattery, which was ever my aversion, I must say that this choice was here universally applauded as well as in England, save by a few shakers, who hates the Queen as well as our happy constitution. I that am for supporting both in all its lustre am greatly revived at this happy change ; the impending ruin we lay under, with but indifferent treatment and great trouble of mind, hath made me pass my time with great melancholy. I am, with all truth and respect, &c.

The Countess of Egmont desires me earnestly to assure your Grace of her most humble service and congratulates most truly.

Mr. Bagenal hath deferred his journey from day to day and this day, the 16th of February, returned it me, not going over. The Countess of Egmont was given over four days since, but by a violent vomiting she is in fair way of recovering.

I beg of your Grace to direct my Lord Lansdown to show you a paper I sent to him some time since relating to your regiment here. I entered into the matter for the honour of our nation. Burghers were so enraged that out of prudence the commanding officer ordered the execution out of the town, drawing out both battalions, one to support the other ; after the first whipping they promised me that they would connive because they could not alter the sentence. Instead of that they whipped him with more violence than before ; they are enraged at me and come near me no more after all the civilities I showed them, which I value but little. The man deserved death that is certain, but new invented punishments are a little contrary to our constitution, especially one done with the utmost barbarity, and but for my surgeon I sent to dress him daily the man had died, which I did out of mere charity. I wish you had here a steady old officer to command the two battalions, which the eldest of the first doth in course.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT WALLIS to ORMONDE.

1712-13, February 9.—Laying his memorial before him.
Abstract.

Enclosure :—

The memorial of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallis, late of Colonel Tyrrell's regiment, shows that he had served the Crown near thirty years in the wars of Ireland and the late and present war in Flanders ; that he had all the fatigue and trouble of being head of the regiment in Portugal ; that he was hindered from purchasing the regiment when it was disposed of by Sir Roger Bradshaigh to Captain Tyrell, who was a much younger officer than Wallis ; that not only did Wallis lose his preferment, but also in his passage from Portugal his equipage and 200*l.*, which were taken from him by a French privateer ; and that the lieutenant-colonel's post in Lieutenant-General Mordaunt's regiment being vacant, he prays that he may be appointed to it or given a colonel's commission. *Abstract.*

EARL OF STRAFFORD to ORMONDE.

1712-13, March 20. Utrecht.—Recommending Colonel Benson, sometime major of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons. He has behaved himself so as to deserve the applause of all the generals he has served under in Spain, and will represent the hardships the regiment has suffered since the writer left it, and their reasonable demand of having orders to raise in England the men wanting. It is above half the number, there not being above a hundred and fifty in Spain.
Abstract.

JOHN STEARNE, Bishop of Dromore, to ORMONDE.

1713, May 5.—I am under very great obligations to your Grace for the unexpected favour which your Grace has been pleased to do me in recommending me to her Majesty for the vacant see of Dromore, and I cannot be easy in my mind till I have assured your Grace that I have and shall always retain a grateful sense of that your Grace's undeserved kindness, to which her Majesty's great goodness in conferring on me the bishopric is chiefly owing, without which I could not reasonably either expect or desire the promotion. I am firmly persuaded that the best and most agreeable return that I can make for these favours will be a conscientious discharge of the offices I am called to, and that with God's help I shall endeavour to make, and I will beg your Grace to believe that no prospect of bettering my worldly fortune has so far influenced me to a cheerful acceptance of this preferment, as the hopes that it may afford me some better opportunity of showing my zeal for the established Church and my unshaken loyalty to the Queen, than I could expect to meet with in my lower station ; and it will be a mighty improvement of my satisfaction if it ever give me an opportunity of promoting your Grace's interest, and thereby of demonstrating the gratitude of, may it please your Grace, &c.

DR. BENJAMIN PRATT AND DR. JONATHAN SWIFT to EDWARD SOUTHWELL.

1713, May 5.—The rectory of Moymet, within two miles of Trim, in the county of Meath, value about forty pounds per annum, [is] in the gift of Lady Roscommon, but now on Dr. Stearne's promotion in the gift of the Government. It hath been usually given to the minister of Trim, and is no sinecure, but the Bishop will oblige whoever has it to keep a curate. It is only convenient for the minister of Trim, being hardly worth while for anybody else to pass patent for it. Therefore his Grace is desired to bestow it to Dr. Raymond, minister of Trim, unless anybody whom his Grace hath a mind to oblige think it worth their acceptance. The cure of Trim is very great, and profits small. (*In Swift's handwriting.*)

CAPTAIN JAMES RICHARDS to ORMONDE.

1713, June 9. London.—Laying a copy of the result of a court-martial upon him before his Grace. He prays leave to observe that the captains who accused him sat with the court and interrogated evidence, so that they were judges, jurors and evidences, and to request that his sentence may be explained. *Abstract.*

Enclosure :—

A report of a court-martial held on the *Cumberland* at the Nore on May 28, 1713, Sir John Leake president,

shows that the court had under consideration the complaint of Captain Riddel, commander of the *Falmouth*, with respect to the behaviour of Captain James Richards when commanding the *Mary* galley and engaged with French ships off Dasso on the coast of Guinea on March 9, 1711–12, and his refusal to go into gunshot when in command of boats at Cape Meyurado. The court found that the *Mary* galley was not in a condition for fighting, but on information given by Captains Percy and Jacob found that Captain Riddel had sufficient grounds for dismissing Captain Richards. They found also in regard to a complaint by Captain Richards against Captain Riddel that the latter did not do his duty and that he should be dismissed from the command of the *Falmouth* and fined three months' pay. *Abstract.*

CASE OF THOMAS WYNDHAM AND JOHN BIRCH.

1713, July 21. Cork.—The case of Thomas Wyndham, Esqre., and John Birch, gentleman, who were tried at the assizes before the Lord Chief Justice Cox, and Serjeant Saunders, upon an indictment for speaking seditious words. General Nicholson being at Kinsale the 11th of June last upon account of taking some men out of Brigadier Dormer's regiment, which was next day to be broke, ordered a handsome entertainment to be made for the officers and several other gentlemen of the town. In one room were Lieutenants Davenport, Boswell, Pyke and Ensign Bray, together with Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Birch and Mr. Steele, collector of Kinsale. After a great quantity of punch had been drank and several ladies' healths toasted, one of the officers began my Lady Wharton's. Mr. Birch, instead of pledging it, proposed a health in these terms : “ To all Whigs that are not Presbyterians and to all Tories that are not Papists.” Mr. Davenport insisted upon changing the word Papist for Jacobite. Mr. Birch replied there could be no Jacobite, there being no King James. Mr. Davenport answered whilst there was a Pretender abroad there would be Jacobites at home, and that those that were friends to the late King James might very properly be called Jacobites. Mr. Birch said that a man might love King James and yet hate his principles, and to all such friends of his he drank a health, upon which the officers rising up and a quarrel being likely to ensue, Mr. Steele interposed and endeavoured to pacify them, but Mr. Birch continuing to justify what he said, and thereupon appealing to Mr. Steele's judgment, Mr. Wyndham checked him by saying, “ Why will you hold an argument against so many and show your teeth when you can't bite ? ” and immediately Mr. Birch left the company. Mr. Wyndham stayed behind, and by the means of Mr. Dennis, who then came in, prevailed upon the rest to sit down and be easy, telling them that Mr. Birch was a young

man and meant no harm ; and several bumpers being drank to the Queen, the House of Hanover, &c., afterwards a health went round to the glorious and immortal memory of King William. Mr. Wyndham in his turn toasted the pious memory of King James, and being asked if he loved King James, he answered, yes, he did, for he was likewise once their King. Mr. Bray replied that he was not surprised to hear him make such a declaration, being informed that he had formerly toasted three pounds fourteen shillings and fivepence, and at the same time desired he would explain it. Mr. Wyndham said he had heard there was such a health, and the meaning of it was supposed to be the Pretender under the name of King James the Third, Lewis the Fourteenth and Philip the Fifth, but "for my part, gentlemen," continued he, "I do assure you I never did nor never will drink it, though I wish, now you are going to be broke, you may never want so much money in your pockets." Upon this he was assaulted and knocked down and afterwards carried home.

The officers already mentioned, instead of giving any account of what happened on this occasion to General Nicholson or Colonel Hawley, Lieutenant-Governor of Kinsale, agreed amongst themselves to draw up a paper by way of information against Mr. Birch and Mr. Wyndham, which they signed and brought to Cork, and from thence posting to Dublin despatched one of their number, viz. Mr. Pyke, to London, to represent their zeal and good services, and having inserted their information in the public newspapers obtained by virtue of their depositions before the Lords Justices their order signed by Mr. Dawson to Mr. Lacy, Sovereign of Kinsale, for committing to prison Mr. Birch and Mr. Wyndham unless sufficient security was found for their appearance at the next assizes at Cork. The Sovereign was enjoined by their order to show in this affair his utmost zeal, and he gave a very remarkable proof of it by rejecting not only some sufficient people, who were willing to bail them, but also Colonel Hawley's offer by his letter to the Sovereign that he would be answerable for their appearance ; so they were sent to Cork, where they continued close prisoners, in order to stand their trial, which came on the 21st of July, 1713.

Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Birch were severally indicted for speaking malicious and seditious words against the Queen and government, and though it plainly appears from the nature of their case, as it has been stated, that Mr. Birch ought to have been tried first, yet that matter was overruled by the court, on purpose to cast a greater odium upon him by what should be alleged against Mr. Wyndham. The particular heads of the indictment against Mr. Wyndham were these : First, that he said to Mr. Birch, "Why should we show our teeth when we can't bite" ; secondly, that he tacked King James to the House of Hanover and every loyal health ; and thirdly, that he drank three pounds fourteen shillings and fivepence,

by all which he was charged to mean the Pretender, and the several charges were supported by the evidence of Lieutenants Davenport and Boswell and Ensign Bray, who being examined whether Mr. Wyndham did at all mention King James the Third, they said he did not, but were positive that he meant him, as likewise being asked whether the natural construction of these words, "Why do we show our teeth till we can bite," considering the occasion of speaking them, might not be "Why do you," speaking to Mr. Birch, "hold an argument against so many." They were as positive that the meaning of these words was "Why should we show our inclinations for the Pretender till we can make them effectual." Mr. Solicitor General observed that Mr. Wyndham by wishing them three pounds fourteen shillings and fivepence meant the Pretender, &c., otherwise he would have wished them more money.

It was proved that the informers and others in company had drunk eight gallons of brandy in punch, besides four dozen of wine, and were so drunk that some of them, particularly Mr. Davenport, slept upon the table, but the Court was so far from taking notice of that circumstance, which was urged to be very material, that when the landlady, being an evidence, gave an account of the abuses they offered her for not bringing them more liquor, one of the judges checked her and said it was a certain sign they had not enough. Upon the whole the partiality of the court was so very evident that there was no room left for Mr. Wyndham's counsel to say the least thing in his defence, for instance, when one of them pleaded that since King James was our lawful sovereign for many years, and that we were once his subjects by the strictest ties of allegiance, it could be no crime to treat his memory with honour and regard, my Lord Chief Justice said that he believed to mention the name of King James the Second with love and esteem was a crime equal to that of drinking the Pretender's health, since it might in time facilitate his accession to the throne, and hoped that the gentlemen of the jury had not yet forgot the oppressions and tyrannies of his reign and the fatal consequences of the same, and desired them expressly to take notice of it in the present case before them.

Mr. Wyndham in his defence denied that he said to Mr. Birch, "Why should we show our teeth when we can't bite," but that "Why should you," &c., and to prove it he called Mr. Steele, who swore that he heard no such words spoken as are set forth in that part of the indictment. As to the other two points, he desired Mr. Dennis, Sovereign elect of Kinsale, might be examined, who notwithstanding he had the day before solemnly declared in the presence of General Nicholson, Colonel Harvey and ten or twelve gentlemen more that he did not hear Mr. Wyndham toast three pounds fourteen shillings and fivepence, and did believe in his conscience that as often as he mentioned King James he meant King James the Second, and said that if he had not gone into the company

murder would have been committed, yet he gave it in evidence that he meant King James the Third. Several gentlemen were called upon to give a character of Mr. Wyndham, particularly General Nicholson, who all unanimously agreed that in the course of their acquaintance with him they had never heard anything said of him, or by him, that had the least tendency to such principles as he stood indicted for.

Mr. Birch was indicted for speaking the following seditious words, viz. : "Here is a health to all King James's friends," and likewise for drinking to three pounds fourteen shillings and fivepence, meaning thereby the Pretender. Lieutenant Davenport being asked by the court whom he thought Mr. Birch meant by King James, he answered, "King James the Third." On the contrary Mr. Steele said that the whole discourse turning upon the late King James and his friends, no other persons could be meant, and added that Mr. Birch upon drinking the health said, "I love the man, though I hated his principles." As to the other part of the indictment the informers acknowledged that Mr. Birch had left the company before three pounds fourteen shillings and fivepence was mentioned, but one Daniel King, being brought as evidence for the Queen, said that some time before the 11th of June whilst he was drinking in Kinsale with Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Birch, Mr. Wyndham toasted, "May you never want three pounds fourteen shillings and fivepence," which was pledged by himself and Mr. Birch without any explanation offered upon it. The court asked him whether he then knew the meaning of that health ; he answered he knew no other than what was literal, and being again asked whether he thought Mr. Birch knew what it meant, he said he did not know, but believed Mr. Birch might drink it innocently, as he did himself. Upon this point the counsel for Mr. Birch pleaded that the indictment against him being laid for drinking three pounds fourteen shillings and fivepence in the presence of Lieutenants Davenport, Boswell, Pyke and Ensign Bray, &c., upon the 11th of June, what Mr. King said could not affect him, since he was not in company when the words charged in the indictment upon Mr. Birch were spoken, but that was overruled. Mr. Birch made a very handsome defence for himself, and every one expected he would be acquitted, but the jury after an hour's stay brought him in guilty with Mr. Wyndham, and immediately the sentence of the court was pronounced against each of them, viz., Mr. Wyndham to pay 100*l.* and suffer a year's imprisonment, without bail or mainprize, and though my Lord Chief Justice declared that Mr. Birch's crime was not of so high a nature as Mr. Wyndham's, nor so fully proved, yet he had the same punishment inflicted upon him.

To conclude, as this prosecution did first take rise from the view the informers might have of raising their fortunes upon the ruin of others, and was carried on and sustained

with the greatest rage and malice (insomuch that when some gentlemen belonging to General Nicholson endeavoured to get them bailed at their first coming to Cork they could hardly avoid being insulted, and still are threatened with the effects of their indignation), and was at last determined by a very severe sentence, it is to be hoped her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the miserable case of Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Birch into her consideration, and to mitigate the punishment they now suffer by being strangers among the factious offspring of rebellious persons.

EARL OF MOUNT-ALEXANDER to ORMONDE.

1713, July 29. Mount-Alexander.—The great honour your Grace has done me in your letter of the 8th instant calls for my most humble acknowledgements, otherwise I should not have ventured upon giving you the trouble of reading a second letter from me at this time. I want words to express the satisfaction I have in the honour of your Grace's friendship and to find myself once more under the protection of the house of Ormonde, to whose care my father left me. I can make no other return to your Grace's goodness but to assure you that there is no truth greater than this. I am with the utmost sincerity, &c.

A DIARY OF EVENTS IN IRELAND
FROM 1685 TO 1690.

1685.

March 20.—Duke of Ormond takes shipping for England, and leaves Lord Primate and Lord Granard Lords Justices.

May 20.—Colonel Talbot made Earl of Tyrconnel. Lord Granard goes into the North. The army draws that way.

May 24.—Four companies from Dublin march that way, it being reported that Argyll landed there and declared for liberty and religion.

May 28.—Earl of Tyrconnel comes over Lieutenant-General of the Army.

[June 10.]—About this time great complaints were made of false merchandise, which occasion the following proclamation. [*Bibliography*, No. 942.]

June 11.—Two companies were marched from Dublin towards the North.

June 18.—The Government grew jealous of the Protestants of the North, else made that an umbrage for the following proclamation for taking away the militia arms, and against spreading of Monmouth's declaration. [*Bibliography*, Nos. 947, 951.]

July [10].—Here many stories about Monmouth's followers, which occasioned the following proclamation. [*Bibliography*, No. 952.]

July 11.—Enniskillen burned, thought by treachery, the fire beginning in three or four places at once; nor were the Irish idle, for about this time the Tories began to infest the country, which caused the following proclamation. [*Bibliography*, No. 953.]

July 14.—On the news of Monmouth's defeat there was great joy, but especially amongst the Irish Papists, who burned a manikin in Francis Street for him. In High Street some burned stools and chairs. It was reported that Bandonbridge was burned and Londonderry attempted. Tyrconnel goes into the West, but soon after returns. He did all, the Lords Justices now but ciphers.

July 17.—Lord Granard returns from the North, and then issued out this following proclamation against spreading of false news. [*Bibliography*, No. 952.]

July 23.—The Battle-axes now disbanded, so was the Life Guard of Horse.

July 29.—Some companies returned from England, and a proclamation issued here to call home the Irish that were

affrighted by noise of a Presbyterian plot. [Bibliography, No. 955.]

August [10].—On the defeat of Monmouth, this following proclamation for a thanksgiving came out. [Bibliography, No. 956.]

August 11.—There came out this proclamation [Bibliography No. 957], to save the Irish, who were getting into all employments, rather than anything else, for Tyrconnel encourages the Irish to come to town on the disbanding of the Life Guard, and being poor fellows they made great suit to the Earl to be admitted into his troop then raising, as did also many of the disbanded troopers, which he readily granted, protesting he had no hand in their disbanding ; he took in about fourteen of the Horse Guards, and to make way for them turned out about as many Protestants, and after some months turned many of them also. Colonel McCarty shares the chaplain's salary with a priest, which he had put in, or threatens him to disband him.

September 23.—One Captain Purcell, governor of Wexford, drew up his men in the market-place, and ordered them to charge with ball ; then sent them to disarm the inhabitants, which they did, and took away all they found, wherever they were. The town complained to the Council, but could have no redress, only they promised privately to call for them into the stores, and then give them back again, the contrary of which you will find in the next month.

October.—There was much swearing of treason all the circuits over, and here at Dublin one stood in the pillory ; all done by the malice of the Papists. This fellow had two hundred eggs flung by a Popish boy at him, many of the Papists encouraging their servants to it ; so that there was a mutiny and a man killed in Skinner Row, with many wounded, till the guard quieted all with a file of men. Tyrconnel said he wondered next day how the soldiers durst stir from the guard when he had inquired into the matter ; but instead of returning the Protestants their arms this following proclamation came out. [Bibliography, No. 958.]

[October —.]—This month many gentlemen at Clonmel were tried for treasonable words, the evidence against them mere scullages, scarce a cravat about their necks, and not to be credited, as Judge Reynell observed. The jury were five Protestants and seven Papists. The foreman, one Grace, a Papist, claps him down in a chair, and swore : “ God damn him if he would stir till they found them guilty.” At length repeating the same words, he leaned on both elbows, and they observing him after some time found him dead. So the jury was drawn.

[December 23.]—The Lord Galmoye and Lord Ikerrin, one Sunday, being drunk, were rude in St. Werburgh's Church, and lest the other sort should be found idle there was great

robbing all over the country, which occasioned this proclamation. [Bibliography, No. 959.]

1686.

January 9.—Lord Clarendon came Lord Lieutenant, landed at Bray, and was brought in with many of the English nobility of this country. At his receiving the Sword, he assured them that the King would make no alteration either in Church or State, which much damped the Papists. The Earl of Arran dies. Schombergh confined in France. At Lord Clarendon's coming, he soon issued the following proclamation for the King's Accession. [Bibliography, No. 962.]

February 9.—Sir John Knox, the Lord Mayor, was knighted, and in the next month the Papists came in judges, and a report that the Earl of Tyrconnel was made Lieutenant-General of the Army, and that he had two hundred blank commissions to fill up, and that the Lord Chancellor, and many judges would be changed, which put people under great fears. About the 20th of February a proclamation was issued against printing news, ballads, etc., without licence, and the 20th of February St. Peter's Church was consecrated.

April 15.—Sir Charles Porter landed, and next day was sworn Chancellor.

April 21.—Nugent, Rice and Daly were put in the places of Reynell, Hartstonge and Jones for judges.

April 23.—One Creagh, a merchant, was knighted. Reynell and Hartstonge came to the bar, and had much practice.

May 14.—Sir Edward Hales in England is dispensed with, and his coachman cast. This day some trunks were brought to the Custom House, but passed without opening by the King's command ; supposed to be Popish Bishops' robes, etc.

June 5.—Earl of Tyrconnel, who went for England, lands here, being made Lieutenant-General of the Army of Ireland, with many officers in his train ; the officers of the Army soon after dismissed.

June 8.—The royal regiment was drawn out, and Colonel Dorrington supersedes Sir Charles Feilding.

June 9.—Earl Tyrconnel, Earl of Limerick, Lord Gormans-town (all Papists), sworn of the Privy Council, as also the three Popish Judges, Lord Galmoye, Justin McCarty, Colonel Purcell, Lord Ikerrin, and Colonel Hamilton. A Papist made Master of the Ordnance in Mr. Joy's room.

June 12.—Earl Tyrconnel draws out the royal regiment into the Deer-park, and marks out three or four hundred to be disbanded, but the Lord Lieutenant, who knew nothing of it till then, opposed it, until he knew the King's pleasure, and dispatched an express to that purpose, and refused to suffer the regiment to be drawn out the next day, as Tyrconnel had commanded. But Captain Arthur, a Popish officer in the regiment, dismissed about twenty-five of his company, and sent a sergeant and a drummer to St. John's Well to

beat for volunteers, so did others of the new officers, and beat up for them at all fairs about the country, before the return of the Lord Lieutenant's express; so that the Popish party went on in spite of any opposition. The King's letter was sent to the city of Dublin, and to all Corporations in Ireland, to admit Papists to the freedom of the city without taking the oaths; it was referred to a committee of Aldermen and Commons to advise with counsel about it. A motion was made, as it was reported, in the Privy Council by the Lord Gormanstown to prohibit families to remove for England, as many upon the great rise of Popery were about to do, and to leave their effects, but it was rejected. Upon the dismissal of so many soldiers, the Irish fellows that came to be listed, when one asked them where they were going, they would say "to get a wacancy," which after proved a jeer or by-word.

July 1.—On this day happened a quarrel about the by-word "wacancy," and one or two in town were killed on that account, for the Popish officers bid the men beat any that jeered them. Of the better sort several asked for shoulder-knots for their swords, and blue scarlet, at the shops. All this while the Protestants were under great discontents that so many soldiers were dismissed without a cause, and the very scum of the people put in, culled by the priests and sent to the officers, which was looked on as done for some bloody end.

July 12.—Lord Lieutenant went to Kilkenny, where he had an honorable reception, and returned about 17th. Then the Ecclesiastical Commission came out in England.

July 28.—The following proclamation came forth for to quiet the minds of the people for words spoken. [Bibliography, No. 966.]

July 31.—The whole subject of discourse about this time was about disbanding the army, and taking houses at under rates.

August 18.—The Countess of Dorset returns for England.

September 4.—Earl of Tyrconnel returns for England, and soon after Primate Boyle and Earl of Granard. The Lord Lieutenant returns from Munster progress, and is received with bonfires.

October 4.—The Irish Army grows insolent at Kilkenny under the Lord Galmoye, and insult one Wilsby at his meeting-house.

October 23.—Mr. Major Connell's bonfire was put out, and himself forced to get out of the way; his windows were broken, and one of their own troopers shot instead of young Mukins for making a bonfire. At Carlow the Sovereign refusing to make a Papist free, was kicked and beaten by Dan Shelden, who bade him go and complain to the Lord Lieutenant, which he did, without relief. Many Protestant houses in the country they searched for arms, and several robberies were committed and some very barbarous murders.

Near Kilbeggan a whole family was murdered, and the house robbed, on which the following proclamation. [*Bibliography*, No. 968.] Many of the Papists made justices of the peace, and the Protestants put out.

1687.

January 1.—The Lord Lieutenant knighted the Lord Mayor in Christ Church. The Lord Rochester put out from being Treasurer, has a pension of 4,000*l.* per annum out of the Post-Office. Lords Belasyse, Dover, and Godolphin, Ernley, and Sir Stephen Fox made Commissioners of the Treasury. Lord Rochester retires to Twickenham.

January 7.—The Parliament prorogued in England to the 28th of April, 1687, and the King sends Earl of Tyrconnel Lord Deputy of Ireland, the news of which put the city into great consternation and very many families prepared to remove for England ; there being also great robberies committed, hardly a night passed but some house was assaulted. The King knights Alexander Fitton, and declares him Lord Chancellor of Ireland. It was reported that both the Chief Justices, Davys and Keatinge, were to be dismissed, and that Christ Church was to be given to the Papists, all which discouraged the English Protestants, and put a great stop to all trade, so that money became very scarce, and many houses empty. The Earl of Huntingdon made an Ecclesiastical Commissioner instead of Earl of Rochester, and Earl of Mulgrave instead of Archbishop of Canterbury.

January 19.—The chapel in the new Hospital was this day consecrated by Archbishop of Dublin in the presence of Lord Lieutenant Clarendon and many of the nobility. It was reported that Tyrconnel, at his coming, would put a stop to people leaving the kingdom and carrying away their effects, as in France, which made many people hasten away to begone as soon as they could ; it being also reported that the Irish soldiers would be quartered upon private houses, which was actually done in Drogheda.

January 19.—About eight o'clock this night an English Protestant near Kilgobbin, that was a constable and a stout man, was beset in his house, and being sensible of it, stood on his guard, and prevented their getting in, but they set the house on fire, and then he endeavouring to escape, was pursued and taken by Irish rogues ; his throat they cut from ear to ear ; his wife was also taken and stabbed ; his daughter about thirteen years old, was took, knocked down and her brains dashed into the ground with a great stone cast upon her, and four small children burned to cinders in the house. This murder at this time much heightened people's discontents. A little before this, Gay, the Quaker, was robbed in George's Lane, and his servant-maid murdered. Great sums were transmitted into England, so that guineas were at twenty-four shillings apiece, and exchange at twelve per cent.

January 21.—Much money was stopped at the Custom House, and plate sold at four shillings per ounce in England. One Massy, a Papist, was made Dean of Christ Church in Oxford, and French afterwards had it. At Kilmainham five were this Sessions condemned, and but one executed, so well did the State keep their word in the late proclamation. At this month's assembly in the city, Papists were admitted free without taking the oaths as obliged by law.

January 26.—Whilst the Earl of Tyrconnel lay at the Head for a wind, both himself and party expressed much impatience thereat, but we were as glad as they vexed at the check, and it is hardly credible how the minds of people were quieted by this respite, which was but seventeen days.

February 6.—Tyrconnel lands at Dunleary, and was brought to town by a great train of his party, but few or none of the Protestant gentry ; he went to his own house, with the crowd, till he was sworn. Some days before his arrival, the Lord Mayor gave orders to the constables that the people should make bonfires, but they warned them to make none, of which Tyrconnel having notice, wrote to the Mayor, who, to do him justice, set the constables in stocks. The King made one Bassett rector of Sydney College in Cambridge, a Roman Catholic. In France dragoons were sent to Languedoc. In England Berwick made master of the horse and colonel of horse. The Lord Maitland, a Roman Catholic, made Secretary of State in Scotland, in Earl of Midleton's room. Princess of Denmark's daughter dies. In Ireland, Peters, a Roman Catholic, made Archbishop of Cashel.

February 12.—This day being Saturday, Earl of Tyrconnel was sworn Lord Deputy (then came up the story of Toby Barnes about twenty-one or two years ago, *videlicet*, that nothing stuck closer in his conscience as he lay a-dying, nor was he troubled for any action of his life as for not killing Talbot when it was in his power, for that he would ruin the Protestants) at Lord Archbishop of Dublin's house, and went from thence to the Castle. The Earl of Clarendon made a speech, and went on shipboard immediately, but the wind not favouring he stayed at Dunleary. There were many at his departure, though many imagined him to be but a blind, having scarce power to punish what he saw amiss. Chancellor Porter, on the same day, resigned the seal. At Ratoath, a cow-boy went to a Protestant's house for a penny-worth of tobacco, which the woman of the house gave him, then pretending to be cold, he sat down by the fire, and on a sudden gave the woman a gash ; she falling with the fright and stab, he ran to the husband, who lay in his bed, and thinking to cut his throat too, wounded him on the side of the neck, of which he died, and then endeavoured to escape, but was taken, and confessed he was set on by the devil. The College plate, about four thousand ounces, was taken at going off. At Kilgobbin, where the murder was committed,

much screeching was heard, and a suspected woman attempted to cut the throat of one who seized her on suspicion, but cut only his fingers.

February 15.—Sir William Domville was dismissed, who had been about twenty-five years Attorney General, and Nagle put in his place and knighted. The Lord Deputy expressed much kindness to Sir William but two days before. Sir Richard Ryves, Recorder of Dublin, was dismissed, and Gerald Dillon was put in his place. Not three Protestants pricked among the sheriffs. A text preached on before the Lord Deputy, Numbers, 33, 55, 56. One Dermot, a noted thief, executed.

February 19.—Earl of Clarendon went for England. The Judges of Assizes half Roman Catholics. Lord Deputy went publicly to Mass, two companies of foot and a squadron of horse attending him. The Earl of Longford carried the sword of state.

February 21.—The following proclamation was issued against Tories, and for trying of felons [*Bibliography*, No. 970], and that [against spreading reports] [*Bibliography*, No. 969].

February 23.—Lady Mary, Princess Ann's eldest daughter, dies ; an attempt to poison the Princess of Orange in tea.

February 24.—Earl of Longford dismissed, notwithstanding his cringing, of being prime Commissioner of the Revenues ; and Robert Bridge sent out also.

February 26.—About this time Lord Deputy issues the following declaration [*Bibliography*, No. 971], notwithstanding which at St. Michan's, a gentleman being to be buried, and his grave made in a place purchased from the parish, a soldier being to be buried, the soldiers put their fellow soldier's corpse in the gentleman's grave, upon which complaint being made the soldiers were cashiered and promises were made of peace and happiness, yet six hundred Protestants went off upon it. One Bermingham pretends a scruple in religion, and applies to the Archbishop of Dublin, who appointed Dr. Foy, Dr. King and Dr. Acton to meet some priests the 24th, but it was put off to the 27th. In the meanwhile a juggle was discovered in the matter, for Bermingham, a pretended Protestant, was really a Papist, and to advance the credit of the Popish clergy procured this disputation, designing to go to Mass upon the dispute ; upon which the Archbishop sent letters mandatory not to dispute, which letters were publicly read at St. Werburgh's. Now the charters of this city of Dublin, and all other cities sent for, but refused. Liberty of conscience read at Edinburgh ; the miseries of the Protestants at Piedmont the same time.

March 7.—This proclamation about salmon fry was published. [*Bibliography*, No. 972.]

March 15.—Wybrants, Margetson and Withers, three ensigns of the royal regiment, were dismissed, notwithstanding the Lord Deputy's protestation to the contrary. Earl of

Clarendon put out from being Lord President, and Lord Arundel put in his place. The Parliament prorogued to the 22nd of November, 1687, in which a toleration for all religion.

March 18.—Lord Archbishop of Dublin put out of the Council.

March 31.—The charter of the new Hospital seized, and Mass said in that chapel.

April 4.—Comes out the King's declaration for liberty of conscience and a proclamation about corn. [Bibliography, Nos. 973, 976.]

April 10.—Lord Deputy goes to Mass to St. Francis's Chapel. One of Lord Clancarty's troopers losing his horse, and being to march, the Lord bade him take his landlord's, which not daring himself to do, he made a constable to do it, for which the landlord making the constable pay, the constable complaining of the hardship, the Lord tossed the landlord in a blanket to death. Many of the charters in the country given up to the Judges of Assize on their circuit. The Lord Deputy abuses the Lord Mayor for refusing the charter, and calls the Recorder a rebel, though they had chosen one Lincoln, a Papist, Sheriff before. About this time also Dean Manly turns Papist, and writes for Popery. Baron Henn superseded by Rice, and Lynch knighted and made a puisne baron, and Martin made Judge in the Common Pleas in the room of Gorges.

April 30.—Boyle, Roche and McNamara hanged for the Quaker Gay's robbery in George's Lane, and gibbeted. About the 11th justices appointed to sign widow's certificates for hearth-money, and the 29th a declaration about the clothing and pay of Army. [Bibliography, No. 977, 978.]

May 2.—A proclamation taking off duty from Spanish iron. [Bibliography, No. 980.]

May 4.—*Quo warrantos* now brought against all the charters, upon which many surrendered, and a proclamation was designed to back them if refusal had been.

June 15.—Judgment against Dublin charter; Baron Rice declaring that they had as good maintain a civil war against the King as those. Sir Edward Hales made Lieutenant of the Tower, and the Duke of Somerset turned out of all his employment for affronting the Pope's nuntio.

July 18.—Seven companies with eight pieces of ordnance march to the Curragh of Kildare, on which the following declaration, and also a proclamation revoking that of the 2nd of May last. [Bibliography, Nos. 981, 982.]

August 8.—The friars appear in habits and laughed at by the boys. The Lord Mayor sends for the constables and orders that the friars shall be protected from injury. Bow Bridge near the Hospital made, and the way mended.

August 11.—Hennessey whipped out of the Hospital Chapel.

August 12.—Lord Deputy returns from Curragh to Chapelizod. The Queen at Bath ; the King goes to her ; returns by Chester.

August 21.—Lord Deputy goes to Chester to meet the King, leaves Lord Chancellor and Lord Clanricarde justices.

August 30.—Eight sergeants and many corporals of the regiment cashiered.

September 4.—Lord Deputy returns, lands at Ringsend, being absent only fourteen days.

September 24.—Lord Chief Justice Davys dies, in whose room Nugent is placed.

September 27.—Earl of Clanricarde dies, and Lord Chancellor Fitton's lady. The Earl of Castlemaine made Privy Councillor. Then comes out the Freyberg letter.

October 23.—Lord Deputy forbids the great guns to be fired, and at night a rabble of Popish soldiers with drawn swords and a crowd of other rabble ran about to put out bonfires. A joiner killed as he stood at his own door, and two more wounded that night. He that killed him said he was sorry he did not kill twenty more. One of Irish quality would not lie in a Protestant house at Castledermot, till they were laughed at, because they could not find a Catholic inn. One David O'Neill made Master of Chancery. About this time Magdalen College business.

October 31.—A proclamation against bonfires [*Bibliography*, No. 983]. A new charter given to Dublin. Sir Thomas Hackett, Lord Mayor, sworn. Hennessey whipped out of the Tholsel and High Mass said in it.

November 2.—Sir Richard Nagle got to the Tholsel, and was made Town Clerk, and one Barnewall was made Recorder. The like at Kilkenny, and also wherever the new charter. Six Protestant Aldermen left to give a varnish in the city of Dublin, vizi., two Churchmen, two Dissenters and two Quakers ; the rest Papists. Thirty of the Common Council Papists. He that killed the joiner found guilty of manslaughter ; not a Protestant in the jury, all Papists. About two hundred and fifty disbanded, and blockheads admitted to be taught about this time.

November 25.—Sir Charles Meredith put out, and Buno Talbot put in his stead.

December 3.—About five in the evening it began to rain, upon which a good flood took down Essex Bridge, and coach and horses dropped in and were drowned. At this time many arms and bombs, etc., brought from England to the stores here. The freedom of the city to be renewed at threepence per man, but this utterly denied by the Corporation of the city.

December 20.—The Lord Mayor hangs up six hundred lanthorns, and taxes nine shillings to five of the inhabitants, though they cost him but six shillings apiece. The usual cessments for the poor refused the churchwardens, and Lord Mayor issues warrants to collect and would fain collect it

himself, pretending the poor were cheated. He sets the toll of the markets for 800*l.* per annum to his friend (formerly set at 1,100*l.* per annum,) for his own use. The light bread and butter he sent to the friars, which formerly was sent to the prisoners.

1688.

January 16.—Several scruples arising about coin, the following proclamation comes out. [*Bibliography*, No. 984.]

January 20.—The Secretary of State, Sir Thomas Sheridan, upon a difference betwixt Lord Deputy and him, dismissed of all his employments. The new Lieutenant of the Tower obliges all the warders to give up all their places, which they had during good behaviour, and take them during pleasure. Now also the King presses the States to deliver up Dr. Burnet, which is refused, upon which he calls home his forces, which is refused also. Sir Bryan O'Neill made judge of the King's Bench in place of Nugent, advanced to Lord Chief Justice of the same.

January 21.—About eleven at night a fiery meteor seen over this city, which breaking appeared like lightning, and about a minute after came a crack like the report of a piece of ordnance, which made the houses to shake.

February 2.—On Candlemas day the great house in Sheep's Street was consecrated to the nuns. A day of thanksgiving was appointed for the Queen's being with child in England, Scotland and Ireland ; see proclamation [*Bibliography*, No. 986]. This was looked upon by many to be a mean design, it being so passionately desired by all the Catholics, who ever since the King came home would drink Hans-en-kelder, even two years before to many's knowledge, the thoughts of a Protestant successor being more terrible than doomsday, and what rendered it more suspicious was the confidence that the Papists had that it was a boy. One Terrill, titular Bishop of Clogher, made Secretary in Sir Thomas Sheridan's place, and Alexius Stafford, titular Dean of Christ Church, made Master of Chancery in Dr. Topham's place, who was turned out.

March 17.—Lord Chief Justice Nugent and Lord Chief Baron Rice went for England, on which Nagle's letter appears. The King will raise three regiments to employ the officers that came home from Holland, which were but a few, and by proclamation England commands all his subjects in the service to return on his displeasure. [*Bibliography*, No. 987.]

April 4.—Out comes the proclamation not to serve the Hollanders. [*Bibliography*, No. 987.]

April 7.—From the county of Wicklow and Wexford a cross was seen in the moon. Princess Ann miscarries. The three new regiments raised.

May —.—The King puts out his declaration now for liberty of conscience, and endeavours to pack a Parliament for that

purpose, to which the three questions were to be put as in the Freyberg letter. The declaration ordered to be read in the churches refused by many of the bishops and clergy of London, at which the King displeased and threatens them with Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the particulars of which were soon printed and as soon suppressed. A discovery of some attempts to poison the Prince of Orange. Several hundred of Irish soldiers carried for England under pressure to form a regiment of the officers from Holland. The seven Bishops sent to the Tower for petitioning the King, which gave great discontent. The Jesuits' school opened in London.

June 10.—A camp at the Curragh is designed, declaration for it [*Bibliography*, No. 990]. Between nine and ten the Queen brought to bed of a boy, designed to be brought up by hand. The Bishops imprisoned two days before. The Prince and Princess of Denmark then at the Bath. The King orders a day of thanksgiving and prayers by the Bishop of Rochester, etc., on that occasion in London on the 17th, and in the country the 1st July. [*Bibliography*, No. 991.]

July 1.—The thanksgiving here at Dublin, and the 8th in the country. The Bishops tried and found not guilty, with great joy. The Earl of Sunderland declares Roman Catholic before the King and Council.

July 5.—Judge Holloway and Judge Powell turned out for their opinion in the Bishops' case, so was Street and Milton.

July 19.—Duke of Ormond dies. Two great herring-hogs killed at Dunleary, the least as big as a whale turned upwards, the other much bigger.

July 20.—A declaration for the government of the army. [*Bibliography*, No. 992.]

August —.—And another 24th of August. Another the 28th for provision for the camp. [*Bibliography*, Nos. 993, 994.]

September —.—The King puts out a declaration in England for a free Parliament, and that no Popish sit in the House of Commons. [*Bibliography*, No. 997.] Here was issued a proclamation for not exporting wool, as also a declaration for officers to keep at their command. [*Bibliography*, Nos. 995, 998.] At Ennis, in the county of Clare, in Munster, a malefactor was indicted for burglary and felony, and in full proof of both the jury would not find the burglary, but only the felony. He demanded his clergy, and though a scholar he could not read. They said the print was too little; he said so too, and the book appeared red as blood; on which the judges sent for a Church Bible, and called him up to the Bench, and gave him the book, but to no purpose, for there he could not read, for the book was all over black as ink, upon which he was sentenced to die. After he received his sentence, he could read those or any book readily. At execution he confessed a murder, which he was not suspected for. There

came to England news of the Prince of Orange's designs, known no doubt to some, for the King puts in all the Justices lately turned out ; the like to all deputy lords, but cashiers several of the Duke of Berwick's officers, for refusing Irish soldiers.

October 3.—Others threw up their commissions on news of the Prince's being at sea. Seven companies of the royal regiment now shipped off for England. Our Government and Papists in great consternation.

October 6.—Several companies of Lord Forbes's regiment shipped off. The King fawns on the Church of England ; the Bishops admitted to kiss his hand ; makes promises ; flatters the city of London ; recalls the charter ; makes Sir — Chapman Lord Mayor ; dissolves the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ; recalls two *warrantos* against Oxford ; restores Magdalen College ; makes the young Duke of Ormond and Berwick Knights of the Garter ; commissions several Protestants to raise forces ; so that all suspected what the end of this would be.

October 17.—A proclamation issued here against spreaders of news. [Bibliography, No. 1000.] The young Prince of Wales christened ; named James Francis Edward ; Queen Dowager godmother ; the Pope's nuntio godfather. The King calls an assembly and prints the bawdy depositions, though no questions were asked, but the worthy Chancellor Jeffreys asked what he thought fit.

October 30.—Two armies appear in the clouds ; seen by several in this city—watch and seamen ; went from east to north ; they saw them perfectly shoot at one another, and saw some fall dead ; saw the very blood, and the seamen repeat they heard the guns ; Colonel Justin McCarty saw it at sea, and told the Lord Deputy of it ; it continued about one hour, with a very bright night above, and clouds and a fog below. About this time the new building in the Castle of Dublin was finished, and the Lord Deputy removed from Chapelizod, for that house was so disturbed with spirits they could not rest. On the 23rd some Protestants in the county of Meath made bonfires, which the Papists quenched, and were very rude, which the Government seemed to resent and promised to punish. Orders were given out to raise five new regiments : Earl of Clanricarde's, Antrim's, Lord Clare's, Limerick's and Tyrone's. The Bishops made their eleven proposals, and in the history of the desertion Sunderland displaced (Edward Viscount Preston in his place) ; said for some letters about the treaty with the French King sent by him to the Prince of Orange ; he pretends his closet broken open. The 29th, rabble break the Mass House in Lime Street, while Lord Mayor was at dinner.

November 1.—The Prince of Orange sails from Brill ; his fleet, seen from Dover the 4th, was five hours passing by ; at seven in the morning they were seen from the Isle of Wight,

and on Monday, November 15, landed at Dartmouth, Exmouth and Torbay, without any opposition.

November 15.—Our public news at this time was wholly suppressed by order. Great was the concern of the Roman Catholics at the present posture of affairs, and fast days were appointed and kept for the King's success and his enemies' confusion. Among the ceremonies they used at the Mass Houses, one was that they made the effigy of the Prince of Orange, and having formally cursed it after their manner, they cut it in pieces and cursed every piece and spit on it, and then burned it ; and it was hotly reported three Jesuits went hence to poison him ; they usually drank his and all his adherents' confusions, and generally expressed themselves with much bitterness. About the 6th just came out the King's declaration, and about the 30th a proclamation for calling a Parliament. [Bibliography, Nos. 1002, 1003.] Such scandalous letters as the enclosed were written and dispersed to several :—

London, November the 14th, 1688.

Mr. Deputy-Recorder.

I know that your fanatical crew longs to hear some news from us in England, and therefore know that we have beaten your fanatical army here, and will ere long cut the throats of all your fanatical crew, and so I leave all to your prayers till your throats be cut, which will be the hearty prayers of

Rory McFlynn.

To Josias Haydocke, Deputy Recorder of Kilkenny, these (Postmark and charge on it from Dublin).

Good my Lord,

I have written to you to let you know that all our Irishmen through Ireland is sworn ; on the ninth of this month they are all to fall on and kill and murder man, wife, and child, and spare none, and I desire your Lordship to take off yourself and all others that are adjudged by our men to be heads, for wherever of them can kill any of you, they are to have a captain's place ; so my desire to your Honour is to look to yourself, and give other noblemen warning, and go not out neither night nor day without a good guard with you, and let no Irishman come near you whatsoever he be, so that is all from your father's friend and your friend, and will be, although I dare not be known as yet for fear of my life.

(No subscriber.)

To my Lord Mount-Alexander, with care in all haste.

The writing was ill, and it appeared by the whole strain, the minute came not from a learned hand.

December.—The Roman Catholics having since the Prince of Orange's coming for England given out threatening speeches very often against the English, who were as apt to consider of them as having often tasted of their cruel usage in times past, some Roman Catholics gave out they would be revenged of the Protestants before Christmas, whereby a general suspicion was raised of some mischievous design in hand. To back this, several letters were sent from the country to persons here of the best quality of a general massacre intended the 9th of December, which occasioned the proclamation [*Bibliography*, No. 1004], and also a great consternation. One said to be to the Earl of Mount-Alexander, *vide* before December 3, and from him to Lord Mountjoy, made the greatest noise ; so that several Lords went to speak to the Lord Deputy about it ; but the packets which then came in displeasing the Government, put the Deputy into such a fury, that he was not to be spoken to, but at last the Earl of Meath getting to him let him know the fears of the people ; but he stormed, and said he thought himself in more danger than they, and for aught he knew the Protestants had a design to cut the Roman Catholics' throats, and gave out that report to colour their purposes, &c. ; that he knew of no such design and the like.

December 6.—A precept sent to the Seneschal of the Liberties of Donore to quarter a regiment, made the Earl of Meath stir. The Earl of Meath desired that the Protestants might have arms out of the stores for their security, as was formerly proffered, but [the Deputy] told him there was not enough for the King's army. Then he desired they might furnish themselves with arms, at which the Deputy swore this smelt of a rebellion, and were it not for the respect he had to his family he would commit him, and so they parted. The Protestants that intended to stand by it armed themselves vigorously, but very many families of the best and the middle sort resolved to fly, and shipped themselves and children, with what goods they could pack up in haste, with much precipitation and hurry, so that there went out eight ships on the 7th, and seven on the 8th, and seventeen or eighteen on the 9th, laden mostly with women and children and such goods as they could get on board. Those of more courage put themselves in places of security, as the College, etc., and others prepared to defend their houses, and the Earl of Meath's Liberties kept such strong watches, that it is reflected on in the proclamation published, so that such an attempt must have been very fatal to the Roman Catholics in the city. The Government, instead of doing somewhat to allay these fears, was so unfortunate that all their acts served to augment them ; some loads of arms were sent in the night to the Mass Houses in Cook Street, and on Saturday (8th), when the emotion was greatest, three car-loads of arms were sent to the Mass House in St. Francis's Street, and the soldiers were

armed with muskets instead of pikes, and two barrels of powder and one of ball were sent to the main guard, the Lord Deputy being all day very busy in giving out commissions for raising twenty thousand men ; all which were interpreted by the Protestants to the worst sense. At night when business and hurry was a little over, and the Deputy began to reflect on these circumstances, it began to repent him, whether a little too late. He sent that night (8th) to the Archbishop of Dublin, and gave him many and large assurances of the safety of the Protestants, and prevailed on him to give the same to the people, which was done by a paper being read upon morning service in all the Churches to that purpose. He then laid embargoes on the ships that no more should go away, and on Sunday night sent for several of the most noted persons, to whom he gave great assurance of their safety, and desired them give the like to their friends and acquaintances, protesting he was never more afflicted, nor did anything ever go nearer his heart than did those fears of a massacre, and the people's flying (9th), and on Monday issued that proclamation [*Bibliography*, No. 1004], though it was too late to stop matters, for the Earl of Meath was gone on Saturday for England ; and the fright of so many people of such quality, and such crowds of women and children coming at once for England, at this conjuncture, when a report was lately spread there of a massacre in Ireland, must necessarily injure the King, and load the Roman Catholic cause, already hated, with an odium not to be easily got off.

December 10.—News was brought that Londonderry had shut her gates against the Earl of Antrim, who with four or five companies of his new raised men went to quarter there, on which Lord Mountjoy went down with six companies of his men and some troops of horse followed him, but did little.

December 13.—We received news that Bandon in the county of Cork turned out the Roman Catholics, to reduce which place Justin McCarty was sent down.

December 19.—The news of our King's going off made our Government double the guards ; they mounted the ordnance and planted several about the Castle, and distributed great quantities of arms and ammunition ; they removed the powder and bombs to the Castle.

December 22.—They received advice that Duncannon was secured by one Captain —— for the use of the Protestants and the Prince of Orange. Captain Wright was ordered to lay up his yacht and to unrig her, but he, to the contrary, went off with her. Many people still quit the country, and many Roman Catholics send goods to France. About this time news came from England of the King's being taken and abused, and Princess Ann's leaving him, which put a damp on the Roman Catholics here, and made some of the most active provide for themselves, by disposing of their goods into places of safety.

December 28.—The Deputy put out a proclamation appointing who should give certificates for widows' hearths. [Bibliography, No. 1007.]

December 29.—And on this day [the Deputy put out] a declaration for officers not to leave their old regiments, which they did everywhere in hopes to be advanced in the new levies. [Bibliography, No. 1008.]

1689.

January 5.—This new year began here with a sad accident, for on the 5th a ship was cast away in the Bay near Merrion, and all the passengers in her lost. Their cries were heard from six to ten at night; no boats could get off to their assistance, so that on the next day forty-six persons were taken up drowned, of which three were judged to be seamen, the rest officers and soldiers that went home for England, and disbanded there, fled thence; among them one Captain Huggard, who had changed his religion with the times.

January 8.—Now came over Colonel Hamilton from the Prince to the Lord Deputy, to persuade him to give up the sword on conditions, which were said to be that he should have his life and estate; that all things were to be reduced to the state of Charles's time; that judicial proceedings between Papists and Protestants should be liable to be reversed and left as before; of which instructions he gave quite the contrary, and instead of laying down the sword, he caused the Deputy to use other counsels altogether reverse to his promise to the Prince at leaving England.

January 10.—We had an account of offers made by Londonderry to Lord Mountjoy, *videlicet*: 1st, that no more levies be made in this kingdom, no more arms given out, nor no commissions signed; 2nd, that all the new raised forces be kept in their present quarters, if no enemy lands here and that the kingdom is quiet, and that no more troops be commanded into Ulster than are at present there; 3rd, that no nobleman, gentleman or common-man in this kingdom shall be imprisoned, seized, or in any wise molested for any tumultuous meetings, arming of men, forming of troops, or attempting anything that may be called riotous or rebellious before this day; 4th, that no private gentleman's house shall be made a garrison, or soldiers quartered in it.

January 14.—Lord Deputy was not willing to give up the sword without the King's consent, to whom he sent Lord Mountjoy and Lord Chief Baron Rice. The Protestants of Derry, Enniskillen and Sligo put out declarations. Many of the Protestant soldiers of the army deserted and ran to the North, and on the 18th about fifty soldiers deserted out of Lord Mountjoy's regiment, carrying away arms, drums, etc., but being pursued and overtaken, stood on their guard, but by one Nugent, who promised fair things, were persuaded

to lay down, which they no sooner did, but they were most of them made prisoners, and brought to town with a strong guard, and sent to several gaols, some to Trim, etc. It is hardly credible how many daily quitted the kingdom, and some retired to the North, and many Protestants came to town. In the meanwhile there was great robbing and stealing of cattle in the country, and a great dissatisfaction and fear throughout the kingdom upon the present posture of affairs, for an army from England being expected with the first easterly wind, the Protestants were fearful of some barbarities from the Irish. Upon the great deserting of the Protestants from the army, many others were turned off, and about this time all the Protestants, both officers and soldiers, laid down, so that the army was all Papists here now, and the word "loyalty" grew much out of use, except with the Papists, Protestants and Papists being the words of contests.

January 24.—The poor old men of the Hospital had forty shillings apiece given them, and all turned out of the House, being as it was so intended for a garrison. One Sanderson seizes on four loads of arms and ammunition in the county of Cavan. A gentleman, one Monsieur Pontee, arrived from the King to see how affairs stood here, and soon returned. Commissions were given for making the army fifty thousand.

January 25.—And a proclamation issued against associations, and for laying down of arms. There was great stealing, driving and killing of cattle all the kingdom over, on which a declaration was published. [*Bibliography, No. 1009.*]

February 5.—There was great crowding into England still, so that guineas were at four shillings and sixpence apiece, and money about twelve per cent., and some fourteen, exchange, and very great rates were given for passages, and carrying goods, of which Sir William Ellis for passes made a hand, so did one White of Ringsend, a noted knave. A declaration also comes out against killing cattle, but slighted. [*Bibliography, No. 1010.*] The Popish party arm themselves with great vigour by the instigation of the priests, and were not to have Mass unless they had skeans or some other weapons. There was a report of a fight at sea, and the guns, as said, heard from the 2nd to the 5th. The expectation of the King's coming here, made it believed that the Dutch had met him, which much damped the Irish. On the 22nd, at night, there was great danger of an uproar in the city by reason of a quarrel in New Row, in the Poddle, wherein two or three were killed; the soldiers all in arms, but it passed over without much trouble more. The whole North was in the power of the Protestants, except two or three places.

February 23.—A report was spread of a defeat of some of the army in the North, and some prisoners taken, but false. But the packets coming in caused some sadness at Court, which was revived again by the coming of Captain Arthur and Lord Dungan, who said the King would come here. This

was spread all over town about nine at night, and the King or son, Berwick, was landed at Youghal with thirty thousand French, upon which bonfires were made and the bells rung most of the night ; the Papists being much overjoyed at the news, the Protestants much daunted and amazed. The hurry being over, and the people gone home to rest, the forces were called together in great silence ; the foot and some horse within and without the city, and very strong guards and sentinels set at every street, the gates close shut, and none but soldiers admitted in and out, or from street to street in the out parts ; and in this posture were all things found in the morning, when about nine of the clock orders were given to search for and take up all horses and arms about the city.

February 25.—On this great search was made, and all that could be found were seized on, but within the gates the Lord Mayor went about with the constables, declaring that unless they sent in all their arms to Christ Church or St. Werburgh's, they with whom any should be found afterwards should be left to the discretion of the soldiers ; on which all Protestants sent in their arms, for fear of ill usage. They were all searched, both men and women, as they passed in the evening, for bayonets and pocket-pistols. They seized on the College and most of the almshouses in the suburbs, breaking trunks open, and tearing seals from patents and detained them two days. On the same evening they restored many horses, and next morning gave back more.

February 26.—While this was doing an embargo was laid on the ships, and the next morning guards set as before, and persons stopped and seized in the street, but they were about noon drawn off. On this occasion Woods, a butcher, was killed, and some other insolences committed, yet in the main it was acted with much civility.

February 27.—This morning some sugar-plums were given after the potion, for the letters of the packets were given out, though searched and opened before, but no Gazettes delivered, and the Lord Deputy had, as it was reported, three letters from the King to be kind to his Protestant subjects that were loyal. This evening the sham of the King's landing and the French was laughed at, it being a mere device to amuse the Protestants while they were disarmed ; but the thing being done, out comes a declaration [*Bibliography*, No. 1017], a mere ridiculous thing, and a detachment was sent to Ballinderry in the county of Wicklow, in which many Protestants were got, but it was given up and many of them made prisoners, John Price, etc., and this evening bonfires were made for joy of an express to the Deputy that the King would be here on Saturday or Sunday, but this was quashed, the business being over, and the soldiers punished that began the thing, but the party was found still for the King's coming, the Lord Mayor ordering all the streets of the city to be mended and gravelled, which made Protestants to believe that there

was some farther design on foot, so that had there been shipping and free passage many thousands would have left the kingdom, their discontents being heightened by some reports of raising a contribution for the army and plundering the city. This great work of disarming the Protestants gave thousands of arms to the Papists, and made them not fear doing what they pleased, for now they quartered upon private houses and prepared for an expedition into the North.

March 1.—A declaration was issued [*Bibliography*, No. 1018], for many of the best arms were embezzled by officers and soldiers, insomuch that the ministers and wardens of every parish went from house to house to see what arms had been taken from them or given in, and it was found they had above seven hundred arms from St. Werburgh's only.

March 8.—The forces began to march to the North, and next day the train of artillery, consisting of seven brass pieces [and] two iron ones with empty carriage. More of the forces went daily. An express brought a declaration from King William and Queen Mary, commanding all to lay down arms, and come under their standards, else to be prosecuted as robbers and traitors; on the 7th out comes a proclamation [*Bibliography*, No. 1020] against several Lords and gentlemen of Sligo and Ulster, as Lords Massareene, Mount-Alexander, Kingston, etc.

March 10.—News came to town that a fleet of ships were seen off Waterford, but not known what.

March 14.—And now the news came that the King was landed at Kinsale on the 12th at night last. Great preparations were made for his reception, of plate and furniture for the Castle. The bells ordered to be rung, but no bonfires. The Lord Deputy sent his coach to meet him, though many would not believe he being gone eastward, and they abused with such stories often, and expecting a potent army from England very soon.

March 15.—The Lord Deputy went to meet the King at Kilkenny. Yet still people were doubtful of his coming until Colonel Dorrington and some baggage confirmed that he was come to most, though not to all, for it was reported he came with Captain Arthur.

March 16.—It was certain the King's party was not merry nor satisfied. Some thought the Lord Deputy and grandees had made peace with King William, and used this policy to introduce his government without blood, and the declaration seemed to further it by giving time (till the 10th of April) to lay down arms. So likewise did other circumstances, as sending the forces from the city, stopping business at the Custom House, nothing being done there since the 12th instant. Yet still the general talk was of bringing in the King.

March 18.—A hot report was of a skirmish in the North, confirmed by some that came to a saddler's shop and pressed two saddles to send an express to the King.

March 20.—It was said that some country people at Loughbrickland, flying to the North quarters, were shot down to the number of two or three hundred.

March 21.—This day a party of about three hundred were drawn out and sent with two mortar-pieces and some carts northward, and Tyrconnel made Duke, and so Powis also.

March 22.—The King came to Kilkenny, where he had this speech made to him by one Murphy, an Irish doctor of divinity, or rather the titular Bishop of Ossory, though after it was printed as the Recorder's speech. [See *infra*.]

March 24.—The King came to town with far less splendour than the Lord Deputy used to do. He rode on horseback, and Tyrconnel carried the sword, his two base sons riding on each hand of him. He was very courteous to all as he passed by. It is said he wept as he rode into the Castle. His apparel was red, though rusty. He brought with him about 150,000*l.* in money, arms for forty thousand men, and one hundred officers, but said the most part rabble of France. He sent back the fleet immediately, being twenty-one frigates. He left the Lord Mountjoy prisoner in France, who he committed for desiring to stand neuter two days before he left Paris. It is said the King was inclinable to release him, had not the French King interposed, and assured the King that his clemency brought him to this pass. Sir Charles Murray was also committed at Cork, though afterwards released and came hither.

March 25.—The King calls a Parliament per proclamation, and orders a proclamation against rapparees, and raises the coin as by proclamation. [Bibliography, Nos. 1023, 1026, 1032.]

March 26.—They began to act again at the Custom House, by the King's permission, to which act of permission there were named as Privy Councillors, Duke Tyrconnel, Lord Chancellor, Dukes Berwick and Powis, Earl of Granard, Lord President, Limerick, Abercorn, Lord Thomas Howard, Lord Viscount Gormanstown, Netterfield, Rosse, Bellew, Lord Chief Baron Rice, Sir Thomas Newcomen, Buno Talbot, Colonel Anthony Hamilton, Colonel Nicholas Purcell, Plowden ; Earl of Melfort was Secretary of State.

March 27.—This day the King viewed the soldiers, and his money came to town. Colonel Russell disbanded, and Sir Thomas Newcomen, Sarsfield and Hamilton succeeded. There was an attempt on Coleraine, where the English ran, by means of Colonel Lundy, who betrayed them.

March 30.—There was a proclamation to call home [the king's] subjects, and Mr. Browne was executed at Cork for assisting some that went to the North. Till the King came all that had acted for themselves and houses against the robbers and half-pikemen were connived at, but now they were sentenced, tried and condemned (the judges, jury and sheriffs all Papists), and several of them executed, as one Lewis, etc. On Good

Friday the King touched for the evil, and all that were touched brought their own money. It was reported that men were landed in the North, and that Massereene and Mount-Alexander were gone for England, their houses being plundered by the Irish. It was talked that the King would be in his throne before Midsummer by the aid of fifteen thousand French to join the Irish, and so into Scotland, to join those, so for England, where were forty thousand ready to rise, and nothing could stop them it was so certain.

April 1.—The King sends a proclamation to Scotland, signed by Earl Melfort, and also a declaration.

April 3.—Duke of Berwick got down to the North with supplies.

April 8.—The King went down in person, and resolved to be back in twelve days. Then also was an embargo again, which made for Ellis's pocket, said it must be under the King's hand. The day the King went a regiment from Wicklow marched, as did many of the forces daily.

April 10.—A report that the King's army had received a defeat, and that Berwick and Galmoye were taken prisoners.

April 11.—Duke of Tyrconnel went to regulate things in Munster. Sir William Talbot made Master of the Rolls.

April 14.—Bishop of Chester, Cartwright, the Ecclesiastical Commissioner, died a Protestant, and would not endure the priests. He died with three days' sickness, at Bishop Dopping's house, and the Irish were glad he was gone. It was given out he was poisoned. Some French landed at Passage out of three privateers, defaced the church, burned the seats, tore the Bible, and had like to kill the minister, [and] wore the leaves of the Bible in their hats.

April 18.—Ammunition sent down to the North, forty cars, four bomb-carts. Coleraine said to be deserted. The Recorder, Sir John Barnewall, made second Baron of the Exchequer. Baron Worth out. Dillon made Recorder. Twelve packets came in, but not one word suffered to come out; only said that King William and Queen Mary were to be crowned. Lord Chief Justice Nugent, in a charge to the grand jury, insisted on their care against half-pikemen, robbers, spreaders of libels, because the news in the packets were not to their minds.

April 25.—The King returned to town from the North, where they had a skirmish (in which General Mamough was killed going to view the fort at Kilmore, as it was said from that fort); it was said so many of the county of Down rebelled that had protections upon the sight of ships, but is sure many of them were killed upon it.

April 28.—Lord Blaney and Lord Kingston go for England. Derry holds out, and makes a sally and killed another French General, called Pusignan.

May 1.—Dorrington sent with more forces to the North. The French fleet in Bantry Bay overtaken by the English,

who are said to be worsted, and the bells and bonfires ordered by the King. Some thought it to be an artifice to encourage the soldiers now on their march.

May 5.—Sixty car-loads of arms came to town. Reported that the Protestants of Down had received assistance ; others said they were all destroyed. The great guns in Palace Gardens were removed to the Castle.

May 7.—The 7th the Parliament of Ireland sat and chose Sir Richard Nagle their Speaker. On the 4th the King sent another proclamation to Scotland, and on the same day issued a proclamation here for advancing petty pieces. [*Bibliography, No. 1036.*]

May 8.—Lord Netterville and Louth made prisoners at Derry on the 6th by assault from the town, in which Colonel Ramsey was killed, with many others.

May 9.—The King speeches, and the Parliament address him ; then they begin to seize the absentees' estates, and houses and shops shut up. The shipping were enlarged, but none to go without licence, which could not be had under 3*l.* 10*s.* charges, and then was sent a proclamation with commissions into England.

May 10.—Two mortars with some guns were sent to the camp, and the Lord Chief Justice Herbert arrived from France, and several others and also arms for twenty thousand foot and ten thousand horse from thence.

May 15.—The town begins to be crowded with French officers. Colonel Butler's regiment march northward.

May 16.—About two hundred cars of powder and match from France came to town.

May 17.—Twenty-three cars of it sent to the North.

May 20.—It was said the King told the Parliament he expected fifty thousand French here soon, and that there would be no invasion here this two months. An account of the French supplies from one that came with them is thus : the fleet forty-two in all, of which seven were fire ships, and in them the King's subjects, money, arms and ammunition embarked ; they came into Bantry with five men-of-war ; thirty stayed without, and were attacked by the English fleet from about eleven o'clock till nine ; three of the English prove treacherous and stood off (this was May 1st), and stayed till the finish.

May 25.—Little good was to be done at Derry, though the siege continued. An army of seven or eight thousand was sent against Enniskillen, and preparations for to encamp fifteen thousand men near this city, and it was given out that three or four such companies were to be in the country. About a hundred cars of ammunition were sent down to the army, and hardly a day but some forces or other went down.

June 1.—Sir Michael Creagh's regiment marched with four guns and much ammunition.

June 2.—In the evening was some disturbance, for all the King's guards ran to their arms, though it was not known what the matter was. It was said, but falsely, that Derry was much pressed, and that none was landed, notwithstanding the reports; others said five thousand were landed without the town.

June 4.—Though this day one told the House of Lords that Derry was burned, etc., on which they gave two great shouts and sent two of the judges to the House of Commons with the news, who gave three great shouts, all was but lies. Lord Clancarty's regiment and Colonel Bagenal's came to town with a hundred cars of ammunition. Several Dissenters were seized on a pretended plot, their houses rifled, and themselves kept prisoners, Mr. Hugh Price, Joy and Peal, Dissenting Ministers. Duke of Tyrconnel, about this time, was extremely ill, and Rosse or Rose made Lieutenant-General. The French were masters of all the towns in Munster. Colonel McCarty, Lord Mountcashell, and Lord Chancellor landed, and on the 4th a great defeat at Derry was given the King's party, and a list of the slain given about.

June 7.—Colonel Creagh's regiment were sent towards Enniskillen with two pieces of cannon and much ammunition, followed soon by Lord Clancarty's regiment, and many every day sent to the North.

June 8.—Colonel Barker went down, who had like to have been killed by the General for a miscarriage, for a regiment had got French arms of a finer bore than ours and the bullets were not changed, and when they came to Trim were all found too big for their guns, which might have been of ill effect, but they were changed afterwards.

June 10.—At this time the two last pieces of ordnance that were sent came back not fit for service. At night great quantity of ammunition was sent towards Enniskillen, and a great party along with it.

June 11.—It was reported that the King's army had taken two ships and killed a thousand men and drove five hundred more into the sea; the latter false, but the first was a ship stranded, and they played at her with two guns, but she went off next tide.

June 14.—Several of the horses that had been taken up being taken, and converted to foot-officers' and soldiers' own use, the King was forced, wanting horses, to issue out the following proclamation. [*Bibliography*, No. 1037.]

June 18.—Also money being scarce, the King put out a parcel of brass money made of the metal of brass guns, etc., as by proclamation [*Bibliography*, No. 1038], which proved of excellent use to the kingdom, and saved many Protestants from starving.

June 19.—Several regiments were ordered to the North, with ammunition, etc., and among them Colonel Bagenal's and Lord Iveagh's.

June 20.—The Irish gentry were discontented at the advancement of the French, and some of the soldiers refused to follow the French. Monsieur Russell, the French Minister here, was seized, at the instance of the French Ambassador, and it was said he and the French Protestants were to be sent back to France.

June 22.—The King passed several Acts of Parliament, and amongst them the repeals of the Act of Settlement, etc. The reason for the brass money was the necessity of the King's affairs; the money which he brought over with him not being so much as it was reported, fell short, and grew exhausted, having a great army on foot. The French Ambassador had money, which he disposed of as he thought fit in the King's affairs. He caused fifty bomb-carts for three horses to be made, which stood him in 7*l.* apiece, with many other utensils, in order, as supposed, to lay in magazines of corn.

June 23.—Two regiments were now sent to the North, most of the forces of the kingdom going that way. It was reported that Rose would storm Derry, though it cost him ten thousand men. Mrs. Price, the wife of Mr. Price, of Ballinderry, having had leave to go for England, returns from thence, and it was said she brought a packet to the King. The old proprietors could stay no longer for possession of their estates, and so began to enter upon them everywhere, and turned out the possessors.

June 24.—The King wanted horses to mount his guards with, and so issued out a proclamation. [*Bibliography, No. 1039.*] It was usual for any soldier to stop gentlemen, and take his horse, and make him go on foot, though on the road, and though he had a pass or a protection in his pocket, which if he produced they would tear and scorn at it, and carry away the horse, which would fall to the share of some Irish officer, so that horses grew scarce, and many sold for 40*s.* which cost 10*l.* About the 24th also a disturbance happened on the Glibb between soldiers and butchers, so that some houses were plundered, and many made prisoners; said next day to be caused by the new soldiers.

June 27.—The King puts out brass shillings and half-crowns of the old gun money, and this day puts out a proclamation for it. [*Bibliography, No. 1040.*] It was also a general field-day on the Green, where were drawn out two regiments, which contained about fourteen hundred foot, and three troops which contained a hundred men. Some were to run the gauntlet for refusing the bread given them now after the French fashion, that is made of leaven, but did not. The loaves cost the soldiers threepence apiece, which those of the town would not eat, they were so bad. It was now reported also that the King's forces had secured the river at Derry with a boom, and laid a battery of fourteen guns on it, and that General Rose would storm it soon. The French

Ambassador laid sixty guineas to three with the King that it would be taken in a week.

June 28.—The King issues a proclamation against the Prince of Orange and his adherents. [Bibliography, No. 1041.]

June 29.—A regiment was sent down with great quantity of ammunition to the North on fifty-five cars and eleven or twelve new bomb-carts, and several officers and soldiers came to town wounded.

July 1.—This day it was reported that Colonel Kirk relieved Derry, but contradicted the next day, and on the 4th there was a report of a great slaughter made at Derry the Friday before. This day the Lord Mountcashell's regiment came to town, consisting of six hundred and fifty men, well clad and very sightly men.

July 6.—Fifteen bomb-carts went out of town this day northwards and five towards Cork.

July 10.—About sixty cars came to town with arms, ammunition and saddles from Cork, and two or three days after came eight troops of Dragoons and two or three regiments of foot. It was talked that Kirk would betray Derry to the King, who had sent him his pardon. Three French frigates passed by this way from Waterford towards the North.

July 14.—Came in three prizes taken by them; two Scotch privateers, *videlicet*, Browne and Hamilton, who were both killed, the other a packet-boat, and fifteen prisoners in it. Very great quantity of ammunition sent to the North, and twelve French bomb-carts.

July 16.—About eight troops of Cotter's Dragoons, about four hundred and fifty men, march towards the North, and the regiment of Colonel MacCarty Moore's of six hundred and fifty foot, lined with green, and some of the Lord Bohan's men, lined with yellow, marched. Said the French frigates took up eight hundred men and landed them in Scotland. There was a report, and bets laid at the Court, that Kirk would betray Derry, and four brass guns and two mortars were sent towards Enniskillen with great quantities of ammunition.

July 17.—Lord Mountcashell's men, about six hundred, went towards Crom Castle. The Lord Antrim's regiment came to town.

July 18.—The Parliament, after breaking the Settlement, etc., was this day prorogued, and there was a talk of a defeat of the Enniskilliners, but uncertain, and that forces were landed from England. This night Sir John Davys and many Protestant gentlemen were seized (and some of the meanner sort at the Dolphin), at Mr. John Forster's in Skinner's Row, as they were drinking, and sent to the Castle and Newgate, and they continued to pick up folks for many days. Eleven men, endeavouring to get off in a boat, were taken and laid in a dungeon, and the 20th out comes a proclamation for so doing, and that strangers should leave Dublin for their

country houses that had not been there above six weeks [*Bibliography*, No. 1042]; an order to bring in horses and arms again in fourteen days at peril [*Bibliography*, No. 1043]; and on the 26th another proclamation [*Bibliography*, No. 1045] that no Protestants should leave their parishes without a licence, and also a proclamation to lessen the duty on French wines, etc. [*Bibliography*, No. 1044.]

July 27.—A proclamation for officers not to leave their posts. [*Bibliography*, No. 1047.]

July 30.—Another about the lieutenants of counties, etc., and commissioners of array [*Bibliography*, No. 1497], whose order for raising the Militia see *ibid.*, and great hurry there was to get to the standard.

July 31.—It was the general talk that Derry was relieved, and that the King's army retreated, and that a great many would land here from England.

August 1.—Given out that the King would cover this city with camps, and this day an empty gabbard was sent in by a privateer with pickets for horses. Most of the Protestants of note were seized all over the kingdom, but some released on bail. This after the news of the Lord Mountcashell's defeat at Crom Castle: so great a defeat that not two of the King's side were together, and so confused that they could not tell what was done but they lost their guns and their General was taken prisoner. This defeat sank the courage of the Irish. Burslow, the French General, was called from Cork, and the Lord Clare left in his place there. Burslow's regiment came this evening to town, about six hundred and forty men.

August 2.—The King viewed the forces here in Stephen's Green, *videlicet*, Colonel Dorrington's, Burslow's, Earl of Antrim's, and some of Colonel John Grace's regiment, in all about two thousand men, and troops of English, Colonel Parker's Horse and two troops of Colonel Cotter's Dragoons. This night the soldiers were kept together by two or three companies in a place, and so put into empty houses to be ready upon occasion. About sixty cars of ammunition came to town from Cork, and many came wounded from Crom Castle. The Lord Mayor came from the North, and beat up for volunteers.

August 3.—The King went to Bray to view the coasts, and on the 5th a rendezvous of all from sixteen to sixty at Swords, where the King went, and from thence to Skerries. The people were told there that those that could must furnish themselves with horse and arms at their own charge, and those that were not able it should be allowed them out of their rent, for that an invasion of several nations would be very suddenly, and if they would not fight, they would be made slaves of and sent to the Plantations, etc.

August 5.—About eighty bomb-cars were sent to Athlone with ammunition; James Ryan, carman, conductor. It was now said that fifteen thousand were landed in the North, but this is certain that two or three ships broke the boom

the King had made to hinder the relief of Derry, and went in, upon which the army broke up the siege, and came towards this city, burning and destroying the country as they marched. The French General's regiment marched and encamped at Roebuck ; and the King issues the following proclamation for his Militia, and also another of the same day for charity for the wounded soldiers. [Bibliography, Nos. 1051, 1052.]

August 6.—Lord Clancarty and Lord Fitz-James came to town, and soon after Duke of Berwick.

August 10.—Some reports went of two ships of arms and ammunition from France, which only proved a packet. Others said Sir Michael Creagh's regiment came to town with above four hundred and fifty men, which went down to the camp thirteen hundred.

August 12.—The Earl of Antrim's men marched to camp.

August 13.—Nine regiments under General Rose came in from the siege of Derry, extremely shattered and thin, some but three hundred, some four hundred in a regiment, nor had they much plunder, though they destroyed all the North. Six of the nine went to camp. And some days ago, all churches and meeting-houses were searched for arms, and many graves, tombs and coffins broken open, but no arms found, only the sexton and ringer of Christ Church had hid a saddle and two cases of pistols, and a little biscayen, for one of his neighbours, for which they were put in Newgate, and the church shut up.

August 15.—There was a report that Schomberg was on the coasts of Munster with a fleet and army.

August 16.—Great consultations were held at the Castle, and about four this morning all the serviceable horses of the Papists were taken up, and they began to be very busy betimes this morning, the army decamping from Rathmines and marching through the city, encamped on this side Drumcondra Bridge, thence to the road of Finglas.

August 18.—Colonel Sarsfield came to town from Connaught, where he had been at the head of a small party. It was said Kirk was made General of the English, and that Mountcashell was to be sent for England, and now was published a proclamation that arms embezzled should be made good out of the pay of the officers. [Bibliography, No. 1054.]

August 19.—This morning a soldier was shot on Oxmantown Green, at the head of the royal regiment, for leaving his colours, and Captain Lanallin sent to the camp to be shot there, which was done, after which several were shot for the same fact ; and it was but necessary, for many had deserted, and the regiments grew thin, ten of those lately in service not amounting to three thousand men, beside the sick and wounded. There was uncertain news here of an English army landed. Athlone was fortified, and three cannon and three mortars sent there, and about eighty cars of ammunition,

and a proclamation to raise the disbanded forces on the King's coming. And there came also to town three troops of Colonel Parker's regiment. The Earl of Melfort lays down his employments, to Sir Richard Nagle as to civil affairs, and to Sir William Talbot for military.

August 20.—A proclamation issued for saving of meadows and saving hay and oats. [*Bibliography, No. 1055.*]

August 23.—A hundred and sixty cars of arms and ammunition come from Waterford, and half the royal regiment goes to the North, being about five hundred men. On the 25th a sort of hue and cry is issued after the Lord Brittas and the Lord Castleconnell's men's men, as was also on the 23rd a proclamation for raising the pay of the army. [*Bibliography, Nos. 1056, 1057.*] Brass money began to fall, and things began to rise.

August 26.—The King went towards the North, designing to set up his standard at Lurgan Race. Colonel Parker's regiment went before him, and about seventy cars of arms, etc. The English army said to be landed at Carrickfergus.

August 28.—The other part of the royal regiment marches, and great flocking to Tredath every day.

August 29.—It was reported that Carrickfergus was taken by storm by the English, and the Duke of Tyrconnel viewed eight regiments in Stephen's Green of about two thousand men, and people continue to flock to Drogheda daily.

September 1.—Little matter occurs here.

September 2.—The King publishes a declaration for forty shillings to be paid to deserters from Schomberg, be they of what persuasion they will, so much per man. [*Bibliography, No. 1059.*]

September 3.—This day issued a proclamation for encouragement of the cow-boys, or half-pike men, and also another for officers to keep within regiments, as also to encourage the English and others to desert, and an order to repair to the standard at Drogheda, where all the regiments of horse and foot marched from this city, being about three thousand foot and seven hundred horse. [*Bibliography, Nos. 1061, 1062, 1063.*]

September 4.—The Duke of Berwick was defeated at Newry, where he attempted to burn the town. The said day Tyrconnel licenses brewers' horses. [*Bibliography, No. 1065.*]

September 5.—It was reported that Charlemont was taken. The Lord Duke of Tyrconnel went to Tredath, and at this time brass money falls to sevenpence per pound exchange, and thirty-eight shillings per guinea, and as that falls so the value of the goods rise in proportion.

September 6.—Two troops of horse and a regiment of foot is raised in this city for Militia, all Roman Catholics, and guards put in the College.

September 7.—The King's army was retreating and burning all places which they left behind them, designing a camp

at Gormanstown. The Earl of Granard went to his house near Longford, and about this time the Papists began to put goods into Protestant houses. Then Schomberg sends a trumpet to the King about burning the country, which the King sends back without answer.

September 8.—The English march forward, and a battle is expected every day. Twelve troops of new raised Dragoons came to Stephen's Green, but neither had they clothes or arms, yet it is said some of them went to the camp that night.

September 9.—Schomberg encamped at the fatal Dundalk. The Protestants are seized in the city, and imprisoned in the Blue Boys' Hospital; others in the College, St. Thomas's Court, and other places; and they continue to take them up for several days.

September 11.—About sixty cars of arms and ammunition came to town.

September 14.—Then a proclamation issues for encouraging the bringing of provision to the camp [*Bibliography*, No. 1067], and the city is in great disorder by a report of men landing at Howth, though the sea was tempestuous and the thing impossible.

September 15.—Church and meeting was forbidden, and the Protestants commanded to keep their houses.

September 16.—A ship sailing home for France was scarce out of the harbour when she was chased by five men-of-war and four small vessels, which came clear of Howth, and presently chased her in again, following her to the bar, and two of them came over the bar after her, but she ran up to the point of Ringsend, and then they stood to the southward. But ships coming so near frightened the Roman Catholics mightily. The gates were shut, and all got into a posture of defence; the soldiers marched to Ringsend, etc., and the scholars put out of the College to make it a garrison.

September 17.—Some regiments march to the camp and others come to town.

September 18.—A lieutenant and soldier were hanged in Thomas Street, on a sign-post at the end of New Row, for pressing horses and selling them, which was very common, though those only suffered. They were also very busy in fortifying the city, trenching the streets, and setting up gates and palisadoes, and now the great brass gun that stood in the Castle was melted to make brass money; it weighed 7,321 lbs., and was the fourth or fifth broke for the purpose.

September 21.—The English encamp strongly at Dundalk, and the King near them, and a battle was expected, but given out that Schomberg would not venture gentlemen against cow-boys till he saw his own time.

September 24.—At this time a proclamation was issued against the Kereight men to go to the mountains with stock, etc., and another that no plough horses should be seized on any pretence, or ploughmen. [*Bibliography*, Nos. 1071, 1072.]

September 26.—There was a report that Prince George was landed in the West. The ships that went by here and took in cattle near Cork, gave birth to it, and regiments were sent from the camp and city towards Munster, and an account of great rejoicing in the English camp, but not known for what.

September 29.—Terence Dermot was sworn Lord Mayor, and Ignatius Browne and John Moore his Sheriffs, and went to Mass in the Inns, where the Court of Claims sat, now made a Mass House. The Protestants were turned out of Cork, and the Lord Mayor Reilly set a rate on goods. [*Bibliography*, No. 1073.]

October 3.—Little done the beginning of this month, but towards the 8th a proclamation issued for putting on the duty on wine and brandy again. [*Bibliography*, No. 1074.]

October 11.—A gun of 4,300lb. weight was melted into money.

October 17.—The King prorogues the Parliament to January 12. [*Bibliography*, No. 1075.]

September 22.—The King breaks up camp, fortifying Ardee and putting a garrison in it, the forage for horse being spent; and Mass was said publicly in the College Chapel.

September 23.—Was not kept as by Act of Parliament, though the Act not dissolved.

September 27.—Christ Church seized on, and consecrated to Popery; to which [went] the Lord Mayor, Duchess of Tyrconnel, in coach; the Lord Chancellor's coach empty; himself on foot, with the two maces and two purses before him; and the Governor, Simon Luttrell, with officers, judges and gentry in a crowd after; but before they came back they ranged the soldiers in the school.

September 30.—A defeat in Connaught near Sligo by Sarsfield to the English, on which he came to town.

September 31.—Some gentlemen endeavouring to get off in a boat were discovered and prevented; two after were taken but the rest escaped, which caused a great alarm at midnight all over the city, though none knew the reason of it for a time. At this time poor Captain Carr was drowned, and a boy, going off, and then issue two proclamations, one for encouraging the bringing in hay, oats, etc., the other that officers in service should keep with their regiments. [*Bibliography*, Nos. 1076, 1077.]

November 2.—A proclamation issues for making it death to take hay, oats or straw from any coming to garrisons [*Bibliography*, No. 1078], and people began to be discontented at Schomberg's lying at Dundalk and doing nothing, but orders being given for some regiments to repair to camp, made people hope something would be done, the Papists themselves being weary and wishing a change one way or other. All things but meat grow scarce, even brass money itself, which made the Irish to wonder that England had more silver and gold than Ireland brass.

November 8.—The King having dispersed his forces into quarters comes to town. It was said he lost ten thousand men by sickness, since he went down. The reports of Schomberg were uncertain; some said he had shipped his guns and men. Some days since some thirty prisoners were brought up stripped and barefooted, which were picked up by the King's party, but were soon refreshed by charity.

September 9.—And this day were brought from Wicklow some put in there by stress of weather. Bread begins to be scarce now, but some care being taken about it grows more plentiful.

September 11.—A small ship laden with red cloth, brandy sack, shoes and stockings from Liverpool was betrayed by the pilot and brought under Howth, where she was taken; the master's name was Johnson. The Lord Dover landed in a small ship from France. It was said he came out with seven ships of arms, which were met by the English, who took two, sunk two, and the other three fled, but this uncertain. The French General Rose lays down his commission, and many of the French prepare to go home. It was said the Bishop of Meath petitioned for Christ Church, that the King told him had he been in town it should not have been taken away, but since it was he could not restore it without disengaging the Irish, whose interest was all he had to trust to; and indeed they could not abide any but their own nation. A report was sometime since set on foot, and was now pursued hotly, that all housekeepers should send in beds, bolsters and caddows according to ability, as also pay twenty-four shillings for a bed and twopence per week for fire and candle, and that those that paid should have a protection from quartering, and those beds were to lodge the army in the College and empty houses. It was the money that was sought for; and an office on Cork Hill to receive the beds. It was reported that Sligo was besieged by young Schomberg. Some knew that the prisoners were famished to death in the dungeon in the Castle. Two troopers deserted the English army and came to the King.

November 12.—A proclamation was issued, or declaration, for colonels, etc., to keep at their command on pain of imprisonment. [Bibliography, No. 1079.]

November 17.—Notwithstanding the report of the King's displeasure for taking Christ Church, and that he said he would never come hither, yet this day he went to Mass there, attended very meanly, much worse than the Deputy used to do. The Earl of Clancarty was tried by a court-martial, and on the 18th a proclamation issues that who would might bake and bring to market bread without custom. [Bibliography, No. 1080.]

November 23.—Many prisoners brought in stripped, generally housekeepers and inhabitants from the North. Schomberg quits Dundalk's fatal camp; Newry a frontier.

Burslow follows him, and is beaten back with shame. General Rose quits the service and goes to France.

November 24.—Fuel being scarce, the soldiers and poor pull down empty houses, which occasions a proclamation against it. [*Bibliography, No. 1081.*]

November 29.—A proclamation encouraging bringing in hay, oats, straw, and coals. [*Bibliography, No. 1082.*]

November 30.—A proclamation against pressing post-horses. [*Bibliography, No. 1083.*]

December 1.—December begins with no great matter of news or action till the 6th. A report was spread that seven thousand Danes landed in England to come for Ireland, and stables began to be built round the yard next to the Bowling Green, and round the Artillery Yard.

December 10.—On Schomberg's retreat the brass money held up for some months, yet all things grew dear, and a paper was published of the ill condition the English were in at leaving Dundalk, and no question but Drogheda and Ardee had their share of fevers and distempers. Three or four of Schomberg's grenadiers revolt to the King. A gun or two was brought from Athlone to coin; money was scarce yet, the kingdom not being supplied.

December 13.—There comes out a proclamation against seizing of churches without the King's leave, and restoring when seized, but not one restored. [*Bibliography, No. 1084.*]

December 14.—A report of two millions given to King William by Parliament discouraged the Irish mightily; and the officers of the ordnance were this day dismissed and others put in their places.

December 17.—Lord Mountcashell escapes from Enniskillen and comes to town, and was received by the King with joy and bonfires. All this time a tax of 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* was levied on Protestants per week for subsisting the Militia, as was pretended the only way civilly to plunder the Protestants of the city, since they had not felt that usage as the country had. It was collected with force against law.

December 21.—The Marquis D'Albeville, Ignatius White, sometime envoy of State at the Hague, made Secretary of State in Sir William Talbot's place, who since he had but an ill hand at news was turned out, and the Marquis licensed as silly stuff. Talbot was made Master of the Rolls. There came out a declaration for the army adjusting their pay, and another declaration adjusting the pay of the private sentinels. [*Bibliography, Nos. 1085, 1087.*]

December 23.—There was much discourse now of the King's going to Kilkenny, but two or three days before it grew all hushed, for it was then said one Hamilton was to have betrayed Enniskillen to the King, and that the King was to have gone that way. But the business was discovered, and he secured, so that the King's journey was stopped. Notwithstanding

the proclamation against seizing churches, the Roman Catholics still continue to seize more, which disgusts many that followed the King, though that proclamation was by advice from England to mollify some whom that action had disgusted.

December 27.—On this day the King issues his proclamation for further proroguing the Parliament till October, 1690. [*Bibliography, No. 1089.*]

1690.

January 8.—This month begins with proclamations and declarations, which were printed before, until the 8th, then several of the French and Lord Mountcashell prepare for France giving four shillings for guineas and alike for silver, which makes money pretty plenty and raises goods extremely. On the 3rd comes out the proclamation against forestalling the market, and on the 10th another proclamation taking off the duty on foreign goods. [*Bibliography, Nos. 1090, 1091.*]

January 15.—On this day Kenagh Castle, which held out, was surrendered on terms.

January 21.—A proclamation issues for encouraging the farmers to bring in provision to the markets, against all charters, and another to encourage the sowing, etc., and hay. [*Bibliography, Nos. 1093, 1094.*]

January 24.—A proclamation or declaration against officers taking French officers' servants. [*Bibliography, No. 1095.*]

January 25.—There was a very great disturbance in the city, for the Lord Mayor, weighing the bread, took some of it away, on which the soldiers fell a-taking all the bakers' and huxters' bread in the city, as also the oatmeal and other edible things, and stealing the bakers' money found in the shops, and committed many offences, for which seven ran the gauntlet and seven more were to be hanged, of whom four only died. Two were hanged before the regiments on Hospital Green, one near Essex Gate on the Blind Quay, and one at Temple Bar near the baker's door. Three ships went out, supposed for Scotland, with men and money.

January 31.—A wicked design was discovered. A man walking in the Castle dropped a letter, which a sentinel seeing called to him telling him he dropped a paper, which the man denied. The soldier swore it was true, and a sergeant coming to quiet them or the like, hearing the business, and the sentinel affirming he saw him put his hand into his pocket and, pulling it out, the paper dropped, and that he believed he dropped it on purpose, by his denying it, the sergeant carried both man and paper to the guard, where the paper being read, was found to be a letter directed to a Protestant that had some employment in the Castle, with directions about an insurrection intended by the Protestants of the city for seizing the King and killing the Roman Catholics, and that Schomberg would come to their assistance with ten thousand

men in fourteen days, etc. Its contents being read, both were carried to the King, who was much offended with it, and ordered the fellow to Newgate. The Papists were much vexed and ashamed of it, reporting it to be a private malice that man had to him it was directed to. Some said one thing, some another, but the man was acquitted, and the business hushed up. The three Waterses were hanged for coining brass money.

February 2.—This day there was an alarm, for news came that the enemy was coming on, so the drums beat, and all went to arms ; and the grenadiers of three regiments were sent out of town and a strong detachment out of the regiments, and three whole regiments sent out of town. Soon after the Duke of Berwick went with orders, as said, to fight the enemy wherever they met them, for it was said the enemy with five hundred horse and two hundred foot had fallen upon the forces at Belturbet, being six hundred men, and drove them thence with great slaughter, pursuing them to a house of Esquire Townley, where was a pass which the King's men defended ; but being beaten thence, were pursued to Virginia, where the enemy left them, and in their retreat swept away all the cattle of the country, on which the Kereights or rapparees got together to recover their cattle, and setting upon the enemy were notably beaten, about fifteen hundred being said to be killed, but the English carried away all the cattle, to revenge which loss the Duke of Berwick was sent away with a good force. It was said the King lost on this occasion three thousand men. About this time one Nugent, a Prior in England, escaped by France, with a packet ; what in it not known.

February 4.—A proclamation issues for levying twenty thousand pounds per month for carrying on the war without Act of Parliament, and also another proclamation for the brass money to pay bills, bonds, etc., with promise to make good the same. [*Bibliography, Nos. 1096, 1097.*]

February 12.—The Duke of Berwick had an engagement at Cavan, where he was beaten ; the Enniskilleners losing Colonel Armstrong, Lieutenant-Colonel Mayo, and several others, yet the Duke fled for the same. It was said the King lost three thousand, but the Protestants were set on in the retreat by Brigadier William Nugent, with a party of horse, which did them much mischief, yet he received a wound in the engagement of which he soon after died. It was said the Duke of Berwick fled to a fort, which being invested by the Protestants, Colonel Sarsfield was sent down with the Lord Slane's regiment from hence and fifty of the King's guards.

February 14.—A declaration issues for seizing serviceable horses in the hands of foot-officers. [*Bibliography, No. 1099.*]

February 15.—The King sent three great guns to Ringsend, and it was said he expected the French fleet in five days,

and lists were given out of its contents in ammunition, provision, men and arms. Said also that the Prince of Orange would come over in person with twenty thousand English. Then officers were commanded to their garrisons, and housekeepers to give an account of what officers they housed to the Government, and the inhabitants of most part of Castle Street warned to provide for themselves elsewhere, that that street must be pulled down, but it was deferred, though some near the Castle were actually moved.

February 18.—Then the King issues a declaration for setting forfeited estates of absentees, and those attainted by the Act of Unsettlement (of the Settlement), and also of their chattels, etc., signed by four of the Commissioners of the Revenue, for the King's use. [*Bibliography*, No. 1100.] And this day also the French Ambassador went towards Cork to return home by the expected fleet. Sir Michael Creagh's regiment march to Tredath. The Duke of Berwick came to town, leaving all to be commanded at Cavan by Colonel Sarsfield.

February 21.—Orders given by beat of drum that officers repair to their posts on pain of cashiering and soldiers on pain of death, and all persons not living in the city to go home on pain of imprisonment. The Lord Westmeath's regiment came to town this day, and seventeen men brought in prisoners from Cavan, venturing too far. One of them had killed Geoghegan, and was attempted to be murdered in Bridwell by some of Geoghegan's friends.

February 23.—All the Protestants at church disarmed, though many of the army there, and some churches searched for arms.

February 27.—The Earl of Westmeath's regiment march to Tredath, and a part of the King's Horse Guards. There was a report that some of the Mint had cheated the fall in sixpences, but this came to nothing.

February 28.—This day came out a declaration for a loan of the brass money, and also a proclamation setting rates on all grain and leather for the stores. [*Bibliography*, Nos. 1101, 1102.]

March —.—It was said the French fleet were met with at sea, and several corps taken up near Cork.

March 5.—Few acts of State but what fell heavy on some, but the proclamation aforesaid on corn, with seizing tallow, hides, etc., to be transported, was hard on all. The English gentlemen were ruined by being turned out of their estates by the proprietors, and their stocks destroyed by the rabble, killing and stealing their cattle, and plundering their houses; and now the tradesmen's time was come, which must be affected by this act of seizing under pretence for the army of all they had sold their goods for. Upon the first coming in of the proclamation, the common market was in great disorder; some selling their corn for twenty shillings per

barrel, and some refusing, but by next market day the country people began to understand that the King would have what he had occasion for at the prices set down, but of others they might get what they could, so that afterwards corn rose three or four shillings a barrel every market day, for it was sold for forty-three shillings per barrel, and next market for forty-six shillings ; wheat and other grains proportionably. So now the Protestant farmers that had anything left had their corn seized for the King at twenty shillings per barrel, but the Papists might sell theirs at their own rate, which was a notable device to enrich the Papists, and to carry [on] on the grain of the Protestants, which seemed to be the design, and was the real effect of many public acts, besides conniving at the doings of many private persons against them. The deer of the Parks were destroyed, though mere carrion, and sold at the Shambles. Great was the expectation of the French fleet's arrival.

March 13.—An express from Cork came of white colours at sea, and I know not what. They seemed to depend more on lies than God, giving all for gone if this fleet came not. It was said again that the Danes were landed with other forces, for we had those could invent lies as fast as they. But the King seemed to intend his own defence only by breaking down bridges and spoiling the ways, defending passes, and fortifying towns, as he did Finogh, Mullingar and other places. The Lord Fitz-James's regiment that had been collegians all winter, were now brought into the city to quarter, for they were so nasty [and] so lazy [that they neglected sanitary precautions until five or six of them died in a week] ; and indeed the ignorance of the Irish was as remarkable, for at the first coming into service they were fain to tie a string about one wrist to distinguish the right and left ; and after the fight at Crom Castle it was credibly reported by eye witnesses that many of their arms taken up were loaded the ball undermost ; one affirms he saw the breech-pins of thirty taken out to cleanse them, and some with bullets without powder, which is thought was spilled by the shaking of their hands, yet the bullet put in. There was a grenadier in Castle Street, who knew no better, that had his pipe of tobacco to stop down as it rose with smoking, and had no more sense than to turn the small end of his flask to do it with, which blowing to pieces about his ears had his whole head and face miserably disfigured with the powder and flask pieces.

March 17.—The news of the French fleet from Cork arrived with great supplies of all habiliments of war, for they had very little powder left. They came in the 13th, and had bonfires at Tredath the 14th for them. They brought with them about seven thousand men, for whom they had as many hence, under the command of the Lord Mountcashell, and shipped them off with a great deal of howling.

March 19.—Comes out a declaration for all officers to repair to their posts on pain of imprisonment and a month's pay

and for officers in second to repair to the regiments to which they belonged on pain of cashiering. [*Bibliography*, No. 1103.] A great disturbance in the market about corn, for the county selling their corn at forty-six shillings per barrel, the Lord Mayor would have it sold at the King's declaration price, that was twenty shillings per barrel; the Lord Mayor, being better informed of the King's intentions by a proclamation of his own, he went into the market and ordered that no corn should be bought or sold but at the previous prices, on which they would sell none, pretending it was all sold; but he left a guard in the market, and would let none go out, or be set up, but what was sworn to be bought and sold, and so kept them there until they sold it so, and then he gave the bakers assize by that price.

March 25.—The next market day none came, and great complaints were made for want of bread, which continued till the 29th, and then a proclamation was published for raising the price of grain. [*Bibliography*, No. 1104.] Upon the shipping the Irish great complaint was made; they said the English never served them so. The 24th the Duke of Berwick went to Tredath, and so to Cavan; his business was kept private; the Lieutenant-General Richard Hamilton and Major-General Burslow went towards Galway to change officers, and put in French, for the King declared that many Irish were unfit for service, though he was satisfied of their loyalty; and to let them see he would not be wanting to do what lay in his power for them, he gave orders that all the old proprietors that could make out their titles before the Lord Lieutenants of the counties, etc., should be by them put into immediate possession of their estates without a Court of Claims or further delay, so that this must be a plaster for the former wound. A ship was cast away in the last great storm near Wicklow, but the most part of the men were saved and made prisoners. They said King William was on his journey hither with a great army. It was commonly said the Prince of Denmark was landed, and much discourse of a plot discovered in England, and that there was a new Parliament, the 20th, in England. Said also that the English misled the French fleet by conducting home the new Queen of Spain, who was to marry the King.

March 28.—On this day was published a proclamation for leaden pence and half-pence. [*Bibliography*, No. 1105.]

March 30.—Lauzun, the French General, came to town; received by the King with great kindness. It was said those of Belturbet on the 27th took a great booty of cattle, and fell upon the King's party.

April 4.—A proclamation was put out this day for taking off the duty on merchants' goods. [*Bibliography*, No. 1106.]

April 8.—A small vessel of the French fleet came here from Cork, but a fly-boat of three hundred tons, laden with wine, brandy, and some of the soldiers' clothes, was said to be taken

by the English, as also a small yacht belonging to the Lord Clancarty, with all his plate, tents, etc., going for Cork. A Gazette was now put up, which published an account of the French fleet, and one Yalden, a news-broker, changed his Abhorrence, as he called it, to an Observator. Corn continued scarce, so that many could not get bread, the country refusing to bring it in. Brass money rises to double value, and a pamphlet is published by way of State affairs in Ireland, but scurvily silly.

April 10.—The barbarous rudeness of the French soldiers was now the whole subject of discourse; about sixty, coming up as guard to the French General's goods, were quartered in Lazy Hill for three nights, in which time they murdered one or two women and ravished one or two, and were so insolent that one who quartered two of them gave twelve shillings to buy his peace those three nights, besides what they stole at parting, and it was said those inhabitants were damaged 30*l.* by those few while they stayed, as was found by an enquiry made by the Lord Mayor's orders to stop boats and lay them all up, which was done and a guard set on them. It was said there were great disputes in Council about bringing in the French regiments to town, which was much opposed both by English and Irish. The Protestants, about fifty of them, were turned out of Dundalk and Ardee, and being permitted to carry what they could with them had a convoy to Tredath, but though so few, yet were soon missed by the garrisons and invited back, if they would go back. It was said one Colonel McDonnell deserted to Schomberg, killing two captains that opposed him.

April 14.—About this time the Lord Mayor took upon him to rate goods, as he said, by the King's orders, as may be seen. [*Bibliography*, No. 1107.]

April 16.—Eight companies of Colonel Bagenal's regiment at this time came to town, and to-day march to Tredath. There was a proclamation issued of the 15th about the further preservation of hay, etc., with severe penalties, and this day another. [*Bibliography*, No. 1108.] Great debate happened in Council about the French, and it was said that Lauzun, the French General, struck our City Governor, Simon Luttrell, a box on the ear, and Dorrington threatened to lay down his command.

April 10.—Five ships and four yachts came to an anchor about seven in the morning, but when the tide came in the four yachts and one ship weighed and stood into the harbour of Dublin, to take out one Bennett's ship, a vessel of twenty-two guns, laden with Protestants' goods, for France, and about sixty men in her, and was to sail in a day or two. She was about two hundred and fifty tons burden; some reported her worth 60,000*l.* They came up with her, and the four yachts and a boat engaged her for some time. The captain and all the men fled after firing a very few shots, and losing about

five or six more killed in the ship, in the sight of the King and all the army that was in town. This loss fretted the King's party much, not only for the loss, for the yachts towed her out immediately, but the insolence of the attempt, for it was said a shot flew pretty near the King, which made him remove. The ships sent the prize away, but stayed in the bay till the 20th, and so sailed off to the North. In the fight, two men and two pipers made their escape, who, pursued by a horseman, were relieved by a boat, who shot the horse under him and caused him to wade, and then played up and down the river Lallibolero.

April 21.—The King's troops suffered much for want of hay, which at this time began to be sold at twenty-five shillings per load, so that there was nothing but straw in the stores. The waste at first was so great the corn began to be scarce again, and the people being not willing to sell for brass, the Lord Chancellor Fitton himself was fain to give twenty shillings per barrel in silver for a score, though 3*l.* a barrel in brass would not buy it. And the coin of that sort falling short too, the King was forced to put out a proclamation for passing pewter crowns. [Bibliography, No. 1109.]

April 25.—The King forbids by proclamation the setting of more of the forfeited estates after 26th inst. [Bibliography, No. 1110.]

April 28.—Three ships came in from France; they said eight came out, but that five were taken by two frigates. It seems a great oversight in the English not to guard these coasts, but leave them open for the French. About twelve vessels came and went last week, though some were met with. About five hundred and fifty of the French regiments came into this city, and the Earl of Tyrone's regiment of about six hundred men march to Tredagh.

April 29.—More of the French, about five hundred, came in this day. It was said that not above 100,000*l.* was coined in this Mint to this time.

May 1.—Metal grew scarce, so that what is to come to the King was coined less. A regiment of French, three hundred and sixty (their clothes and hats are old), came in here.

May 2.—The two first regiments were viewed by the King on Stephen's Green, made a fine appearance, and were about a thousand men, besides commissioned officers. Many of these soldiers were very rude, and killed a man on the Coomb. All the malt in town was seized on by the King at his own rate, to make beer for the camp, and it was said he sold out the wool he had taken up at ten shillings per stone for fifteen shillings per stone, because the seamen refused to carry it away, though some was after shipped.

May 5.—A French proclamation was published, forbidding all French soldiers to take anything without payment on pain of death, or the officers on pain of cashiering, and

forbidding them to disturb any churches or public meetings of Protestants, on pain of severe punishment ; and it was but necessary, they having been rude in this kind also. A great quantity of meal and ammunition was brought to town on the Green, sold and accounted. It was reported that fifty horse and six hundred foot went to relieve Charlemont with provision, and were kept in by the English, on which the King gave out he would relieve it.

May 6.—A detachment of a hundred horse and about five hundred and fifty foot out of the Guards and Royal regiment marched towards the North, and it was said the whole army was in motion. The names and numbers of the Protestants in every house were taken, but for what end was not known ; four hundred and sixty in St. Warburgh's. Several persons made escape to the displeasure of the King and his party. The Court went into mourning for the Dauphin of France.

May 8.—Another regiment of the French, of six hundred and fifty Walloons, came into town. It was said Charlemont was surrounded.

May 9.—The King viewed the regiment of Walloons and two French regiments, and saw them exercise. The two battalions of the Royal regiment were also in the Green in new clothes. They made a fine show, and were about twelve hundred men, but went out of the field before the King came.

May 10.—The King viewed them and saw them march. The Lord Mayor issued his declaration about the price of goods; [it] was set up, backed by Governor Luttrell's declaration that those that either bought or sold those goods so priced at other rates than was thereby prescribed, should be punished with death and hanged at their own doors.

May 11.—The brass money still loses its credit, so that the Government was at a loss how to keep down the price of the most necessary things, which still rose as it fell ; so that now they carried it to the highest pitch. Great quantity of butter, meal, biscuits, shipped on gabbards for Tredagh. The guns now brought from Ardee to Tredagh, the King designing to quit it and Dundalk upon the first motion of the English.

May 13.—A quantity of ammunition was brought to town also ; and two blue regiments of French (one of eight hundred men, the other about seven hundred men) came to town also, so that now about four thousand of them were in town.

May 14.—The news was foolish and uncertain. The French artillery, about twelve brass field pieces, all of a size, about six pounders, with ammunition, etc., came to town.

May 15.—The King saw the white French regiments encamp and decamp.

May 16.—He did the like by the Walloons.

May 17.—He was to see the Royal regiment do the like, and now it was certain Charlemont was surrendered on honourable terms, and Teigue O'Regan, the Governor, came to town ; received and kissed by the King ; on parley they were to have three guns, but having no cattle to draw them, they left them. The garrison were kindly treated by the English General, to his honour, having their bellies filled, and each man a loaf of bread and sixpence given him, and so sent to Dundalk. It was said there was about twenty-six pieces of ordnance, and an abundance of arms, seventy-nine barrels of powder, and much linen-cloth, and a great quantity of goods, that was plundered in the North, found there.

May 20.—Fitz-James's regiment marched to Tredagh ; a troop of Colonel Sutherland's horse came to town, and a troop of Lord Dungan's Dragoons. The King came to Stephen's Green to see the French regiments.

May 21.—Another battalion of the Royal regiment, about six hundred and fifty men, marched towards the North. One shot at Oxmantown Green this day.

May 22.—All the French regiments were in the Green, where the King saw them march and exercise, and then Cormack O'Neill's regiment was broken, and inserted to fill the French up. Two troops of the Lord Tyrconnel's regiment of horse were viewed also, man by man, and then sent away, and two more the next day, and not a day passed but some horse marched to the North.

May 23.—Two of the Walloons, endeavouring to desert, were sent from Tredagh, and shot on Stephen's Green (but a gibbet was set up and [they were] designed to be hanged), all the French regiments being in the Green. They gave a boy twenty shillings to show them the way, who it was said betrayed them. About seven of them got off clear. The King viewed some troops at Tara Hill and Naas ; it was said he designed a camp there.

May 26.—He went to view more ; it was said that thirty of the King's guards went to the enemy.

May 30.—Four ships went out laden for France with hides, tallow, wool, etc., taken from Protestants, but they anchored in the bay till night, and then sailed ; it was not doubted but the English met them.

May 31.—Two men-of-war came to an anchor in the Bay and stayed there, on sight of whom seven of the French guns were sent to Dunleary, and a regiment went down towards the sea. There was some shots at the vessels, but to no purpose. The men-of-war carried away a gabbard of wheat, and some horses off Dalkey Island, and some two boats of meal designed for the stores of Tredagh, for it was said provisions were scarce there, and that many died for want, and that the camp was removed to Mellifont Park.

June —.—The two ships set one on shore that they had taken and told him they were going for King William, whose

baggage was landed at Belfast. The French regiment of about four hundred and fifty men fain to be made up by Irish before they came into town, many of the soldiers dying at Cork and Kilkenny. There were seven regiments in all of the French and Walloons.

June 3.—They encamped all in the Deer Park in a line, with the twelve guns, where they were viewed by the King again and again, who was after treated by the French Ambassador at Chapelizod, and then returned to the city.

June 4.—The Duke of Berwick's guards marched to the North. Major-General Burslow's regiment marched through the city to the horse fair at Donnybrook, where they encamped, and were furnished with all necessaries. There was talk as if a hundred sail were seen towards the northward and landed men at Carlingford ; that the Duke of Ormonde was come, etc. Major Nathaniel Hook came from France, with an account of fifteen thousand men coming in the French fleet, which was a flame, though much talked of.

June 9.—Burslow's regiment marched towards the North, and Colonel O'Brien's came to Donnybrook, about five hundred and fifty men. The King gave orders to seize on what cattle he pleases, and put them into grass, for the use of the army. He also seized on what meadows he would for mowing ; *meum* and *tuum* being dissolved as to him, being master of anything he had, but only kept as stewards till the King called for it. Brass money falls to 3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, and guineas to 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* The Lord Kilmallock's regiment goes to Donnybrook, about six hundred and fifty.

June 10.—The King orders suttling houses all over the town, as by proclamation, at twopence per quart. [Bibliography, No. 1113.]

June 12.—It was now discoursed that King William was landed. The French make a flying bridge for the better passing rivers with ordnance and carriage.

June 15.—Orders that contracts be made with Rowland White for hay, etc., in several parts of the kingdom. [Bibliography, No. 1114.]

June 14.—Colonel O'Brien's regiment march towards the North, five hundred and fifty men.

June 15.—Then [the King] gives two orders for brass money [Bibliography, Nos. 1116, 1117], and dismisses the Lord Dover out of all employments, and [he] is laid aside, and obliged to sell all his horses, etc., the reason of which was not certainly known ; some contest fell out between the French General and him which occasioned it.

June 10.—This day also there issued a proclamation settling rates between gold and brass money, etc., the last King James prints at Dublin, and then prepares to go on his expedition towards the North.

June 16.—This day the King went towards the North, with the whole power of the French, whose regiments being

filled up of Irish made five thousand there. The artillery with carriage and baggage made up four hundred and sixty, of sumpter horses about two hundred and thirty, besides what went with the battalions of the Royal regiment, which went another road, and besides what went before and after, so that the King had a very well furnished army. On their going out, four regiments came into town—Kilmallock's, McGillicuddy's, Sir Maurice Eustace's and O'Donnell's. It was said the King's camp was three miles beyond Ardee, and the English on Lurgan Race.

June 17.—The Duke of Tyrconnel went to the camp, and many others ; forty cars of meal, etc.

June 19.—There came out a well-designed proclamation this day from King William, which forbids all rapine and depredation on any account, the first which the King prints at Dublin* [*Bibliography*, No. 1119], and this day the names of the Protestants were taken again, which was the third time. And an order of the General's was published by beat of drum in all quarters of the town, that all Protestants in town not inhabiting in it three months should depart in twenty-four hours on pain of imprisonment ; that no Protestant be in the street from ten at night to five in the morning, nor out of their houses, if an alarm be beaten, on pain of death, and all Protestants to deliver up their arms and ammunition, both offensive and defensive, on pain of death. This was no sooner published, but guards were set at all the street ends, etc., and all Protestants that appeared abroad seized, even beggars themselves, and carried to the guards, and Tholsel, and other places, many of whom were again discharged at night, and the rest sent prisoners to the College. That night the Lord Kilmallock's regiment encamped in Stephen's Green.

June 21.—The people was all day hurrying their base large half-crowns for the new small ones, just exposed at the Mint, and those that should have changed them began to make a hand of the people, who came over to change them.

June 22.—All the ministers were forbidden to open church by the Governor Simon Luttrell's orders, or McGillicuddy's, which was done. Not a bell but Mass bells to be heard, and all people kept house that Sunday.

June 23.—Three ships came up to the bar, and after some little time stood off again ; but they put them to the trouble of an alarm, and many soldiers were sent to Ringsend. Colonel Browne's regiment of five hundred and fifty men came into town. There was a report also of a skirmish, in which the English had Captain Jones and Captain John Farley taken prisoners, as proved true afterwards, for they were brought to town, and a French Huguenot, who behaved himself finely. The particulars were uncertain, though related

* In margin "must be a mistake of the printer's."

thus : that about two hundred of the English, being betrayed by a scout and mists, were set upon by fifteen hundred of the King's men and about fifty of them killed and seven taken. The King, upon the approach of the English, retreats, and quits Dundalk in some disorder, leaving some provision behind, which he had not time to destroy, and much of it fell into the enemy's hands. Many of the prisoners taken above were this day sent from the College to the Merchants' Quay. The Lord Kilmallock's regiment left the field one night and lodged in the town. The King retreats to Drogheda, with the enemy at his heels.

June 24.—King William publishes this proclamation.
[*Bibliography*, No. 1121.]

June 27.—Five ships came into the bay of Dublin, and lay there all night, which with some flying reports gave a great alarm to the Roman Catholics in the city. All shops were shut down, the drums beat, and Colonel Felix O'Neill's regiment of about six hundred and fifty men came into town. The Galway prisoners that were in the Lord Longford's house, and that were in Newgate and Bridewell, were last night removed to the Round Church, which now was made a prison of, and very incommodious for them.

June 29.—All the Roman Catholics were commanded to appear on Oxmantown Green on this day, on pain of death, which they did, and to move them to take arms, the Government, it was said, told them among other things that the King having quitted Dundalk, the enemy had hanged up all they found in it, and that they must expect no mercy, etc. But yet they were very backward to engage, but as soon as they could get leave again courted and cringed to the Protestants as much as they durst. It was said the King quitted Ardee, with the enemy at his heels.

June 30.—It was said the English were before Tredagh, and the guns were heard by many to this city ; and it was said, but falsely, that it was taken that night, and that there had been an engagement between some of the horse on both sides, and that the Duke of Berwick was killed, and the Duke of Tyrconnel had his arm shot off, which was false. At night was a very great alarm in the city. The cause said to be that the enemy had passed the Navan. Great shooting was heard this day [July 1] ; it being said to be fighting at Tredagh ; but at about six or seven at night people began to come to town, by whom it was said the King's army was defeated, and was retreating hither, which proved true, for they marched all night, and about ten at night a regiment of Dragoons came into Stephen's Green, and lay there all night on their arms. In the morning several regiments and troops came and went, and there was a very great distraction, and disorders among them. Many families left the town ; great removing of goods, etc. Sir Patrick Trant and the two Lords Justices, Nugent and Rice, the Marquis of Albeville, and some others

went towards Waterford, and there was a universal run. About nine at night the King came to town, and gave some orders about giving it up, and about four or five in the morning went out towards Bray, and so to Passage, bitterly bewailing his own misfortunes, and detesting the base cowardice of the Irish, with whom he resolved never to oppose more the English, and to end his reign here for ever. The Duke of Berwick and Tyrconnel came also to town, and taking some refreshment went away, as did all the rest, to the Curragh of Kildare. Such a Wednesday as this I never did see the like to. About six or seven last night they began to come thick to town, and were coming all night, but the gross of the army came this morning, both horse and foot passed over our bridges, but in great disorder and distraction, and their regiments scattered and broken. It did not appear by their multitudes that they had lost many, nor was there any sign of their rallying, though such a fancy drew many of us up to house-tops to see it.

July 3.—The Lord Mayor and Aldermen and most of the Militia went all away, carrying with them the medal and collar of S.S., but left the sword, mace and cap. In the evening all was gone, but here and there a straggler. A still silence followed; the gates were opened, and only a Militiaman or two left at them. The guards were all drawn off the prisoners, and they at liberty; we were all in a seeming, though true, dream. The Irish were supposed to be about thirty thousand, and were brisk at going down, and the French wanted not their spicery, their luggage was rich with the spoil of the English here, and of value, but little returned, and some that went out worth 1,000*l.* returned not worth a farthing. As to their motions in the North, the best account we had was that they went down beyond Dundalk, and, after they had the skirmish in which John Farley was taken, a fleet of ships coming into the bay, they, perhaps fearing they would land some men in the rear, returned thence in such haste that it was said they ran like hares, and quitted Dundalk in great haste, but they made a stand at Ardee, though on the appearance of the English, quitted it also, standing again on this side Tredagh, resolving to defend that river called the Boyne, and did what they could to impede the passage by planting of batteries against the fords, etc., and both armies being drawn up, the English sent the Enniskillen Horse three miles up the river to pass it at a place called Slane; then the Royal regiment came on, who, after a volley or two, broke, and so did some other regiments, who were fain to kill them to keep them off, and very soon the whole army ran before five regiments of the English had got over. The King, seeing all going out of order, went away towards Trim, but finding the Enniskillen Horse before him, turned back and fled towards Dublin. It was uncertain what men were lost on the Irish side, but this is certain that they killed one another to get away. One said he shot a trooper for his

horse, another his lieutenant, and in the retreat plundered all the poor English of Glasnevin and Kilmainham, and all the little villages as they passed. On the English side the great General Schomberg was slain by a musket shot above the ferry, and near him General Walker of Derry, just coming out of the ford, and above fifty or a hundred men, some say three hundred, but a small number for such a victory. On the 3rd, about three in the morning, our joy began, being called up by a peal of great guns in the bay from three frigates, who came with intention to take or burn what shipping lay in the harbour, but they found them all their own, and no need of it. The rabble fell to disarming the Roman Catholics, and the Government was left and assumed by Sir Robert Gore, Captain Farley the prisoner, Captain Fitz-Gerald, etc., who published an order against these riots, and for the safety of the Roman Catholics' bodies and goods. Another order was published, that the brass money should pass till further orders, though not observed. Another order was passed for raising the Militia of Protestants, under those who had been officers before, directed to Major Moore, and signed by the Earl of Meath, Earl of Longford, Bishop of Limerick, Lord Rosse, Captain Fitz-Gerald, Dr. King, Dr. Loftus, Sir Thomas Newcomen, Colonel Roscarrick, Thomas Whitshed, etc. The city sword was carried to the Tholsel and deposited with Alderman Mottley, who should have been Mayor before. In the evening several gentlemen of the English came to town, and a small detachment of Dragoons. There was very great joy, and sorrow and sadness was gone away, when we crept out of our houses and found ourselves as it were in a new world.

July 4.—This morning Tredagh was surrendered, and the garrison laid down their arms and went off where they wanted. The Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lisburn, Sir Charles Fielding, with a detachment of horse, came to town. Towards noon two battalions of King William's Dutch guards came, who encamped on Stephen's Green, to the joy of all the Protestants.

July 5.—The English encamped this day at Finglas, with an army of fifteen thousand men, where God blessed us with a sight of many of our absent friends, but, more abundantly with the never to be forgotten sight of the glorious King William. On the 10th the King causes the late King's brass money to pass at certain rate. [*Bibliography*, No. 1127.]

Here ended the tyranny, oppression, arbitrary power, will and pleasure, against all law, all charity and Christianity, all promises and assurances made by a Popish Prince to a most dutiful people, the Protestants of Dublin.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO JAMES THE SECOND AT KILKENNY
ON MARCH 22ND, 1688-9.

Great Monarch,

If our affection to your Majesty could digest an abuse that proved so fatal to the prerogative, we should rejoice at the defection of England that lent us the opportunity of kissing your hand in this loyal kingdom of Ireland. Whereas the honour of your Majesty's pleasure was unexpected, so are our expectations of joy unspeakable. Never was a King of England so kind to this country ; never was this country so kind to a British prince. We conducted a Fergus to Scotland ; we welcome in James the Second the undoubted heir of Fergus by the lineal descent of one hundred and ten crowned heads, with that boast of antiquity, to which no other monarch of the universe can aspire. We acquit Scotland for the principal and interest of thirteen hundred years by receiving your Majesty, in whose person we consider no stranger, we behold no conqueror, but our own blood restored to us after the absence of so many centuries, a son of Fergus, King of Ireland, and actually present in Ireland, which verifies an old proverb of ours that avereth we should have about this time a King of our own, and continue under him and his issue a most happy nation for ever.

And though the regard to antiquity and right of accession be very taking with this nation, yet your Majesty's fondness all along of this country prompted them to that alacrity, that James Duke of York was always their darling and King James the Second almost their God. We offered the other English monarchs perhaps but the bare duty of our allegiance ; your Majesty has robbed our affections. They commanded our obedience ; your Majesty sways our hearts. Our compliance with the other princes was reported to smell of compulsion ; our endeavours for your Majesty's interest are the effect of a national inclination and the work of a sympathy of blood. This occasioned our chapels to be daily thronged, and our altars to be constantly perfumed with fervent prayers for your Majesty's long life since your access to the Crown. This motived our fervent votaries before the venerable Sacrament of the Body of Christ for that issue male that should inherit as well your virtues as your sceptre. This caused our fasts and three days of humiliation each week to beg the defeat of so unnatural an invasion. This squeezed our tears at the news of your Majesty's confinement, and prompted our grief to a resolution either of securing your Majesty's interest at least here, though horseless, armless, and untrained, or of being buried in the same ruins that would oppress your person, for we lived by your government and breathed by your life ; our love to this light could not survive your funeral.

And if violence had wrought so far on necessity as to force from your Majesty in that pressing juncture an order for

laying down our arms, we were resolved not to obey King James against King James, nor heed the commands of a restraint that would obstruct the liberty which to compass we did not stammer at the consideration of the power. We were engaging beyond our ability. The justice of our cause did dictate unto us those assurances of Heaven's assistance that we thought but of victories, though we were investing men well accoutred all naked ourselves, though we were encountering muskets with pikes, and cannons with clubs, and to that end the young wife did not dread the hazard of her husband, the mother did not heed the risk of her only son, the aged father did encourage the enlisting of that child that was the prop of his drooping years, our peers quitted their ease, our gentlemen regarded not the hazard of their estates, our farmers did not value the loss of their stock, all were rich enough so they were backed with so much wealth as could subsist men for your Majesty's service. Our barns are changed into armouries, our shops are metamorphosed into magazines, our *lex mercatoria* is the right and left, our exchanges are the chapels and parades, pouring forth prayers in the one and trailing pikes in the other. All ages, sexes, and professions do run as for a wager to assert your Majesty's right; our very children are better skilled in the book of exercise than in the horn-book; they are better with the word than with the A B C; for no age pleads minority, no years does challenge privilege, when your Majesty's crown is at stake.

All this, great Sir, is nothing to the measure of our wishes; it is a short sphere to the scope of our affection. If our capacity did enable us farther, our endeavours would stretch farther, our fortress would vie with the malice of our enemies, our loyalty would outdo their desertion; if more able we were, more active would we be.

What we have left, dread Sovereign, is to supply with voices what we are short of means, to wish your sacred Majesty a thousand times welcome to this your natural kingdom, to offer you with all sincerity of our souls, all our lives and fortunes towards your reinterning. The sun has not seen us these three thousand years so united as your Majesty's interest has at present knitted us. We are now one hand, one soul, one bill, one heart. That one heart dances in your hand. Order us to attack the faithless excellent, your fanatic Bristol, your deserting Chester, your rebellious London; we will march by the first beat of drum Command us to the East or West Indies, to the Northern or Southern Pole; the first sound of trumpet still finds us ready to sail. Give us the signal to invest the source of treacherous Amsterdam, to surround the factious Hague, and seize the sinews of ungrateful Holland; we have stock enough of courage to advance towards them.

These are, mighty Sir, the real sentiments of all Irish heads, prompted by God towards your Majesty's restoration, and

animated by the great person you deputed here ; none else could stem the tide of defection that was flowing as violently in the Irish Channel as in the English, none but he could outstand the shock that was threatened. Particularly this is the sense of the trusty city of Kilkenny, which being styled Little Rome, stoops not to the Great Rome, with assiduity of precarious addresses to Heaven for your Majesty's prosperity, nor in this forwardness to maintain our interest does it vere to Carthage, to Numantia.

Sure, best of Princes, as you are master of our hearts, command our willingness ; you will find our hearts as ready for blows as ourselves are stowed with wishes, for the reinthroning, reseating your Majesty unto your own throne.

KING JAMES THE SECOND'S SPEECH AT OPENING HIS
PARLIAMENT FOR IRELAND, THE 7TH OF MAY, 1689,
AT DUBLIN.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The exemplary loyalty which this nation expressed to me at a time when others of my subjects so undutifully misbehaved themselves to me, or so basely betrayed me, and your seconding my Deputy as you did in his bold and resolute attesting my right in preserving this kingdom for me, and putting it in a posture of defence, made me resolve to come to you, and to venture my life with you in defence of your liberties and my own right, and to my great satisfaction I have not only found you ready to serve me, but that your courage has equalled your zeal.

I have also really been for liberty of conscience, and against invading any man's property, having still in my mind that saying in Holy Writ, do as you would be done to for that is the law and the prophets.

It was this liberty of conscience I gave which my enemies both abroad and at home dreaded, especially when they saw I was resolved to have it established by law in all my dominions, and made them set themselves up against me, though for different reasons, seeing that if I had once settled it my people, in the opinion of the one, would have been too happy, and I, in the opinion of the other, too great.

This argument was made use of to persuade their own people to join with them, and to many of my subjects to use me as they have done. But nothing shall ever persuade me to change my mind as to that, and whosoever now I am the master, I design, God willing, to establish it my law, and have no other test or distinction but that of loyalty.

I expect your concurrence in so Christian a work, and in making [laws] against prophaneness and all sorts of debauchery.

I shall also most readily consent to the making such good and wholesome laws as may be for your and the general good

of the nation, and the improvement of trade, and relieving such as have been injured by the late Acts of Settlement, as far forth as may be consistent with reason, justice, and the public good of my people.

And as I have done my part to make you happy and rich, I make no doubt of your assistance by enabling me to oppose the unjust designs of my enemies, and to make this nation flourish.

And to encourage you the more to it, you know with how great generosity and kindness the most Christian King gave a secure retreat to the Queen, my son and myself, when we were forced out of England, and came to look for protection and safety in his dominions, how he embraced my interest and gave me such supplies of all sorts as enabled me to come to you, which, without his obliging assistance, I could not have done. This he did at a time when he had so many and so considerable enemies to deal with, and you see, still continues to do.

I shall conclude as I have begun, and assure you I am as sensible as you desire of the signal loyalty you have expressed to me, and shall make it my chief study, as it always has been, to make you and all my subjects happy.

THE GREAT BISHOP OF MEATH'S (DR. DOPPING'S) SPEECH,
THE 20TH OF MAY, 1689, BEING REASONS HUMBLY
OFFERED TO KING JAMES THE SECOND FOR NOT
REPEALING THE ACTS OF SETTLEMENT.

This humble representation made unto your sacred Majesty is in the behalf of your Majesty's dutiful and obedient subjects of all degrees and sexes and ages. The design and intention of it is to prevent the ruin and destruction which a Bill now under consideration in order to be made a law will bring upon them and their families, in case your Majesty do not interpose and by your moderation and justice protect them so far as the known laws of the kingdom and equity and good conscience will warrant and require.

It is on the behalf of purchasers who for great and valuable considerations have acquired land and tenements in this kingdom by laying out, not only the portions and provisions made for them by their parents, but also the whole produce of their own industry and the labour of their youth, together with what could be saved by a frugal management, in order to make some certain provision for old age and their families, in purchasing lands and tenements under the security of divers Acts of Parliament and public declarations from the late King, and all these accompanied with a possession of twenty-five years.

Divine providence has appointed us our dwelling in an island, and consequently we must trade or live in penury and at the mercy of our neighbours. This necessitates a

transmutation of possession by purchase from one hand unto another, of mortgaging and pledging land for [many] and considerable sums of money, by a charging of them with judgments, indeed gives name to one of the greatest securities made use of in this kingdom, statute merchant and of the staple, and very many, especially widows and orphans, have their whole estates and portions secured by mortgages of the staple and judgments. Where or when shall a man purchase in this kingdom, under what title and on what security shall he lay out money or secure the portion he designs for his children, if he may [not] do it under the security of divers Acts of Parliament, the solemn and reiterated declarations of his Prince, and a great and innocent possession of twenty years together, and this is [the case of] thousands of families, who are purchasers under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation.

It were a hard task to justify these Acts in every particular contained in them ; I will not undertake it, but if it be considered that from the 23rd of October, 1641, until the 29th of May, 1660, the time of his Majesty's restoration, the kingdom was upon the matter in one continued storm, that the alteration of possessions was so universal and property so blended and mixed by allotments and dispositions made by the then usurping power, it may be well concluded that they must be somewhat more than men that could or can frame a law to take in every particular case, though it should have swollen to many volumes, and laws which are to be of such universal consequence as this was, and to have regard to the generality of a kingdom or people, though possibly some particular person may have hardships in his private concern.

But if we may judge of general laws by the produce and effect of them, and at the same time have a prospect of the state and condition of this kingdom from 1640, and as far backward as you please, until the time of his late Majesty's restoration, and at the same time take into consideration what the kingdom became in a few years after the commission for execution of these Acts was at an end, the buildings and other improvements, the trade and commerce, the vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep equal to those of England, together with great sums of money brought over by our fellow subjects of England, who came to purchase and plant in this kingdom, the manufactories set on foot in divers parts, whereby the meaner inhabitants were at once enriched and civilised, it would hardly be believed to be the same spot of earthly way ; overflowed and moorish grounds were reduced to the bettering of both the soil and the air. The purchasers who brought the kingdom to this flourishing condition applied to your Majesty for succour, offering not only their estates and fortunes, but even their lives to any legal trial within this your Majesty's kingdom, being ready to submit their persons

and estates to any established judicature, where, if it shall be found they enjoy anything without legal title, or [have] done anything that may forfeit what they have purchased, they will sit down and most willingly acquiesce in the judgment. But to have their purchases made void, their lands and improvements taken from them, their securities and assurances for money lent declared null and void, by a law made *ex post facto* is what was never practised in any kingdom or country.

If the Bill now designed to be made a law had been attempted within two, three, four or five years after the Court for execution of these Acts was ended, the purchasers would not have laid out their estates in acquiring of lands, or in buildings or improving on them. Thousands who sold their small estates and freeholds in England and brought the price of them to purchase and plant here, would have stayed at home, and your Majesty's revenue with that of the nobility and gentry would never have come to the height it did.

If your Majesty please to consider upon what grounds and assurances the purchasers of lands and tenements in this kingdom proceeded, you will soon conclude that never any proceeded upon securer grounds.

The Acts of 17th and 18th of King Charles the First, your father of blessed memory, takes notice that there was a revolution begun in this kingdom on the 23rd of October, 1641, and so does a Bill once read in the House of Lords. Whoever looks into the royal Martyr's discourses on that occasion will see with what an abhorrency he laments it, and that he had once thoughts of coming over in person to suppress it. These Acts promise satisfaction out of the forfeited estates and lands to such as would advance money for reducing these disturbers of the public peace to their duty.

The next invitation was his late Majesty's, your royal brother's, letter from Breda some few weeks before his restoration, which happened on 29th of May, 1660, and within six months after comes forth his Majesty's gracious declaration for the settlement of this his kingdom.

This, may it please your Majesty, is the basis and foundation of the settlement, and was some years afterwards enacted and made a law by two several Acts of Parliament.

It is true that the usurping power in the year 1653, having by the permission of the Almighty as a judgment on us for our sins prevailed here, did dispose and set out the estates of Catholics unto adventurers and soldiers, and in a year or two after transplanted all Catholic freeholders, for no other reason than their being so, into Connaught, whose lands were set or [given] unto them under divers qualifications which they and their heirs, or those deriving under them as purchasers, enjoyed, or still do enjoy, on the security of the before-mentioned Acts of Parliament and declaration.

His Majesty's gracious declaration of the 30th of November, 1660, which I call [the] foundation of the settlement, was

before it was concluded on under the consideration of the great Prince and the Lords of his Council in England, when all persons concerned for the proprietors, as well old as new, were heard. Whoever reads it will find the many difficulties which he and his Council met with from the different and several parties, what consideration was had and care taken to reconcile their [divers] interests, and to accommodate and settle as well as was possible the mass or body of the subjects here.

It was some years after before the Act for the better execution of his Majesty's most gracious declaration became a law. It was near [two] years upon the anvil, it was not a law that passed in a few days, or *sub silentio*. It was first, according to the then course of passed laws here, framed by the Chief Governor and Council of this kingdom by the advice and with the assistance of all the judges and of his Majesty's counsel learned in the laws, and then transmitted into England to be further considered by his Majesty and the Lords of his Council there, where the counsels at law, the agents of all pretenders to the proprietary of lands in this kingdom, were heard and the Act came out called the Act of Settlement, [otherwise] the Act of Settlement approved of and re-transmitted under the seal of England to receive the Royal assent, which it did after having passed both Houses of Parliament.

The innocent proprietors being restored pursuant to this Act, and some difficulties appearing as to the further execution of it, another Act passed, commonly called the Act of Explanation, which went the same course and under the same scrutiny.

It is confessed that though they were two Acts it was the same Parliament, who was chosen according to the ancient course of choosing Parliaments. But if any miscarriage were in bringing that Parliament together, or in procuring the aforesaid Acts of Parliament to pass, which I can in no wise admit, and the less for that your Majesty's revenue was granted and settled by that Parliament and many good and wholesome laws there enacted, yet it is manifest that nothing of the kind ought to affect the plain and honest purchaser, who for great and valuable considerations acquired lands under the security aforesaid, and expended the remainder of his means in building, improving and planting on them, and that for the following reasons: first, the purchaser advising with his counsel how to lay out or secure his money that it may not lie dead, not only to his but the public detriment, tells him that he is offered a purchase of land in fee, or desired by his neighbour to accommodate him with money on the security of a mortgage, judgment or statute staple, and upon inquiry into the title he finds a good and secure estate, as first law as two several Acts of Parliament of force in this kingdom can make it, and in many cases letters patent upon a Commission of Grace for Remedyng of Defective Titles. He finds possession

has for many years gone on along with this title, several discoveries [etc. have taken place, and his counsel considers the title] and tells him that there is no scruple, no difficulty of purchasing under this title, since he hath the security of two Acts of Parliament, certificate and letters patent, with fines and recoveries, and that no law of force in the kingdom can stir much less shake this title.

How is it possible to imagine that the legislative power should be made use of to avoid this man's estate, who perhaps was never in this kingdom until after those Acts were enacted and became laws. It will be the like case with all persons who upon the marriage of their children, and considerable marriage portions paid and secured, have procured settlements for jointures, portions, and remainders for their children and grand-children, and all these are to be laid aside without any consideration of law or equity in the case of the purchasers, or any misdemeanour or offence committed by them, whereby vast numbers of your Majesty's dutiful subjects, the present proprietors and their lessees, and in very many cases widows and orphans, merchants and traders, will be at one stroke ousted and removed from the possession of their lands and improvements, which in many places are more in value than the townships whereon they are made.

This, with submission, without some fraud, deceit, or default of the purchaser, never was, and it is hoped never will be done, by any people or nation professing Christianity, nor is it for the honour, welfare or advantage of the King or kingdom to have it so done. What will strangers and our fellow subjects of England and Scotland say? We sold our estates in England, transplanted us and our families into Ireland to purchase, improve and plant there. We acquired lands under as secure titles as Acts of Parliament and the greatest known security could make them. Our conveyances both by deed and matters of record are allowed good, firm and unquestionable by any law in force at the time of purchase. We have had the possession ten, twelve or fifteen years, and are grown old upon them. We have clearly withdrawn our effects from England and settled here, not doubting but our posterity may be so likewise. We have purchased annuities and rent-charges out of lands under the same securities, and now the old proprietors, who many of them had satisfaction in Connaught, would fain have a new law to dispossess us of our estates and improvements made as aforesaid.

It will not be believed that the chief of those who drive on this design should in Parliament or elsewhere (which ought to consist of the gravest, wisest and wealthiest freeholders of the kingdom, for such the law presumes them), make a noise with that good and wholesome advice of *caveat emptor* in this case, or can think that *caveat* is proper here.

The purchaser ought to be wary of any flaw in the title at the time of the purchase made, and purchases at his peril, if

any such there be ; but who is it purchases that must beware of a law to be made, twenty, thirty, or forty years after his purchase, or to destroy security for money, land or settlement upon marriage ? This is not a defect in the title, but, under favour, is a precedent which no human foresight can prevent, and if once introduced no purchaser could ever be safe, the worst of lotteries offering a surer way of dealing than Ireland would.

Can it be for your Majesty's honour or advantage to have thousands of families ruined by such a proceeding as this is ? What will become of our credit and consequently of our trade abroad ? Where will the reputation and public faith and security of the kingdom be when foreign monarchs shall know from their correspondents here that they cannot comply with their engagements to them ? Their estates, houses and improvements both in country and city, which they had acquired here for great and valuable considerations, trusting in the security of the laws, are taken from them by a law made yesterday in case this Bill should pass. So that in effect we are not only contriving to break and ruin our own traders and merchants at home, but even those in foreign parts, which will infallibly destroy your Majesty's revenue and injure that of every subject.

Surely the particulars, and the consequences of them, are worth more than two or three days' consideration, which is as much as this Bill could have since the Parliament was not opened until the 7th of this month. The very report of what is designed to be done by this Bill hath already, from the most improved and improving spot of earth in Europe, from stately herds and flocks, from plenty of money at seven per cent. whereby trade and industry were encouraged, and all upon the security of those Acts of Parliament, from great convenient buildings newly erected in cities and other corporations to that degree that even the city of Dublin is since the passing of those Acts and the security and quiet promised from them enlarged to double what it was, that the shipping in divers parts were five or six times more than ever was known before, to the vast increase of your Majesty's revenue, reduced to the sad and most disconsolate condition of any kingdom in Europe ; infinite numbers of inhabitants having transported themselves and families with what remained unfixed in purchases and improvements and was portable of their estates into other kingdoms, [so] that very many of the inhabitants' buildings, both new and old, in this city and in the very heart and trading place of it, are uninhabited and waste. It is grievous to see as you pass through the city the shops and houses shut up. The herds and flocks are utterly destroyed, so that of necessity the tenant must break, throw up his lease, leave the key under the door, and the lands become waste, and from hence will necessarily follow that the farm houses and improvements

must go to decay, and beef, tallow, hides, wool, and butter, from whence arise the wealth of the country, will fail us.

What is become of the frequent declarations made by the Earl of Clarendon, and the now Duke of Tyrconnel, of your Majesty's fixed resolution never to lay aside the Acts of Settlement and Explanation? Why did the judges in their several circuits declare all places where they sat unto the counties there assembled that your Majesty was resolved to preserve the Acts of Settlement, and that they were appointed by the then Chief Governor here to declare the same unto them, from whence they took confidence to proceed in their purchases and improvements, and, with submission be it spoken, if this Bill passes, are deluded? Shall patents on the Commission of Grace signify nothing? The great seal of England tells them they may proceed upon the public faith, and here again they become purchasers, paying considerable fines unto the King, to whom rents were reserved, where none were before, and many places the rent increased. . . . Surely consideration ought to be had of those whose money was paid on this account.

It would be further considered that your Majesty, before your access unto the Crown, had passed several lands and tenements in this kingdom in certificates and patents, pursuant to these Acts of Settlement, and that you made leases of them on which many and great improvements have been made. It is likewise true that your Majesty sold and exchanged some small proportions of the same lands, and received in money twelve years' purchase for some of them, which your Majesty conveyed by fines and other assurances in law, and though your Majesty may, if it seem meet unto you, part with all your estate, yet it is humbly conceived it ought to be with reservation to the lessees and those few purchasers, as it was done by Mary, Queen of England, who though zealous to the highest degree in the religion she professed, [so] that she restored such parts of lands belonging unto monasteries as remained in her hands undisposed, did nevertheless permit the grantees and purchasers quietly and peacefully to retain such of them as they were possessed of by grant or purchase, and which for aught appearing, is enjoyed by them and those deriving under them unto this day, though she came to the Crown within a few years after passing the Act for Dissolving Monasteries. For if no consideration be had of them, your Majesty gives away the term of years and improvements from the lessees, and your land from him to whom your Majesty sold it, and, without the Royal assent, neither of these can be done.

For the objections contently made against the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, which are usually that many innocents were never heard, and that there was not time sufficient for hearing of them, but how this should affect those who purchased after the Acts were passed, and

certificates and letters patent passed on them, is not demonstrable from any rules of law or equity.

The person designing to purchase enquires whether the title of the lands or tenements to be sold be good in law and equity, and being assured in that, he forbears further enquiry, being assured that never any purchaser in possession having law and equity on his side was dispossessed by any person whatsoever upon grounds of equity, and the purchaser here hath the law with him by the Acts of Settlement, and the equity by the payment of his money.

It is to be wished that if widows and orphans, or any other persons, have fallen under any hardship by the general settlement of the kingdom that some way may be devised to make them reparation, but the way prescribed by this Bill is to rob the innocent purchasers credibly and orphans of their estates, to do it contrary to the public faith, laws of the land, and to the precept of Holy Writ, which forbids evil that good may come thereof.

It is manifest, from what has been said, that if this Bill proceed as it now is contrived, that all the Protestants in the kingdom are undoubtedly, and without reason, ruined, since the rapparees, that is the armed multitude, have taken away all their moveable estates, and the design is to take away all the lands and tenements purchased by them.

The thriving Catholics, who were purchasers, as indeed most of the province of Connaught are, are likewise to be turned out of their estates and possessions, and their own and the improvements of those who hold under them utterly lost.

As to the politic part which those great statesmen who drive on this Bill make mention of, that will be likewise worthy of consideration. It is said that this will unite your Majesty's subjects in this kingdom. That is too gross to pass. Since the first mentioning thereof has it not made a division and breach between them, where there was none before, and does not it grow daily wider? It was never heard that accommodations, where all in contest was given to one of the parties, made a union or friendship. It is so far the contrary that where nothing is awarded to one of the parties, it makes the whole award void and of none effect, and admitting that the old proprietor had right it is not enough except he have it against the purchaser, and if the design be what is pretended, to restore the kingdom to the peace and plenty which it flourished in some years since, to unite your Majesty's subjects whereby they may be [trusted as obedient] to their duty and allegiance to restore your Majesty to the exercise of the royal dignity in all your kingdoms, this can never be effected except all pretenders recede in some degree from the full of their pretensions for the accommodation of the whole and the public quiet and safety. Would it not be an unreasonable thing in a cargo, where divers merchants are concerned and have goods and merchandise, in a storm to throw out by

consent the goods of any one merchant, though in the bottom of the hold and hardest to be come at, for the safety of all concerned without satisfaction given him by a contribution from those who had the advantage of it, or, if it could be done, or that they have time for it, were it not much more just that the loss should be equally divided amongst them by throwing out a just proportion from all concerned than to single out one part of the people to their ruin to advance the other? This is not in my judgment the readiest way and must [anger] them.

Suffer me to make one step more, and query whether the Catholic purchasers now to be turned out of possession will join heartily with those that enter upon them. Farewell trade and commerce where Acts of Parliament shall be made to destroy the securities which were good when made. Farewell all improvements in Ireland where no man shall ever know what estate he hath, if the foundation of the general settlement should now be overturned.

I cannot forget what the consequence may be of having it published and made known in your Majesty's other kingdoms and dominions, and elsewhere, where the Protestant religion is professed, that such a proposal as this in relation to such of your Protestant subjects as have made no defection hath been prepared for your Majesty's consideration in order to be passed into a law, and this when they were secured by the laws of the land, not so much as common equity to question the titles by which they held, that nevertheless use should be made of the legislative power to enact a law after so many assurances given them to the contrary, and after so many years' quiet possession, to turn them out of their estates altogether.

It is much to be feared that those who first advised this method of proceeding have considered their own particular advantage, and that of their friends and relations, without the least thought of your Majesty's service, for surely this can never be thought so, nor the way to settle this kingdom whereby it may be serviceable unto your Majesty, nor can it be imagined but that men thus despoiled will as often as Parliaments shall be called, make applications for redress and repeal, as in the case of the Spencers to repeal a repeal, and they and their posterity will be always soliciting your Majesty and your successors to give them relief in a case of so great moment and general concern as this is.

As for the reprisals mentioned to be made them out of the rebels' estates, which must be contrived to give any colour to this manner of proceeding, [these] ought to be equal to the estates which the proprietors shall be ousted of. That will be very uncertain, for it must be known who the rebels are, and what their lands amount to, since it may be probably concluded that there are many of your Majesty's subjects now in England no way concerned in the rebellion, and would

ere this have attended your Majesty here if they had not been stopped from coming by duresse or embargo, and many other legal and justifiable excuses too long for this present paper, and withal that where any of them are seized of any new estate, so much must be restored to the old proprietors, and what is old subject to their settlements and other incumbrances.

After all this, it is in the power of your Majesty to prevent the total ruin of so many of your subjects as have been purchasers and improvers in this kingdom by prescribing more moderate ways than depriving them of the whole of what they have loyally and industriously acquired. And the Committees of both Houses may hear and enquire whether any mediation may be found out betwixt the extremes, for the accommodating, as near as may be, the purchasers and the old proprietors, so that if there be cause to complain, it may not arise from a total disappointment of either party.

This is a little of what may be said on this occasion, but the haste of the Bill will allow no further time at present to speak to all the several interests concerned in the Acts of Settlement and Explanation.

SPEECH MADE BY JAMES THE SECOND IN DUBLIN ON JULY 1ST,
1690; (on the 1st of July he came to Dublin, routed
from the Boyne, and made this Speech at eleven at night
in Council).

I had a very good army in England, and when I had the greatest occasion for them, they deserted me and went to the enemy, and finding a total defection against me there, I returned and went to France, where I was kindly received by that King, and had all the assurances imaginable from him to re-establish me on my throne. In some time after I came to this kingdom, and found my Roman Catholic subjects here equipped and prepared to defend my cause as their ability could bear, and though I have often been cautioned that when it came to the touch they would never bear the brunt of a battle, I could never credit the same till this day, when having a good army and all preparations fit to engage any foreign invader, I found the fatal truth of what I had been so often precautioned, and though the army did not desert me here, as they did in England, yet when it came to a trial they basely fled the field and left the spoil to the enemies, nor could they be prevailed upon to rally, though the loss in the whole defeat was but inconsiderable; so that henceforward, I never more determine to head an Irish army, and do now resolve to shift for myself, and so gentlemen must you. It has been often debated in case such a revolution should happen whether upon deserting the city of Dublin, the same ought not to be fired. I do therefore now charge you on your allegiance that you neither rifle the city by plunder,

nor destroy it by fire, which in all kingdoms will be judged very barbarous, and must be believed to be done by my orders, and if done there will be but little mercy expected from an enemy thus enraged.

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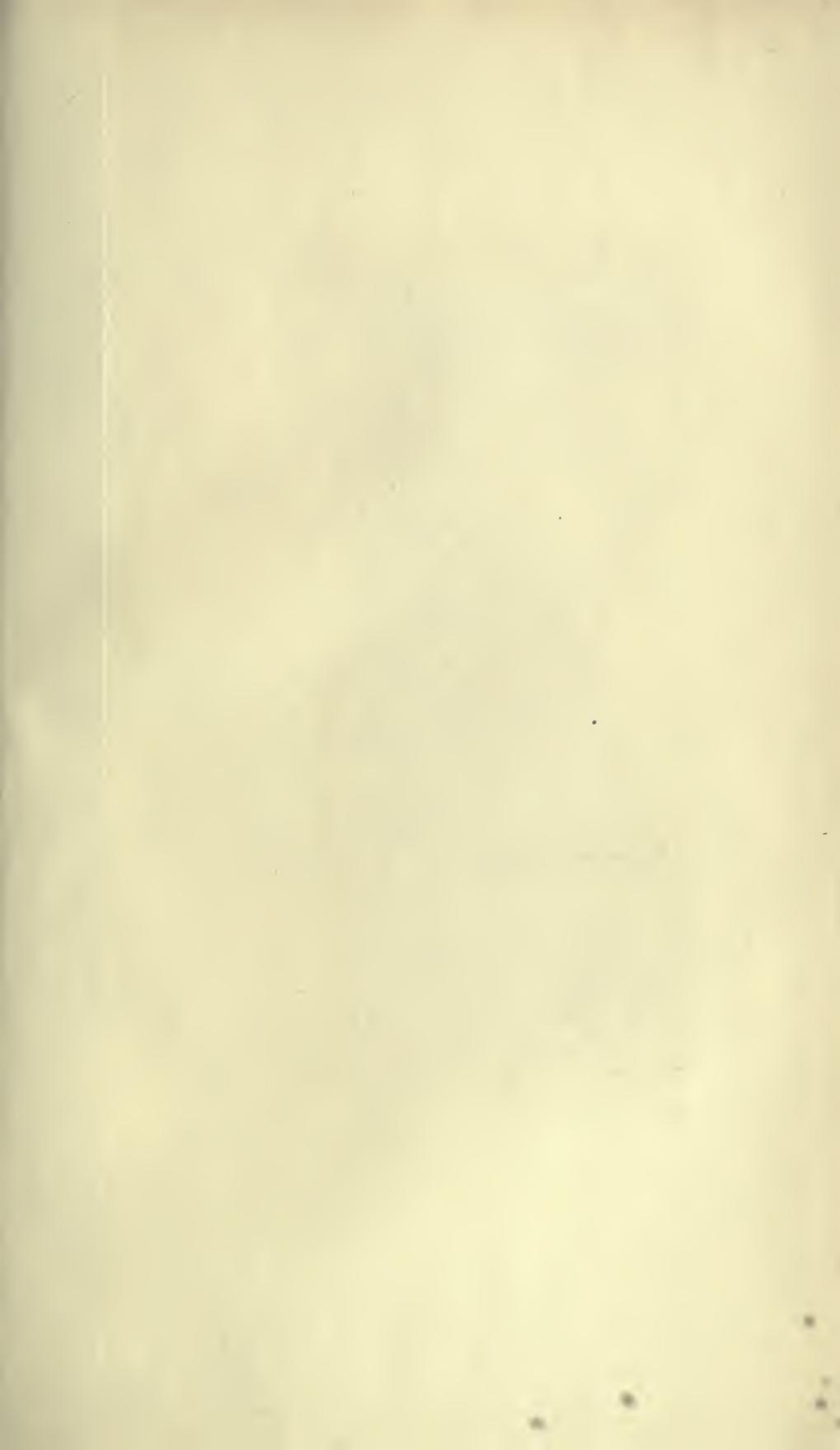
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